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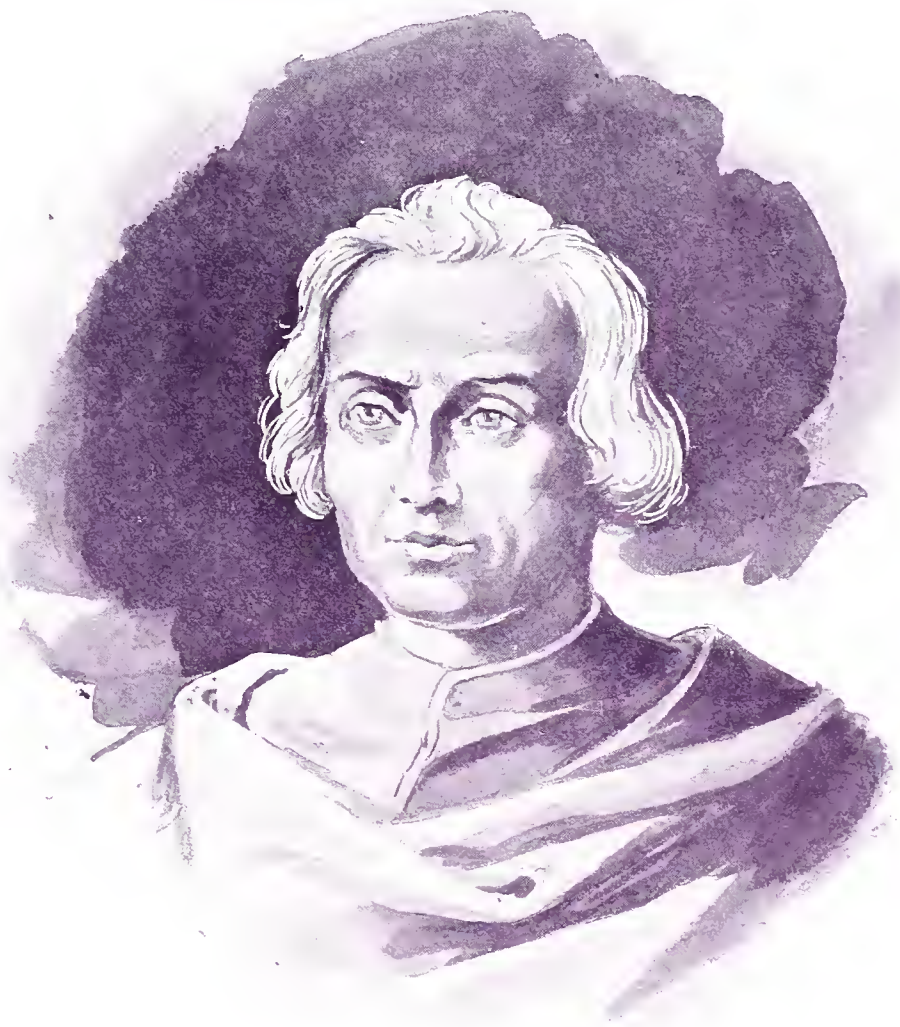
THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AND WORLD'S FAIR ILLUSTRATED



DESCRIPTIVE ∴ HISTORICAL ∴ STATISTICAL

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○ ○ ○ PREFACE.....

THE task set for ourselves over two years ago is now completed,—how well, our readers must judge. None can appreciate the difficulties in the prosecution of the work so well as ourselves. We take comfort in the consciousness that we have produced a work well worthy of the occasion. Of material such as we wanted there was no lack,—indeed there was difficulty in selecting from the abundance, in many cases. That we have made wise selections we are also well satisfied. That it will prove a desirable souvenir of this four-hundredth year of American history we do not doubt. While we do not pretend to have included in our work a very large number of the institutions of our country worthy of mention, we do claim that those which are sketched are representative of their class, and may be taken as an index of the many thousands throughout the length and breadth of our land doing similar work and swelling the great tide of Christian beneficence, for which this age and country are remarkable. Nor do we claim for the personages whose portraits and sketches are here set forth, superiority over the many hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens who are honored and honorable representatives in their respective lines of work. Yet they are illustrious examples of superior mechanical skill, mental culture and moral heroism, developed under circumstances as varied as the numbers represented.

Our country is not less remarkable for the qualities and attainments of her many illustrious citizens, than for its expanded territory and limitless resources. Many of those here noticed have come among us from other shores, and under our favoring institutions have taken rank with the foremost of our best native-born citizens. We welcome all of similar character, and rejoice in their attainments. Our selections have been made without regard to race, nationality, politics or religion. The reading of such sketches can not but be healthful and stimulating for the young people of our land. Our plan contemplated sketches of living characters only, but, also, while we have been busy with these, death has taken several noble men and women from our list.

The Columbian Exposition and World's Fair, in honor of the Four-hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus, is manifestly a most fitting commemoration of that great historical event. It will make the year 1893 memorable in the history of America, attract the attention of all civilized nations, and bring to our shores from other countries the most precious productions of nature, art and science, to be added to the surpassing display of the arts, industries and products of our own, illustrative of the wealth of this great country. The benefits that will result from an Exposition of such grandeur and magnitude must be apparent to all. That we gain more in peace than in war, and that the general prosperity of the country is owing to the energy, thrift and business tact of the people, as well as to the great fertility, resources and climate of the country, cannot be disputed.

The illustrations are exact reproductions of views of important cities,—the Exposition buildings, celebrated paintings, drawings, photographic views, etc., of objects and places closely connected with the history of our country, together with portraits of prominent Government, State and Municipal officials, and of those prominently identified with the industries, progress and development of various States and Territories. The data and statistical information relating to religion, education and politics are accurate and complete. The Census Returns of 1890, regarding population, manufacturing, etc. will also be found valuable.

43669

Christopher Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella

(From the Original painting by Vacslav Brozik.)

ONE of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of New York is this great painting, the gift of Mr. Morris K. Jesup.

The subject is closely connected with American History, and it may be termed the beginning of the Discovery of America.

Columbus, after having had rejected by the Senate of Genoa his appeal for support in the execution of his theory of discovering land by sailing westward, and after untiring and fruitless efforts to secure the patronage of John II., King of Portugal, intended next to make application to the King of France, but through the influence of the Duke of Medina Celi, the interest of Queen Isabella of Spain was awakened.

After many delays, and through the intercession of friar Juan Perez de Marchena (at one time the Queen's confessor), Columbus eventually, after the surrender of Granada to Spain, secured an audience at court.

The interest of the gentle and generous Isabella was enkindled. Columbus, by his eloquence and zeal, convinced her that his theory had practical foundation, and she declared her intention to assist the enterprise. As the Spanish treasury was at the time nearly exhausted by the Moorish wars, she exclaimed: "I undertake the enterprise for my own Crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds." This was fortunately not necessary, and the expense of the venture was voted from the public treasury.

This is the scene of the picture. The contract between the Sovereigns of Spain and Columbus is about to be signed, and the discovery of the New World assured.

Contents.

Outline of the voyages and discoveries of Christopher Columbus.

Some facts concerning the early history of the Western Continent.

Acts of Congress relative to the World's Columbian Exposition.

President Harrison's Proclamation.

Engravings of views of interest in important cities.

Engravings of Exposition Buildings.

Engravings of Educational and other institutions of our country.

Reproductions of celebrated paintings and photographic views of *objects and places closely connected with the history of our country*, among which are Independence Hall, Philadelphia; Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia; Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge; The First Flag House, Philadelphia; Libby Prison, Gen. Grant's Cabin, Wm. Penn's House, Liberty Bell, Washington Monument, The Capitol, State, War and Navy, Pension and Treasury Building, etc., etc.

Portraits of President, Vice-President and Cabinet Officials.

Portraits of Governors of States and Territories.

Portraits of other prominent political officials.

Portraits of World's Fair Officials.

Description of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chronological table of important events.

Latest census returns of population, manufacturing, etc., etc.

Sketches of schools, colleges, universities, churches, asylums, hospitals and other humane, benevolent and charitable institutions.

The Constitution of the United States.

Statistics relative to the growth of the country, immigration, etc., etc.

The statistical matter contained has been collected and compiled by our statisticians from the latest obtainable data and most authoritative sources at great expense.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT THE COURT OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA
(By permission Gebbie & Co.)

HON. THOMAS N. PALMER,
President of the National Commission, World's Columbian Exposition.

MRS. POTTER PALMER,
President Ladies' National Commission, World's Columbian Exposition.

Agricultural Building
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MINING
MINING
Mines and Mining Building
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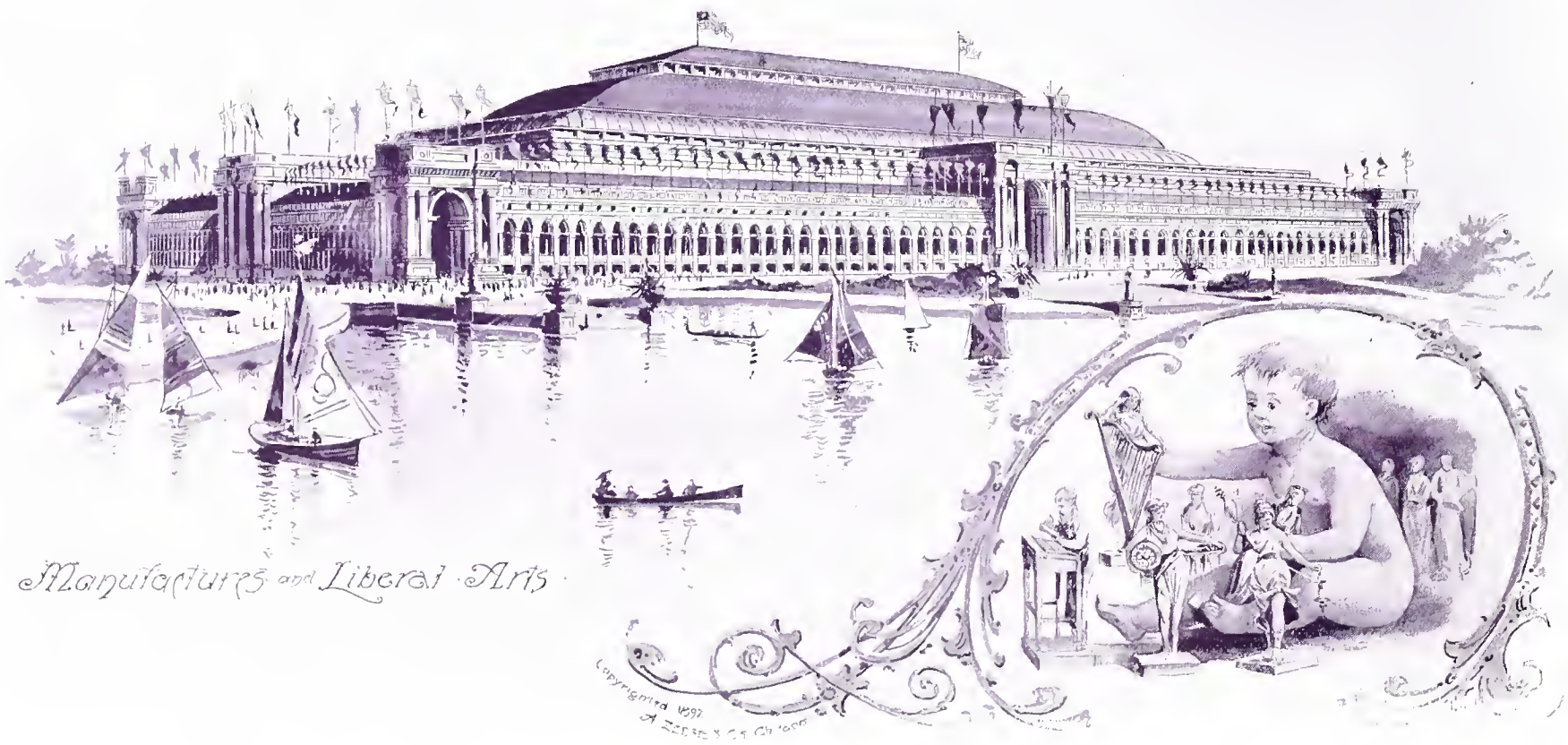
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



Electrical Building
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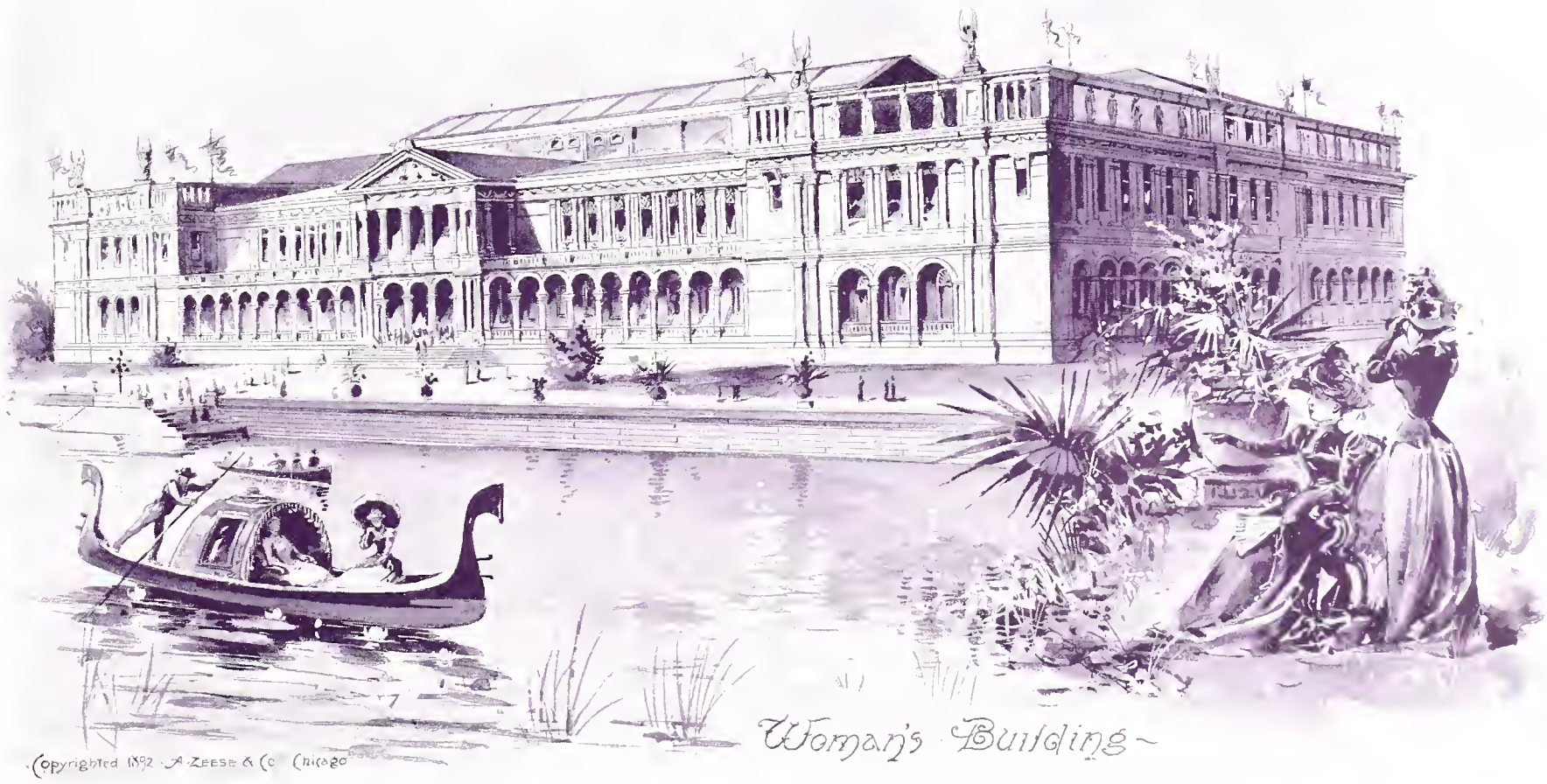
Woman's Building
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The Principal Buildings of the.....

World's Columbian Exposition.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building

Was designed by Mr. George P. Post of New York City. It is much the largest building in the Exposition in extent and area. It is 800 feet wide and 1700 feet long. The southerly end of the building faces on the great court directly opposite the Agricultural Hall, and on the north end faces the Government Building; on the west side faces the Electricity Building, and on the east Lake Michigan. In form it is rectangular, with an exhibition hall extending about a great interior court. This exhibition hall receives light from both sides and from the top, and each section is composed of a great central arch 100 feet wide, open to the roof, and eighty feet high, with galleries fifty feet wide on either side. Directly in the centre is the great dome, which has a clear open space of 260 feet in diameter, with a surrounding gallery fifty feet wide in addition. The roof of this dome is supported by great arched trusses of iron, and is 175 feet high from the floor to the apex of the roof.

The galleries are approached upon the main floor by thirty great staircases, the flights of which are twelve feet wide each. There are four great entrances, one in the centre of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being forty feet wide and eighty feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story, ornamented with immense sculptured eagles, eighteen feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief.

At each corner of the main buiding are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals. The interiors of these pavilions are richly decorated with sculpture and mural paintings.

The long facades of the great hall surrounding the building are composed of a series of arches, filled with immense glass windows. The lower portion of these arches, up to the level of the gallery floor and twenty-five feet in depth, is open to the outside, thus forming a covered loggia, which forms an open promenade for the public, and provides a very interesting feature, particularly on the east side where it faces the lake.

The spandrels of these arches are decorated with great shields, which contain the coats-of-arms of the States of the Union.

In the great open courts of this building, north and south of the great dome, are placed annexes, which are used for the music hall and for the shoe and leather exhibits. Each of these annexes covers about 100,000 square feet in area, and, taken in conjunction with the great area of the dome in the centre, forms an unrivaled suite of great halls.

Agricultural Building.

With the exception of the Administration Building, the Agricultural Building is the most magnificent structure on the Exposition grounds. In size it is 800 by 500 feet, severely classic in style. It is almost surrounded by lagoons. The features of this building are its five pavilions, one at each corner and one in the centre. The corner pavilions are sixty-four by forty-eight feet square. The grand entrance is on the north. It is sixty feet wide, leading into a vestibule thirty feet deep and sixty feet wide. At the entrance are Corinthian columns five feet in diameter and forty feet high. Beyond these massive columns is the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter, surmounted by a glass dome 130 feet high. There are eight minor entrances twenty feet wide. The roof is principally of glass.

Mines and Mining Building.

The style of architecture of the Mines Building is classic, and its dimensions are 700 by 350 feet. The height to the main cornice is sixty-five feet. There is an entrance on each side of the building, the grand entrances being at the north and south end. These are 110 feet high and 32 feet wide, each opening into a vestibule 88 feet high and elaborately decorated. At each corner of the building there is a pavilion, sixty-eight feet square and ninety feet high, surmounted by a dome. A balcony, sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet high, encircles the building, and leading to it are eight stairways. The roof is of glass, 100 feet from the floor. The cost was $350,000.

Electrical Building.

The building covers a space of 700 by 350 feet, or more than five and one-half acres. Like most of the other buildings, the style of architecture is Italian renaissance. It is sixty feet high, and ornamented with designs suggestive of the department. It is one of the handsomest of the grand central group, and cost $650,000. There are four entrances to the building, the main one on the south. It is built of a material resembling granite in color. A statue of Franklin rises conspicuously before the south entrance.

Woman's Building.

This building is 200 by 400 feet in its general dimensions, and is two stories high, with an attic containing committee rooms and general offices. On the end of the pavilion are roof gardens, protected from the sun by awnings, and commanding beautiful views of the surrounding grounds. It is located on the west side of Jackson Park, directly opposite the Midway Plaisance. On the east and west fronts are spacious loggias 200 feet long and 20 feet wide, surmounted by open balconies, accessible from the second floor. In the centre is the great hall, about 80 feet wide by 200 feet long and the full height of the building, surrounded by corridors which open upon the central hall by a series of arches or colonnades, and giving access to various exhibition, committee and reception rooms, ladies' parlors, etc.

Horticultural Building.

The accompanying cut presents the front elevation of the Horticultural Hall, designed by W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. The building is situated immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and faces east on the lagoon. In front is a flower terrace, for outside exhibits, including tanks for nympheas and the victoria-regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its centre forms a boat landing.

The building is 1000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected to the centre pavilion

Horticultural Building

Fish and Fisheries Building
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by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The centre pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the ground can be obtained.

In this building is exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants.

The exterior of the building is in staff or stucco, tinted a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The appropriation for this building was $400,000.

Fish and Fisheries Building.

This cut shows the central portion of the Fisheries Building. Excluded from the view are two smaller polygonal buildings, connected with the main building on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building over all is 1100 feet, and the width 200 feet. It is built on a banana-shaped island, and the building is subdivided into three parts, to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion is the general fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the angling exhibit, and in the other the aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque, and contrasts agreeably in appearance with the classic style of all the other buildings.

Machinery Hall.

The main Machinery Building measures 850 by 500 feet. It is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train houses, side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a fifty-foot gallery. Steam power is used throughout this main building, and this steam is supplied from a main power house adjoining the south side of the building. The exterior is rich and palatial. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being borrowed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. As in all the other buildings on the court, an arcade on the first story permits passage around the building under cover. A colonnade with a cafe at either end forms the connecting link between Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and in the centre of this colonnade is an archway leading to the exhibits. From this portico there is a fine view down the lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain placed in the lagoon between the two buildings, Agricultural and Machinery, form a fitting southern point to this vista.

Administration Building.

This building is the gem of all the architectural jewels of the Exposition. Constructed of material to last but two years, it cost $650,000. Although it covers a space but 250 feet square, yet it is one of the noblest achievements of modern architecture. It occupies the most commanding position on the Exposition grounds. The building consists of four pavilions, eighty-four feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square of the plan, and connected by a great central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 260 feet high. In the centre of each facade is a recess, ninety-three feet wide, within which is a grand entrance to the building. The first-story is in the Doric order, of heavy proportions. The second-story, with its lofty colonnade, is in the Ionic order. Externally, the design is divided into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the buildings grouped about, which are sixty-five feet high. The second stage is of the same height, and is a continuation of the central rotunda, which is 175 feet square. The third stage is the base of the great dome, forty feet high and octagonal in form, and the dome itself rising in graceful lines, richly ornamented with heavily molded ribs and sculptured panels, and having a large glass skylight. The interior effects are even more gorgeous than the exterior, resplendent with carvings, sculptures and immense paintings.

United States Government Building.

The Government Building is 420 by 350 feet in size. It is two stories high, and covers about four acres. The building is of iron, brick and glass, and classic in design. From the centre an octagonal dome rises 150 feet. The building fronts towards the west. It has rooms for exhibits of the State Department, Smithsonian Institute, the Interior Department, Fish Commission, Post-office Department, Agricultural Department, War Department and the Department of Justice. A large area adjacent to the building is devoted to field hospitals, life-saving stations, lighthouses, etc. The government display is most interesting. The War Department shows all the machinery required to manufacture small arms, and makes cartridges on the grounds. The Post-office Department shows a model post-office, and handles all the Exposition mail. The Treasury Department coins silver, and prints silver and gold certificates. Congress appropriated $400,000 for the construction of this building.

Art Palace.

The Art Building is of pure Grecian Ionic style and a most refined type of architecture. Its shape is oblong and its dimensions 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a huge dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the famous figure of winged victory. On either side are galleries twenty feet wide and twenty-four feet above the floor.

The collections of sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls of both the ground floors of the galleries are ample wall spaces for displaying the paintings and sculpture panels in relief. Around the entire building are galleries forty feet wide, forming a continual promenade. Between the promenade and the nave are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. The building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnade are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art. The general tone or color is light grey stone.

The construction, although of a temporary character, is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with staff architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron. All light is supplied through glass skylights. The building

Administration Building

U.S. Government Building

is located at the south side of the improved portion of the park, with the south front directly on the north of the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps. From the main portal there is a landing for boats.

Transportation Building.

The Transportation Building is situated at the southern end of the west flank, and lies between the Horticultural and Mines and Mining Buildings.

The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch, enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings. The entire feature forms a rich and beautiful yet quiet color climax, for it is treated entirely in leaf, and is called the Golden Door.

The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman Basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions; the middle one rising much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clere-story. The cupola, placed exactly at the centre of the building, and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators themselves naturally form a part of the transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant placing of passenger elevators, proves quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 256 feet deep; from this extends westward a triangular annex covering about nine acres, and consisting of one-story buildings sixty-four feet wide, set side by side. The display of locomotive engines is quite stupendous, for they are all placed "end on" to the central avenue or nave of the main building.

The exhibits placed in the building naturally include everything of whatsoever name or sort devoted to purposes of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine.

Illinois State Building.

Designed by W. W. Boyington & Co. The building is located in one of the most favored spots in Jackson Park, where on the south there is a view of a beautiful waterway, and on the north and east are the buildings of other States and foreign nations. The structure is on a terrace four or five feet high, and in front of the entrances there are stone terraces with railings, statues and stone steps leading down to the roadway. The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long. The dome is seventy-two feet in diameter and is 200 feet high. The side walls are forty-seven feet high, while the centre wing on the south is seventy-two feet, and both ends fifty-four feet, with a still higher projection in the centre. The building is embellished with fine carving and statuary. It is thoroughly lighted from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls, and with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. The interior of the structure is appropriately ornamented.

The Exposition Grounds.

The Imperial City by the Lake.—The City of Chicago in itself is an exhibition of American genius and pluck equal to anything shown upon the fair grounds. The year 1871 found the city reduced almost entirely to ashes, so that the magnificent Chicago of to-day is the outgrowth of less than a quarter of a century. With its stately business blocks, so tall that they almost exclude the light of day; its hotels, many of them of world-wide fame, and one of them so immense it can room and feed an entire political convention, and furnish in its recesses a great hall capable of seating five thousand people; with its ornate and imposing public buildings, its broad and solidly paved streets, traversed by lines of cable cars, its delightful drives along thirty-five miles of boulevards, from one hundred to three hundred feet in width, bordered with shade trees and lined with handsome and costly residences of every variety of architecture; with its system of parks extending almost entirely around the city, embellished with heroic statues in marble and bronze, and above all with its charming outlook on Lake Michigan, the City of Chicago will be a revelation of beauty and enterprise to Americans and foreigners who visit it for the first time. As a city it is scarcely half a century old, and yet it has a population of over a million souls. State street, running from north to south, is seventeen miles long, while from the lake to the western limit is a ten-mile walk. Starting at the big Auditorium Hotel, making the circuit of the lake to Lincoln Park on the north, thence by Gage, Douglass, Humboldt and Washington Parks, is said to be a drive of twenty-four miles.

Immense Expenditure of Money.—Preparations have been made with lavish hand by the people and municipality of Chicago for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The buildings erected have cost $7,000,000. The grading of the grounds, steam and electrical plants and the expenses of operating, organization and administration have cost $10,000,000, making a total expenditure of $17,000,000. To meet this expense the people of Chicago raised $5,608,110 by stock subscription, and the City of Chicago issued bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 more. The United States Government made an appropriation of $1,500,000 for a national exhibit, and added $2,500,000 to be coined into souvenir half dollars and sold by the Exposition authorities. Twenty-eight States have made appropriations aggregating $2,695,000, for the erection of State buildings and furthering their general interests of the exhibition within their limits.

A City of Palaces.—People who have not visited Chicago have no idea of the magnitude of the preparations for the fair. The grounds have been laid out and the buildings projected upon a larger scale than the public dreamed of. They occupy three times the space covered by the Paris Exposition and twice the space covered by the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and immeasurably surpass those of any previous world's fair in the splendor of their adornment. They have a total frontage of more than two miles, and are in themselves one of the main attractions of the fair, and their gilded domes, colossal pillars and splendid proportions will be recalled long after the displays in them have been forgotten. These immense structures have been grouped in such a way as to produce the most impressive spectacle. They are covered with "staff," a plastic material composed of plaster of Paris, cement and hemp poured into molds of various sizes and forms and cast to represent friezes and statues, bas-reliefs and Corinthian columns. This "staff," colored to represent marble or granite, and fashioned into shapes suggested by the best architectural talent of the country, gives the Exposition buildings the appearance of a city of huge and graceful marble palaces.

Art Palace
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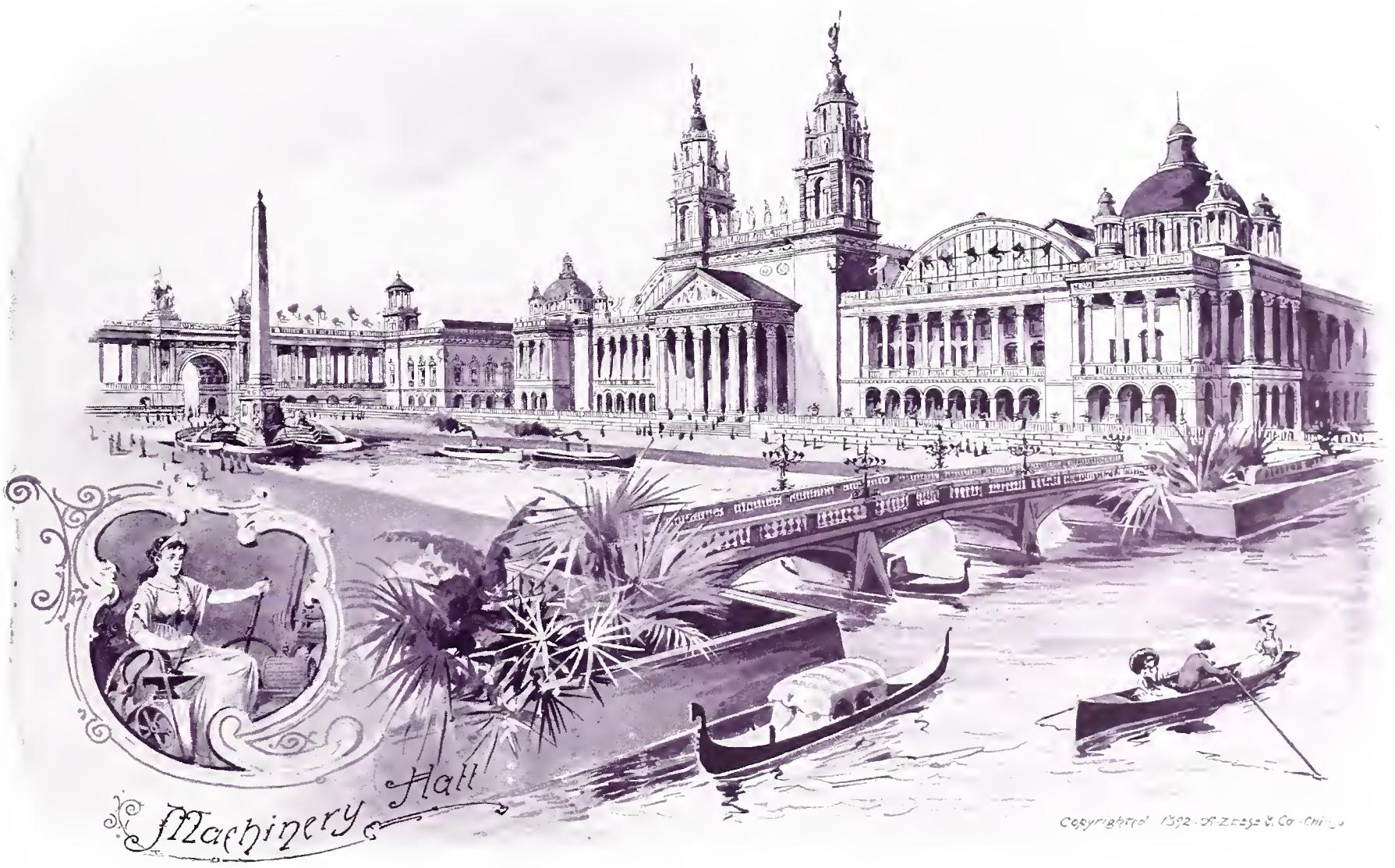
Machinery Hall
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[The following articles, to p. 2, are from *The Exposition Graphic*, Chicago.—ED.]

The Evolution of International Expositions.

Few men in the rank of life where constant activity of mind or body is an absolute requisite, have means or the time at their disposal, no matter how strong the inclination may be, to travel the world over. As a rule the very men to whom the experience of sight-seeing would be most beneficial and from whose experience communities and nations would be most likely to profit, are debarred from the opportunities which travel affords. The statesmen of many countries realized this fact as early as the seventeenth century, and it gave rise to a problem for the solution of which suggestions without number were offered.

England, France, Germany and Holland had their envoys—scientists, artists, scholars and artisans—abroad, at public expense; and it was their mission to penetrate the secrets held by the industrial classes of sister nations, and bring back the knowledge they obtained to the country which sent them forth. France for centuries guarded certain industrial secrets with a jealousy and with a care that defied the prying eyes of these envoys, and which were only made known to England and to the world finally by the emigration of the Huguenots. Holland sent her tradesmen and her manufacturers into France and England on every pretence, with no other object in view than the discovery of certain processes of dyeing wool. Peter the Great of Russia, disguised as a mechanic, worked as a common laborer in a Dutch ship-yard in order that he might learn the art of ship-building with the view of introducing it to his subjects. The special industries of nations had not become as fixed as they are now. The contest for pre-eminence in the arts of peace was not less bitter than that which was waged for pre-eminence in the arts of war. Proud as a nation might be of the skill displayed by her artificers or her weavers, she wanted no foreign apprentices, and the secret of turning the links of a chain, or of shaping a pair of stockings, was preserved by a family or community behind locked doors and high walls, communicated only in whispers, and never allowed by any chance to escape the lips of the possessor in the presence of the uninitiated, even when a fortune might have been the price of treason to home industry. And yet in those days of trade jealousy between nations there existed a vanity—as there always has existed and always will exist, a vanity where human nature is given a fair opportunity of asserting itself—which was gradually bringing about a change in the drift of popular opinion, and which finally culminated in the unlocking of trade secrets and in the solution of the problem which had puzzled statesmen. This vanity assumed at first only neighborhood proportions, but it gradually spread over continents, and has continued to be one of the inspiring and inspiriting motives of the brain-worker and the muscle-worker, the scientist and the artist, the scholar and the handicraftsman, to this day, as well as one of the most potent factors in the expansion of human ideas, in the enlightenment of mankind and in the development of domestic and international trade.

It is the vanity, not only excusable but praiseworthy, of desiring to excel, and, exceling, to exhibit. It began at the village fair, spread to the town hall, grew to the dimensions of a national industrial display, and finally took on the proportions of an international exposition of the arts and manufactures of nations.

Why Americans May Celebrate.

If one were asked to select from the mass of statistics which is at the hand of every student, a single group that would give a comprehensive idea of the general progress of the United States for ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred years, it would be difficult to make a choice. Figures prove inadequate almost to tell the story of our national advancement. We find ourselves drifting into generalities and coquetting with adjectives unconsciously whenever we dwell upon the material progress of the Republic. How shall we convey to the foreigner who has never turned his thoughts to us before, an idea of the increase in population, the growth in wealth, the advancement in enlightenment that have marked the years of the present century in the United States? If we deal in generalities our story will read like a chapter of fiction. If we deal in specific facts we will bewilder him beyond understanding. If we produce figures we will certainly amaze him. Suppose, for instance, that we tell him the population of the United States in 1790 was 3,929,212; that it rose to 7,239,881 in 1810; that it jumped to 17,069,453 in 1840; that it more than doubled itself by 1870; that it reached 50,155,783 in 1880; that it was over 62,000,000 in 1890, and that it is gaining at a rate which promises us a population of somethink like 75,000,000 in 1893, what will he think of it?

Or suppose we tell him that our exports have grown from a figure too small to mention to $845,293,826 in 1890, and that our imports reached the enormous total of $789,222,228, what will he say to that? Will he be prepared to take in the statement that foreign immigrants in sufficient numbers to people an empire have been landed on our shores since 1856; that we have produced 1,226,157,086 bushels of wheat since 1880; that the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States increased from 30,626 miles in 1860 to 161,255.08 miles in 1889; that the amount of money in circulation in the United States increased from $806,807,889 in 1878 to $1,502,891,123 in 1890; that the money in the United States in the treasury and in circulation increased from $1,063,493,310 in 1878 to $2,186,929,195 in 1890; that we raised in the United States during the year 1890 wheat to the value of $334,773,687, corn to the value of $754,433,451, and oats to the value of $222,048,486; that there are 216,330 school houses and 12,291,259 enrolled pupils in public schools, 1,122,000 in private schools, and 352,231 teachers employed in their behalf, and that the total expenditures for school purposes amount to $132,129,600 per annum; that the national banks of the United States have a capital of $531,858,282, and that the production of gold and silver in the United States has increased from $10,050,000 in 1848 to $97,735,730 in 1889—suppose we tell him these and a great many other things equally true, will he be any the better able to appreciate the resources, wealth or immensity of this country than he was before?

He cannot be expected to realize the changes that have occurred upon the face of the United States during the past one hundred years, better than those who are familiar with the changes that are occurring in the present and in their own immediate neighborhood. No better illustration of the growth of the country can be given than is obtained from a glance over the population returns of the leading cities or by comparing the population of the States and Territories in 1890 with what it was in 1880.

Over an expanse of country, which was a wilderness fifty years ago, great commonwealths and cities have arisen. The original thirteen States of the American Union are but a small part of the nation now. The centre of population has moved from Maryland to Indiana. Millions of people have crowded into the great valley of the Mississippi within a quarter of a century, and places like Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City have grown from mere hamlets or thriving towns to great and prosperous cities within the memory of young men. The chain of American States now extends across the entire width of the continent. We have been passing, as a people, since 1876, through a period of prosperity unparalleled in the history of this or any other country. It has been the golden age of American enterprise, American industry and American development. Wonders have been achieved in every branch of thought and in every line of trade. We have been at peace at home and abroad. It is fitting that we, as the greatest nation on the continent discovered by Christopher Columbus, should have been the leader in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of that event, and have called upon the people of the civilized world to unite with us. It is fitting, also that the celebration should have had for its expression not only the glorifying of a name and of a deed which stands out in bold relief against the dark background of the middle ages, and which will live for centuries to come in the memory of humanity, but in an exhibition of arts and industries which tells the story of the world's progress through those four centuries, and enables us to form a just conception of the advancement mankind has made in every department of life since the day when Columbus, bending his knees on the sand of the Southern island, poured out his heart in gratitude to God that his long voyage was at last happily ended.

ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The City of Chicago.

The Mecca of the traveler—European, African, Asiatic, Australian or American—during the present year is Chicago. One hundred years ago there was no such place known to the student of geography; there was no such name on the map of the world. A little less than seventy-five years ago it was a border, fur-trading village, where were collected a few rude huts and a few rude people, red and white. A little more than fifty years ago, when it had attained the dimensions of a respectable Western town, it was incorporated as a city. In 1837 it had a population of 4,170. Ten years later its inhabitants numbered 16,859. In 1855 the population was 80,000; in 1860, or at the outbreak of the civil war, it was 100,206. In 1866, or at the close of the civil war, it had grown to 200,418. In 1870, just before two-thirds of the city was destroyed by the most dreadful conflagration of modern times, its inhabitants numbered 306,605. Ten years later the population was 503,185. In 1886, it was 703,817. In 1889 the annexation of outlying towns, which had in fact been parts of Chicago for several years previously, brought it up to 1,066,213. The United States census of 1890 gave the population at 1,098,850. The school census, believed to be by far the more accurate, taken the same year, made the population 1,208,669. The population at the present writing is estimated at 1,250,000. These figures tell the story of Chicago's progress more eloquently than any words could paint it, but there are other figures equally impressive. The area of the city in square miles in 1837 was 10.70; in 1891 it was 181.70; the length of Chicago in lineal miles in 1837 was about 4; in 1891 it was 24, its width being 10. Fifty-six thousand two hundred and forty buildings were erected in the city from 1876 to 1891, at a cost of $255,298,879; the cost of buildings in 1890 alone was $47,322,100; the bank clearings in 1866 were $453,798,648.11; in 1890, $4,093,145,-904.00; the commerce of the city in 1850 was $20,000,000; in 1890, $1,380,000,000. The value of live stock handled in Chicago in 1890 was $231,344,879. The Board of Trade transactions of 1890 were $86,677,157.25; the wholesale business for 1890 amounted to $485,600,000. The manufactured products of Chicago in 1890 were valued at $96,-200,000.

But these figures show only the material advancement of the city. The stranger will naturally inquire for some other evidence of progress. It is at hand. The amount of money invested in the organization of the Chicago public-school system to-day is $50,000,000; the number of pupils attending the free public schools, in 1891, is over 135,000 daily; the number of teachers is 2,842, and the cost of maintaining the system in 1890 was $3,787,222. There are 341 academies and seminaries in Chicago, three universities, and no less than 786 private schools, the pupils attending them numbering about 62,000. Out of 165,621 children of school age in 1890, only 2,599 were found to be illiterate, and these, in nearly every instance, were either of foreign birth or the children of foreign-born parents. There are 175,000 volumes in Chicago's Public Library, and the number of books taken out of the library during 1890 was about 2,800,000. The number of volumes in other libraries is estimated at 2,500,000. The number of persons who visited the Art Institute in 1890 was 66,926. The number of daily newspapers in Chicago is 34; weekly, 250; periodicals, 531; the production of books in the city in 1890 reached the enormous aggregate of 8,000,000. There are 25 large hospitals in the city, and 34 charitable asylums. The amount expended in public charity annually is over $5,000,000; in private charity, $3,000,000. There are 317 churches in Chicago, 687 literary organizations, 46 gentlemen's and innumerable family and social clubs. Chicago has the most elaborate, and, in many repects the grandest, park and boulevard system of any city in the world, forming a semi-circle around the city. Her park area is 2,006 acres.

Chicago is the centre of a tributary territory having a population of about 25,000,000. But her real commercial empire extends from the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, from British America to the Gulf of Mexico. Her products and manufactures find a market in every part of the world. She is the greatest grain, lumber and meat distributing point in the world. In 1890 she exported direct 44,401,308 pounds of canned meats, 99,655,118 pounds of salted meats, 699,300 pounds of flour, 29,533 pounds of wire and skelter, 7,343,637 pounds of tin plate, 6,384,566 pounds of salt, and hundreds of miscellaneous manufactures and products in proportion. To convey an idea of the business done in Chicago the following items may be useful: Value of dry goods and carpets sold at wholesale in 1890, $93,730,-000; of groceries, $56,700,000; of lumber, $36,900,000; of manufactured iron, $15,580,000; of clothing, $21,500,000; of boots and shoes, $25,000,000; of books, stationery, etc., $20,000,000; of paper, $25,000,000; of jewelry, watches, diamonds, etc., $20,400,000—and so on to the end of the entire list of merchantable articles.

The government of the City of Chicago is vested in a mayor and city council. The latter is composed of two representatives from each of the thirty-four wards. The police department numbers about 2000 men and costs about $2,5000,000 per annum. The fire department consists of 917 men and officers, 65 steam fire engines, 21 chemical fire engines, 87 hose carts, 26 hook and ladder trucks, etc., and the cost for maintenance is about $1,000,000 per annum. The aggregate annual cost of the municipal government is between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

Chicago's geographical position, her accessibility to all parts of the nation and to all parts of the world, her facilities for the accommodation of large crowds, her climate and her numerous attractions, had very great weight in the contest which arose over the selection of a location for the World's Columbian Exposition.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

In March, 1890, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States to authorize and establish the Exposition at Chicago. It was referred to a special committee of the two houses, which reported a bill that passed and was approved by the President, April 25, 1890. The act is entitled "An act to provide for the celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

The act makes the following provisions: A national commission, to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission, to be composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large, is created. The commissioners from the States and Territories are to be appointed by the respective Governors thereof, and those at large and from the District of Columbia by the President. Like provision is also made for the appointment of alternates. The compensation of the commissioners must not exceed $6.00 per day, when they are necessarily away from home on the business of the commission, and actual traveling expenses. The Secretary of State is directed to notify the Governors to appoint the commissioners. When all are appointed they shall meet at Chicago and organize, and they are authorized to accept such site and plans as are submitted by the corporation of the State of Illinois already in existence—"The World's Columbian Exposition," or local directory—provided that corporation give evidence of the possession of a *bona-fide* subscribed capital stock of $5,000,000, and that it can secure an additional $5,000,000, making it $10,000,000 in all. The commission is directed to determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, appoint judges and examiners, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And it is also required to appoint a board of lady managers. The act directs that a dedication of the buildings of the Exposition shall take place with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892, and the Exposition shall be opened not later than May 1, 1893, and closed not later than October 26, 1893. Whenever the President shall be notified by the commission that the preliminary provisions of the act have been complied with, he shall make a proclamation setting forth the time the Exposition shall open and close, and inviting foreign nations to take

MAINE STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

part therein and appoint representatives thereto. Articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition in the Exposition shall be admitted duty free, but if afterwards sold for consumption in the United States shall pay the customary duty. Provision is made for government exhibits, and the erection of a government building or buildings, to cost not exceeding $400,000. The entire sum for which the Government of the United States is liable on account of this special exhibit must not exceed $1,500,000. It is declared that nothing in the act shall be construed to create any liability of the United States for any debt or obligation incurred by the commission in excess of the appropriations made by Congress. Section eight of the act provides, "That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war, to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and to proceed thence to said review."

The commissioners were appointed, and the first session of the commission was held at Chicago, June 26, 1890. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary. The local corporation, after much discussion and several changes, had finally selected Jackson and Washington Parks and the Lake Front Park as a dual site for the Exposition, and this action was ratified by the commission. At the second meeting of the commission, beginning September 15, a director-general was elected, a board of lady managers appointed, the classification of the exhibits made, and architectural designs for the buildings considered. The President of the United States was subsequently notified that all the preliminary requirements of the Act of Congress had been complied with, and in accordance with the law, therefore, on December 24, 1890, he issued his proclamation. The proclamation, accompanied by a letter of the Secretary of State, regulations for foreign exhibitors, regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing the free importation of the exhibits, and the prospectus of a proposed World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was sent to the following countries early in January: Argentine Republic, Siberia, Austria, Hungary, Mexico, Belgium, Netherlands, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Persia, Peru, Guatemala, Portugal, Salvador, Roumania, Nicaragua, Russia, Honduras, Servia, Costa Rica, Siam, Chili, Spain, China, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Switzerland, Corea, Turkey, Denmark, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, etc.

The Exposition site tendered by the local directory and accepted by the commission is an ideal one. No world's fair ever had one surpassing it. It embraces Jackson and Washington Parks and Midway Plaisance—a strip six hundred feet wide connecting the two.

Jackson Park, where the greater number of the Exposition buildings are, is beautifully situated on the lake shore, seven miles southeast of the city hall, and embraces 586 acres. Washington Park is a mile or more nearer and has 371 acres. Midway Plaisance has eighty acres. Thus a total of 1037 acres is available for the Exposition. Upon these parks, previous to their selection as the World's Fair site, $4,000,000 was spent in laying out the grounds and beautifying them with lawns, flower beds, shrubbery, etc. The Exposition people have spent more than $1,000,000 in their further preparation. The contract for grading alone amounted to $397,000. These parks are connected with the centre of the city, and with the general park and boulevard system by more than thirty-five miles of boulevards from 100 to 300 feet in width. The improvements include additional walks and driveways, lakes, canals, fountains, statuary, a pier extending 1500 feet into the lake, etc.

The buildings of the Columbian Exposition far surpass those of any previous world's fair in number, size and splendor. They have a total frontage of more than two miles, and are in the main sixty-five feet high, but with numerous domes, towers and turrets for architectural effect. The grand central group of buildings, the acreage they cover and their cost are as follows:

	Acres.	Cost.
Government Building,	3.6	$400,000
Administration Building,	1.4	650,000
Machinery Hall and Annex,	26.3	200,000
Manufactures and Liberal Arts,	31.2	450,000
Horticultural Building,	5.7	250,000
Mines and Mining Building,	5.6	350,000
Agricultural Building,	9.2	500,000
Electricity and Electrical Appliances,	5.6	650,000
Fish and Fisheries Building and Annex,	6.7	350,000
Woman's Building,	2.3	200,000
Transportation Building,	9.3	1,000,000
Palace of Fine Arts,		1,000,000
State Buildings,		5,000,000
Live Stock Buildings,		385,000
Foreign Nations,		5,000,000
		$16,385,000

The total number of buildings is not less than 100 and more than 150 acres are under roof, or nearly double the space covered at the Paris Exposition. All of the buildings and grounds generally are brilliantly lighted by electricity at an estimated cost of $425,000.

The Exposition buildings, as provided in the act of Congress, were dedicated on October 12, 1892, the anniversary of the landing of Columbus, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, for which extensive preparations were made, and in which the President of the United States and many other distinguished personages participated. The Exposition was formally opened to the public on May 1, 1893, the intervening time being reserved for the reception and placing of exhibits.

A Description of the Exposition.

A description of Jackson and Washington Parks—the site of the World's Columbian Exposition—as they appeared in the spring of 1893, is something that will at once command the interest of the expectant visitor. Such a description, made up from the designs on hand and based upon the plans and the information in possession of the managers of the Exposition, is before us. No more intelligent presentation of the subject is possible, and in a condensed form it will give the reader a better idea of the scope and character of the great industrial display than any that could be attempted by the writer of this article.

Beautiful as was the sight—the Champs de Mars—and its approaches, and captivating to the admiration as were the graceful and imposing edifices at the Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1889, it is believed that they are surpassed by those of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The Chicago site is four times as large, and has a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan, the second largest body of fresh water on the globe. The buildings cover twice the area, and cost twice as much as did those of Paris in 1889. Alone they have cost nearly fifty per cent more than the total expense attending the Paris Fair. The best architects in the country have prepared the plans for the several buildings, and the structures they have designed exhibit the highest achievements of American architecture. More than $4,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the land, has been spent on Jackson and Washington Parks in laying them out and beautifying them. Another million has been spent in improving the former, which is the chief location of the Exposition. Additional lawns, terraces, flower beds, rustic seats, walks, drives and fountains have been constructed; statuary has been placed at conspicuous points; the lagoon enlarged by sinuous branches, and the lake beach made a charming resort for visitors.

The most delightful, probably, though not the speediest means by which the visitor may reach the Exposition grounds is by steamboat on Lake Michigan. A ride of six miles from the embarking point on the Lake Front Park, with the towers and gilded domes of the fair buildings constantly in sight, will take him there. When abreast of the site, a grand spectacle of surpassing magnificence is before him—the vast extent of the beautiful park; the windings of the lagoon; the superb array of scores of great buildings, elegant and imposing in their architecture, and gay with myriads of flags

VERMONT STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

ARKANSAS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

and streamers floating from their pinnacles and towers. In the northern portion of the grounds he sees a picturesque group of buildings, perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here, on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, stand the buildings of foreign nations and of a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks and beds of flowers and shrubbery.

In the western part of the group stands the Illinois Building, costing $350,000. It is severely classic in style, with a dome in the centre, and a great porch facing southward. Just south of the foreign and State buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the lagoon with inlet to the lake, and encompassing a large island on which stands the Fish and Fisheries Building, 700 feet in length, and flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two octagonal pavilions, in which are the aquaria and tackle exhibit. The total length is 1100 feet, and the width 200 feet. This building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, is in the Spanish style, and conspicuous because of a liberal use of color.

A little further south, across an area of the lagoon is the United States Government Building, measuring 350x420 feet, and having a dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. It is constructed of stone, iron and glass, classic in style, covers four acres, and cost $400,000. In it is a very complete exhibit from the war, treasury, agriculture, interior, post-office and navy departments, the Smithsonian Institute, the national museum, etc.

On the lake shore east of this building and in part in the intervening space, the government has a gun battery, a life-saving station complete with apparatus, a lighthouse, war balloons, and a full-sized model of a $3,000,000 battle-ship of the first class. This is constructed on piling, alongside a pier, being thus surrounded by water and apparently moored at a wharf. The "ship" is built of brick and coated with cement. It is 348 feet long, 69 feet wide amidships, and has all the fittings and apparatus that belong to the most approved war vessel, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and bombs, boats, anchors, military mast, etc., and a full complement of seamen and mariners detailed from the Navy Department. The visitor arriving by steamboat passes very near and obtains an excellent view of the shore portion of the government exhibit. He will probably see also anchored nearby, a Columbus fleet—a reproduction, as near as may be, of the one with which the great discoverer sailed from Palos—and also a government revenue cutter and one or two torpedo boats. The government has appropriated $1,500,000 for its display.

Steaming by the government exhibits the visitor comes abreast of the largest building of the Exposition—that of Manufactures and Decorative Arts. It measures 700x800 feet, with two interior courts. Surrounding it on all sides is a porch two stories in height, affording a delightful promenade and a view of the other buildings, of the lagoon alive with row boats, gondolas and pleasure craft propelled by electricity, and of the grounds generally. This building, which is of the French renaissance style, was designed by George S. Post, of New York.

After passing this immense structure, which is three times as large as the largest building at the Paris Exposition, being nearly 400 feet longer and twice as wide, and covering more than thirty-one acres, the steamboat will drop alongside the pier, which extends 1500 feet or more into the lake from the water entrance to the great court, around which the main exposition palaces are grouped. Disembarking, the visitor will tarry a little time at least to survey the attractions of the Greek Pavilion at the pier's end. Light and airy and artistic in appearance, this pavilion stands securely on foundations of solid masonry. Measuring 200 by 100 feet, and combining the Doric and Ionic orders, it is in pure white and gold, and gay with fluttering flags and streamers.

Along the beach to the northward and skirting a long stretch of terraced greensward, upon which the the landscape gardener has worked out his finest conceptions, stretches a broad promenade—a rendezvous of fashion and leisure, as are Rotten Row in London, and St. Mark's Square in Venice. At the southern extremity of this promenade, and at the shore end of the pier, Sculptor St. Gaudens has designed a gigantic statue, representing "The Republic." This stands on a great pedestal rising from the waters of an inner water court formed by the lagoon, the lake entrance to which is encircled by a curved mole, upon which rises thirteen lofty columns surmounted by huge emblems symbolical of the thirteen original States of the Union.

From the pier extending westward across the park, is a long avenue or court, several hundred feet wide, affording, Chief Burnham says, "a spectacle unparalleled in the world—a marvel of architectural grace and sublimity, an exposition in itself." To the right, at the entrance of this grand avenue, is the great Building of Manufactures and Decorative Arts, and farther back the other attractions already referred to. To the left is the Agricultural Building, measuring 800 by 500 feet, designed by Architect McKim, of New York. It is severely rectangular in form, but made elaborately ornate with statues and other relief work. Its cost is half a million. Between this and the huge Manufactures Building, juts a branch of the lagoon. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, stand imposing buildings, along the majestic facades of which sweeps the gaze of the visitor until it rests upon the Administration Building of the Exposition, which terminates the vista nearly a mile distant.

Passing the Agricultural Building, the visitor comes to the great Machinery Hall, which lies to the westward of it, and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade, doubling a branch of the lagoon. It is nearly identical with it in size and cost, but differs from it considerably in appearance, being "serious, impressive and rich in architectural line and detail," Chief Burnham says, "and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston.

Opposite Machinery Hall and north of it in the centre of the "Long Walk," stands the Exposition Administration Building. This is one of the most imposing, and, in proportion to its size, by far the most expensive one of the large structures. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple, yet exceedingly striking in appearance, and an excellent representative of Italian renaissance. It cost $650,000, is adorned with scores of statuary figures, and surmounted by a gilded dome rising 250 feet, or about the height of the Auditorium tower. In it are the offices of the National Commission and Local Directory, and the headquarters of all the numerous officials connected with the management and administration of the Exposition.

To the northward of the Administration Building, on either side, and facing the grand avenue, are two more immense buildings, one for the Electrical and the other for the Mining exhibit. These are about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. Both are of French renaissance. The former, designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, is the more expensive, however, costing $650,000; while the latter, designed by S. S. Beman, of Chicago, cost $350,000.

North of these buildings in the main lagoon is an island of twenty or thirty acres in area. There the visitor may wonder through a miniature "forest primeval," pathless and untransformed by art, and may hunt the fragrant wild flower, or the saucy chipmunk, and generally commune with nature in her native haunts.

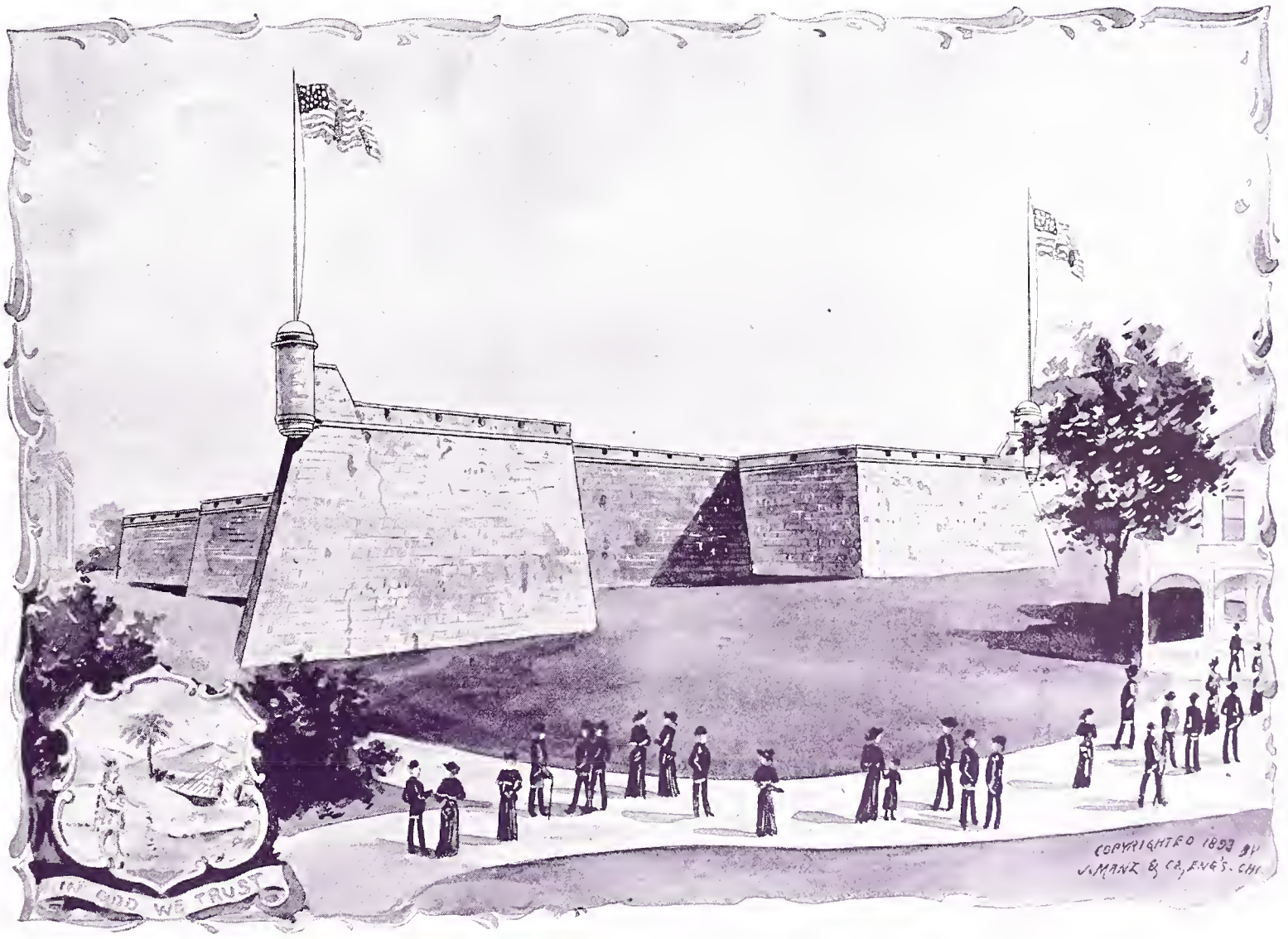
Proceeding from the Administration Building still farther westward, or, more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the railway facilities for the arrival and departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest portion, entering and leaving at nearly the same point.

Within this loop made by the railway tracks is the machinery annex—a huge building covering more than eight acres, and containing the overflow exhibits from machinery hall, with which it is connected by subways. Within the loop also is the main power house, from which power is furnished to such buildings on the grounds as require it.

To the southward of the line of buildings which are arranged along the south side of the grand avenue is a vast open expanse which is devoted to the live stock exhibit. Here immense stock buildings, a show ring, and whatever else can contribute to the success of the live stock feature of the Exposition is constructed.

Jackson Park resembles a right-angled triangle in shape. The visitor has thus far, on his tour of inspection, traversed

LOUISIANA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



FLORIDA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

the lake shore or hypothenuse of the triangle, and across the southern end or the base. It remains only to turn toward the north and note the structures ranged along the perpendicular. The first one arrived at is the Transportation Building. This is Romanesque in style and one of the largest of all, measuring 960 by 256 feet, exclusive of a great annex in the rear, which covers nine acres. The Transportation Building, together with the depots, cost $1,000,000. North of this is the Horticultural Building, another immense structure, 1000 by 250 feet, with three domes, one at each end and a larger one at the centre. This is constructed chiefly of glass and iron, and cost $250,000.

Still farther north and directly opposite the park entrance of Midway Plaisance stands the Woman's Building, which is one of the chief objects of interest on the grounds. It is 400 by 200 feet in dimensions, two stories high and cost $200,000. The exterior design has been furnished by a woman architect, Miss S. G. Hayden, of Boston. Here the lady managers have their headquarters, and here is collected a wonderful exhibit, illustrating the progress and attainments of women in the various branches of industry.

Passing the Woman's Building the visitor can turn toward the northeast and inspect the foreign and State buildings in the northern portion of the park, of which he is supposed to have caught a general view from the steamboat deck, or he can turn sharply to the west into Midway Plaisance.

All of the important buildings stand on terraces four feet above the general park level, thus greatly improving the general landscape effect and rendering their own appearance more imposing.

Charming Site for the Fair.—Jackson Park is an ideal site for a great international exposition. It contains about 1000 acres, and is located on the lake shore, with the grounds gently sloping toward the water. Those weary of the wonders of the Fair will find relief in viewing the ever-varying beauties of the lake, the blue of the sky reflected in its depths, the changing tints, as sunshine and shadow chase each other across the waves, the craft of every description moving hither and thither on its surface. To give increased beauty to the grounds the water of the lake has been introduced in lagoons, conducted around the various Exposition buildings, lending a charming variety to the landscape and showing off the various structures to the best advantage, besides affording means of recreation and enjoyment to thousands of visitors. The park is accessible by water, by street car lines, and by elevated and steam railroads. The latter have six parallel tracks running into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwestern section, and around this loop arriving and departing trains sweep every few minutes. Lines of steamers also land passengers on the pier at the grounds.

The Act of Congress Creating the World's Columbian Commission.

An Act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Whereas, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

Whereas, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an exhibition of arts, industries and manufactures, and products of the soil, mine and sea, shall be inaugurated in the year 1892, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That a commission to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

Section 3. That said commissioners, two from each State and Territory, shall be appointed within thirty days from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the President, eight commissioners at large and two from the District of Columbia; and in the same manner and within the same time there shall be appointed two alternate commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia, and eight alternate commissioners at large, who shall assume and perform the duties of such commissioner or commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the said commission; and in such nominations and appointments each of the two leading political parties shall be equally represented. Vacancies in the commission nominated by the Governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, and also vacancies in the commission at large and from the District of Columbia, may be filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided herein for the original appointment.

Section 4. That the Secretary of State of the United States shall, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the Governors of the several States and Territories, respectively, thereof, and request such nominations to be made. The commissioners so appointed shall be called together by the Secretary of State of the United States in the City of Chicago, by notice to the commissioners, as soon as convenient after the appointment of said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter. The said commissioners, at said first meeting, shall organize by the election of such officers and the appointment of such committees as they may deem expedient, and for this purpose the commissioners present at said meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. That said commission be empowered in its discretion to accept for the purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition such site as may be selected and offered, and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose, at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two:" *Provided*, That said site so tendered and the buildings proposed to be erected thereon shall be deemed by said commission adequate to the purposes of said Exposition: *And provided*, That said commission shall be satisfied that the said corporation has an actual *bona fide* and valid subscription to its capital stock, which will secure the payment of at least $5,000,000, of which not less than $500,000 shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of $5,000,000, making in all $10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition.

Section 6. That the said commission shall allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification for exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners for the Exposition, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. And said commission is authorized and required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission. Said board may appoint one or more members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits, which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.

Section 7. That after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation and approved by said commission, the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges or interests of the exhibitors or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation, subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commissioners.

Section 8. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor, in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to

IDAHO STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

COLORADO STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampden Roads and proceed thence to said review.

SECTION 9. That said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition in said City of Chicago on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies, and said Exposition shall be open to visitors not later than the first day of May, 1893, and shall be closed at such time as the commission may determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

SECTION 10. That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, and there has also been filed with him by the said corporation known as "The World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two," satisfactory proof that a sum not less than $10,000,000 to be used and expended for the purposes of the exhibition herein authorized, has in fact been raised or provided for by subscription or other legally binding means, he shall be authorized, through the Department of State, to make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exposition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries, and he shall, in behalf of the government and people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said Exposition and appoint representatives thereto.

SECTION 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs, fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the Exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SECTION 12. That the sum of $20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the remainder of the present fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said exhibition.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of the commission to make report from time to time to the President of the United States of the progress of the work, and, in a final report, present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition.

SECTION 14. That the commission hereby authorized shall exist no longer than until the first day of January, 1898.

SECTION 15. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor or wages of said officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same.

SECTION 16. That there shall be exhibited at said Exposition, by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Department, the Smithsonian Institute, the United States Fish Commission and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such a government exhibit, a board shall be created to be charged with the selection, preparation, arrangement, safe-keeping and exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the directors of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum may respectively decide shall be embraced in said government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each executive department, and one by the directors of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum, and one by the Fish Commission, such selections to be approved by the President of the United States. The President shall name the chairman of said board, and the board itself shall select such other officers as it may deem necessary.

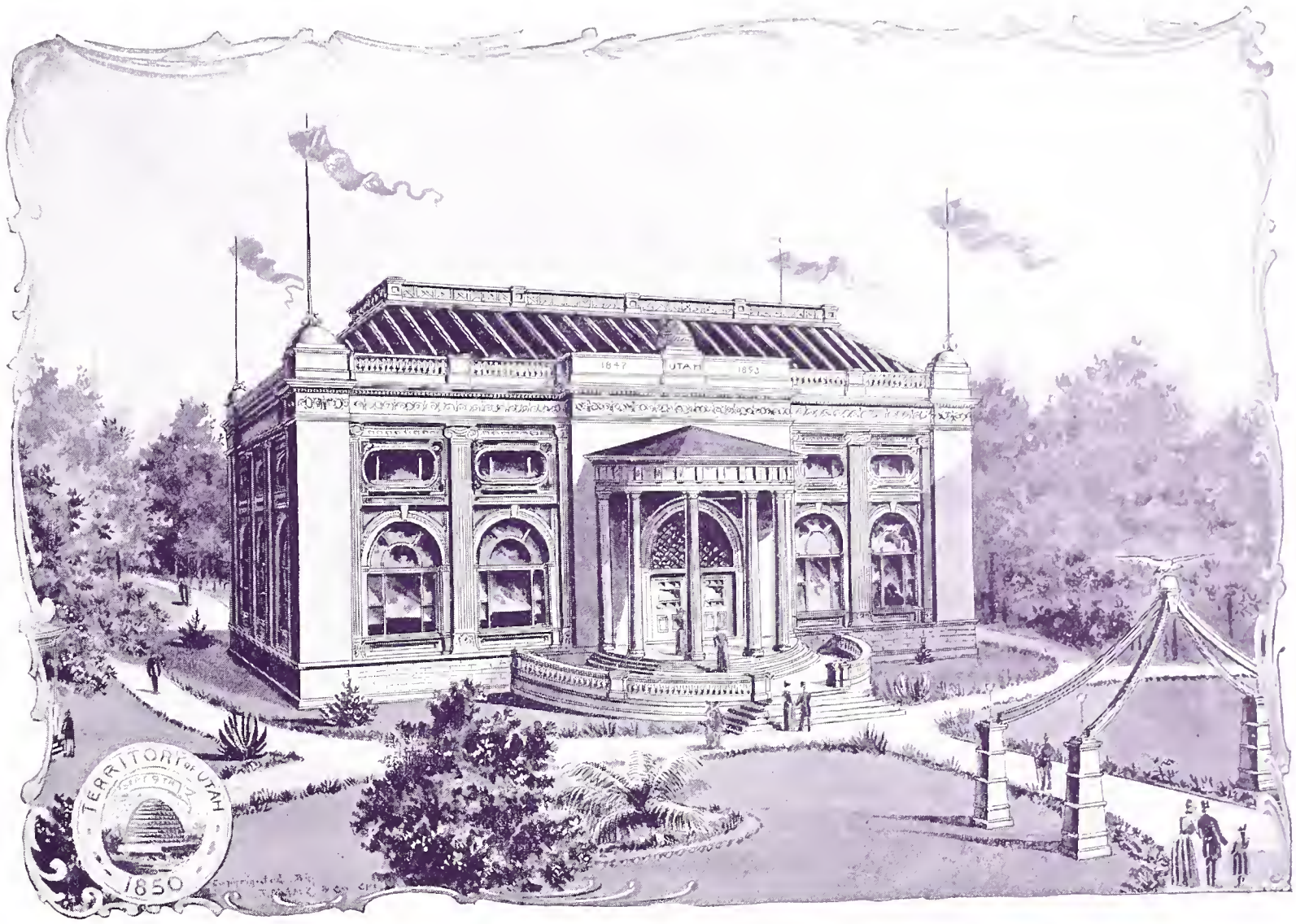
That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition upon such ground as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States, said building and apparatus to be removed at the close of the exhibition and re-erected at the place now authorized by law.

SECTION 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition for the government exhibits, as provided in this act, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of $400,000, and for the remainder of the fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there is hereby appropriated for said building or buildings, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said building or buildings to be constructed as far as possible of iron, steel and glass, or of such other material as may be taken out and sold to the best advantage; and he is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the Exposition, giving preference to the City of Chicago, or to the said World's Exposition of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as he may determine.

SECTION 18. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care and custody of exhibits by the government and the maintenance of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and the safe return of articles belonging to the said government exhibit, and for the expenses of the commission created by this act, and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated for the remainder of this fiscal year, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable, on account of the erection of buildings, expenses of the commission or any of its officers or employes, or on account of any expenses incident to or growing out of said Exposition for a sum exceeding in the aggregate $1,500,000.

SECTION 19. That the commissioners and alternate commissioners appointed under this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for their services out of the Treasury of the United States, except their actual expenses for transportation and the sum of six dollars per day for subsistence for each day they are necessarily absent from their homes on the business of said commission. The officers of said commission shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by said commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by Congress in aid of such Exposition.

SECTION 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or



UTAH BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

WASHINGTON STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligation created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

SECTION 21. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State, and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof.

SECTION 22. That no member of said commission, whether an officer or otherwise, shall be personally liable for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the said commission.

Approved April 25, 1890.

COMMISSIONERS NOMINATED.

In compliance with this Act of Congress, the Governors of the various States and Territories nominated commissioners and alternates, and these gentlemen, together with the commissioners at large, met in Chicago, June 26, 1890.

President Harrison's Proclamation.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum of not less than $10,000,000, to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition, has been provided, in accordance with the conditions and requirements of section ten of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Chistopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and provide that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year 1893, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is prominent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives there and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of December, 1890, and independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifteenth.

Organization of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The World's Columbian Exposition was organized under the general statutes of the State of Illinois, upon the following application, which was filed with the Secretary of the State on August 15, 1891. It states the name of the proposed corporation as "The World's Exposition of 1892," the object for its formation as "the holding of an International Exhibition or World's Fair in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, to commemorate on its four hundredth anniversary the discovery of America." The capital stock is $5,000,000, the amount of each share is $10, and the number of shares is 500,000; the location of the principal office at Chicago, Cook County, Ill., and the duration of the corporation ninety-nine years. This application was signed by the following well-known and responsible citizens of Chicago: De Witt C. Cregier, Ferd. W. Peck, George Schneider, Anthony F. Seeberger, William C. Seipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blake. The license to the above-named parties to open subscription books is dated August 14, 1889, and the entire amount of $5,000,000 was subscribed by March 23, 1890, on which date notices were issued for a meeting of the subscribers, to be held in Battery D, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on April 4, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. This meeting was held accordingly, and the following-named persons were elected directors:

Owen F. Aldis.	Andrew McNally.
Samuel W. Allerton.	Joseph Medill.
William T. Baker.	Adolph Nathan.
Thomas B. Bryan.	Robert Nelson.
Edward B. Butler.	John J. P. Odell.
Mark L. Crawford.	Potter Palmer.
W. H. Colvin.	James C. Peasley.
De Witt C. Cregier.	Ferd. W. Peck.
George R. Davis.	Erskine M. Phelps.
James W. Ellsworth.	Eugene S. Pike.
John V. Farwell, Jr.	Martin A. Ryerson.
Stuyvesant Fish.	Charles H. Schwab.
Lyman J. Gage.	Anthony F. Seeberger.
Harlow N. Higinbotham.	William E. Strong.
Charles L. Hutchinson.	Charles H. Wacker.
Edward T. Jeffrey.	Robert A. Waller.
Elbridge G. Keith.	Edwin Walker.
Rollin A. Keyes.	John R. Walsh.
Marshall M. Kirkman.	Charles C. Wheeler.
Herman H. Kohlsaat.	Frederick S. Winston.
Edward F. Lawrence.	Charles T. Yerkes.
Thies J. Lefens.	Otto Young.
Cyrus H. McCormick.	

All of the above remain in office with the following exceptions: Mr. W. H. Colvin resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Robert C. Clowry; Mr. Stuyvesant Fish resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Borner; Mr. John R. Walsh resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William J. Chalmers.

At a special meeting of stockholders held June 12, 1890, the name of the corporation was changed to "The World's Columbian Exposition," and the capital stock increased to $10,000,000.

Organization of the National Commission.

On Saturday, June 28, the organization of the World's Columbian Commission was completed, with the following result:

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

President, Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan.
Director-General, George R. Davis, of Illinois.
First Vice-President, Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut.
Second Vice-President, M. H. De Young, of California.
Third Vice-President, Davidson B. Penn, of Louisiana.
Fourth Vice-President, Gorton W. Allen, of New York.
Fifth Vice-President, Alex. B. Andrews, of North Carolina.
Secretary, John T. Dickinson, of Texas.

LADY MANAGERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES.

Mrs. Potter Palmer; Alternate, Miss Sarah T. Hallowell.
Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham; Alternate, Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr.
Mrs. J. S. Lewis; Alternate, Miss Julia B. Shattuck.
Mrs. M. A. Mulligan; Alternate, Mrs. Annie C. Meyers.
Miss Francis Dickinson, M. D.; Alternate, Mrs. A. H. Ten Eyck.
Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace; Alternate, Mrs. M. J. Sandes.
Mrs. Myron B. Bradwell; Alternate, Mrs. Leander Stone.
Mrs. Clara M. Doolittle; Mrs. Gen. Arthur H. Chetlain.
Mrs. Matilda R. Carse; Alternate, Miss Francis Willard.

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Dedication of the Exposition Buildings.

The grand overture to the World's Fair culminated in dedication ceremonies of unparalleled harmony and magnitude, October 20, 21 and 22, 1892. Not a false or trivial note was sounded from beginning to end. Like all great enterprises, the World's Fair had an insignificant beginning in the idea of erecting a Columbus monument over an international corner-stone in the City of Mexico. While this embryotic idea quickly enlarged to that of an exposition, nothing like its present magnitude was dreamed of. In 1876 a Dr. Zaremba, of Mexico, while visiting the Centennial of Philadelphia, conceived the idea of celebrating the fourth century of the discovery of America. Six years later he spoke of it to some prominent citizens of New York, and in the same year Dr. Harlan, of Chicago, suggested this city as a proper place for a celebration, and two years later the matter was taken up by a Chicago newspaper and widely discussed. In 1886 the American Historical Society appointed a committee to confer with Congress on an appropriate method of celebrating the anniversary. Then Philadelphia suggested an appropriation, and Senator Hoar advocated the City of Washington as a suitable place. Claimants for the honor and the appropriation then sprung up all over the country. No substantial effort was made to secure them, however, until subscription books to provide a guarantee fund were opened in Chicago in 1889. With $5,000,000 and a magnificent site pledged by the citizens of Chicago, Senator Cullom of Illinois felt justified in introducing a bill providing for the location of the World's Fair buildings in this city. Two months later saw the triumph of Chicago over all other competitors, but with the unexpected burden of $5,000,000 more liabilities imposed by Congress. This was secured through the State Legislature by wich the bonded indebtness of the city was increased to that amount. In June, 1890, the national commission met, elected officers and selected Jackson Park as the site. In the lack of government funds to prosecute the work of the commission, Chicago assumed all expenses and responsibility, and in July, 1891, the first ground was broken and the actual work of building begun, only fifteen months before the dedication ceremonies in October, 1892, no government aid having been extended until February 1893, then in the form of $2,500,000 in souvenir half dollars, leaving $2,000,000 of the sum needed, to be provided for. She then invited the nations of the earth as guests within her gates to witness the fulfillment of her promise, and the acceptance of the result by the national commission on the part of the United States. Rarely if ever in the history of the world has such an assemblage been gathered in such an auditorium, seating three thousand five hundred distinguished people under the roof of the most magnificent hall in the world. On the day following the inaugural reception, the vast assemblage of over three hundred thousand souls passed in review. On the third day of the ceremonies, while it seemed the whole world was without its gates, nearly a hundred thousand people waited in the mammoth Manufactures' Building, seated comfortably in chairs, to witness the dedicatory ceremonies of the third day, in accordance with the previously arranged

Dedicatory Program.

The National Salute at sunrise inaugurated the Ceremonies of Dedication Day.

The distinguished guests and the officials of the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition were escorted by troops of the United States Army and of the National Guard to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building in which the Dedication Ceremonies were held at half past twelve in the afternoon

The Dedicatory Exercises were conducted under the direction of the the Director-General as Master of Ceremonies according to the following program :

1. Columbian March, composed by Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge.
2. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., of California.
3. Introductory Address by the Director-General.
4. Address of Welcome and Tender of the Freedom of the City of Chicago by Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.
5. Selected Recitation from the Dedicatory Ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago. Music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston. Reading by Mrs. Sarah LeMoyne, of New York.
6. Presentation by the Director of Works of the Master Artists of the Exposition, of the World's Columbian Exposition and award to them of special commemorative medals.
7. Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling," . . . . . *Haydn.*
8. Address—"Work of the Board of Lady Managers." Mrs. Potter Palmer, President.
9. Tender of the Buildings on behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, by the President thereof to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.
10. Presentation of the Buildings by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States for dedication.
11. Dedication of the Buildings by the President of the United States.
12. "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah," . . . . . *Handel.*
13. Dedicatory Oration—Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.
14. "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" with full chorus and orchestra accompaniment.
15. Columbian Oration—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.
16. Prayer by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.
17. Chorus—"In Praise of God," . . . . . *Beethoven.*
18. Benediction, by Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.
19. National Salute.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then invoked a divine blessing in the following words :

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the one only true God, eternal, immortal, invisible, blessed over all forever more. We come before Thee to worship Thee, to render unto Thee thanksgiving, to confess our helplessness, and to invoke Thy blessing upon us. Thou art God. Thou hast created all things. Thou hast made the world and all things therein. Thou art Lord of heaven and earth. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times appointed and the bounds of their habitation. As a people whom Thou hast exalted, we worship Thee. Before the majesty of Thy power, and the all-consuming glory of Thy presence, angels and archangels veil their faces. Thrones and dominions and principalities and powers prostrate themselves. Yet we, the members of a fallen race, children of a wayward family, urged by our dire necessities, encourged by Thine unbreakable promises, emboldened by Thine infinite love, inspired by Thy life-giving spirit, and sheltered by the all-sufficient atonement, press our way up to the very steps of Thy throne and worship Thee, because Thou hast told us that in spite of our littleness and in spite of our sinfulness we may come, in the way Thou hast appointed, with boldness, even to the mercy-seat.

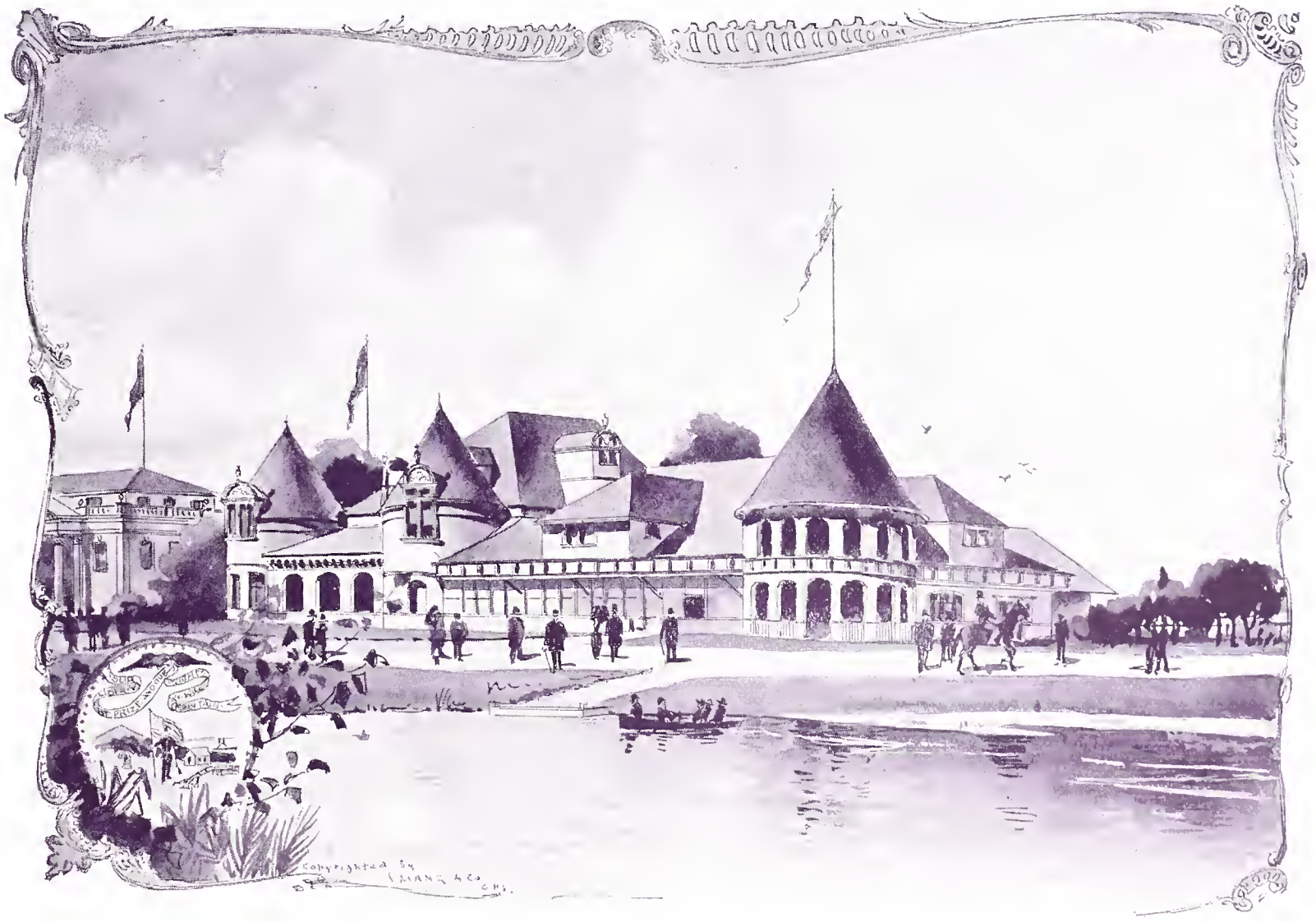
* * * * * * *

"We thank Thee especially for Thy favoring providence, which has ordered the unfolding of our history as a people and the shaping of our destiny as a nation. Thou didst keep this New World in the thick clouds that surround Thy purposes and didst reserve it for the high honors of Thy maturing kingdom. In the fullness of time Thou didst bring it to the knowledge of men by the wisdom and prowess and faith of Thy servant, Columbus. Thou didst so inspire his mind and direct his thought by signs on the surface of the sea and by the flight of birds through the depths of the air that the Southern Continent of the Western Hemisphere was open to Southern Europe, and this Northern Continent was preserved for another people and another destiny. Thus Thou didst launch upon the tide of history in the two continents of the New World, two new and great and mutually helpful nations. We thank Thee for Thy favoring providence.

"Thou didst speak to our fathers, heroic and great men, men of prayer and power, and bade them come to this open land and plant here in the wilderness great institutions for the elevation of the race, to consecrate these vast valleys and endless plains to freedom, to free ideas and free conscience, to the sanctity of the private home and the inalienability of individual rights. We thank Thee for the glorious history we have inherited ; for Crecy, for Smithfield, and for Marston Moor, for Lexington and Fort Sumter, for Yorktown and Appomatox, these throbbing achievements of our patriotism. We thank Thee for Washington and Lincoln, for Webster and Clay, for Jefferson and Jackson, and for Grant—these beacon lights of the republic.

"We thank Thee for the mighty hosts of the heroic dead and for the priceless lessons they have taught us in patriotism, in valor, in statesmanship and in sacrifice. We thank Thee for 60,000,000 of free, heroic, patriotic citizens ; for the open Bible, the open school, and the open church ; for unprecedented growth, abundant prosperity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered libraries, countless newspapers, many colleges,

WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



IOWA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

great universities, ubiquitous benevolences, universal peace, uninterrupted happiness, and untarnished honor. We thank thee for emancipated manhood and exalted womanhood.

"We thank Thee for a free conscience, by a free church, in a free State, for a free people. For these precious and priceless blessings that make life valuable and kindle quenchless hopes for this world and for the world to come, we thank Thee.

* * * * * * *

"Bless the President of the United States in his high official character. Hear us while we tarry to pray thy blessings on his family in the stress of this hour. While the warm sympathies of the nation are poured into this our foremost and representative home, may the comfort of thy grace abound in that Christian family, and may Thy tender care preserve it, unbroken for an example for many years to come.

"Bless the Secretaries, the President's constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States, the Governors of the several Commonwealths, and all in official and responsible places.

"Bless the officers of the army and of the navy, and the men who stand for the defence of our flag.

* * * * * * *

"We pray Thee to bless the President and General Manager of this Exposition, and these commissioners, and the men and women who have toiled amid many anxieties and uncertainties for so many months to crown this undertaking with success. May they have such wisdom and help from Thee for their difficult and delicate duties that they may deserve and receive the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

"We invoke thy choicest blessings upon our guests, upon those who come hither from distant lands and climes to unite with us in this great enterprise, whether they come from the rulers of the earth that they may see and report what is doing in these ends of the world, or to represent the arts that have matured through the ages, or to set forth the triumphs of genius, the mechanical and industrial achievements that are enriching our times, we pray Thee to bless them and keep them in health and safety while they are in our midst. * *

"O Almighty God, we are gathered here within these walls and within these gates from our National Capital, and from every city and section of our wide domain, and from all the lands of the earth to acknowledge Thee, and in thy name, and in the name of the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people of the United States to dedicate these buildings and these grounds to the uses and purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. We pray Thy blessing upon this understanding that it may bring glory to Thy name and benedictions to mankind.

"Now, O Lord, our Father, we pray Thy blessing upon this multitude. In Thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal salvation. As this assembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that great assembly which shall gather to hear the supreme sentence, 'Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"And unto Thee, our God and our Father, through him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe 'blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might forever and ever. Amen."

After a formal addresss by Director-General George R. Davis and Mayor Washburne, Mrs. LeMoyne read the Columbian Ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe.

All hail and welcome nations of the earth,
  Columbia's greeting comes from every State!
Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth
  Of freedom age on age shall consecrate.

Let war and enmity forever cease;
  Let glorious art and commerce banish wrong.
The universal brotherhood of peace
  Shall be Columbia's inspiring song.

President Higginbotham, on behalf of the local directory, tendered the buildings to the national committee, which President Palmer accepted; and, in turn, bestowed upon the Nation in an appropriate speech. In the absence of President Harrison, Vice-President Morton accepted the buildings for the United States. After the solemn amen of the benediction was pronounced, and the deep roar of the artillery had ceased the audience dispersed, impressed as never before with the grandeur of the occasion.

Opening Ceremonies.

The inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 1, was a perfect success in every respect. The crowd was great. The exercises were carried out exactly as they had been planned.

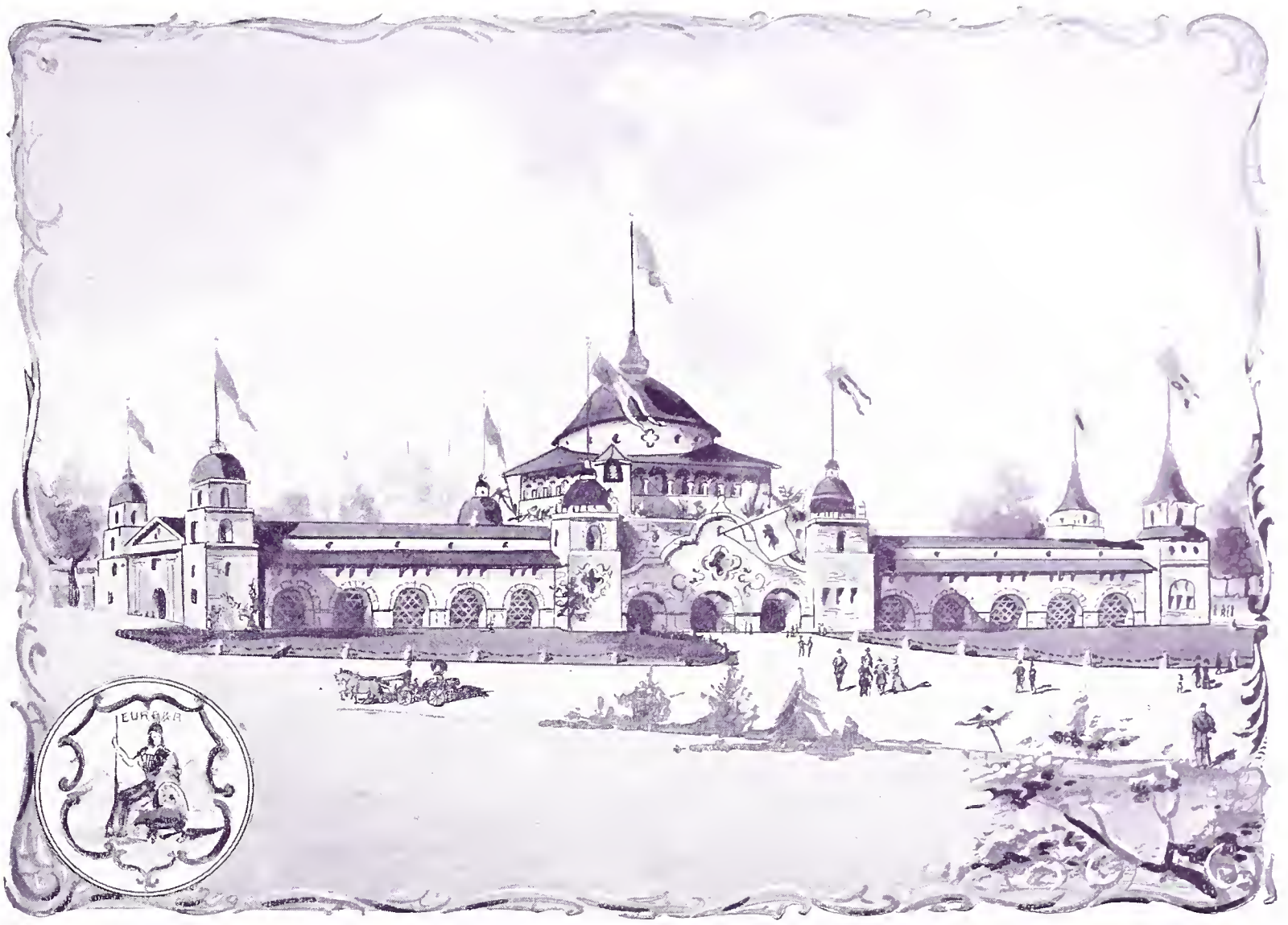
The only addresses made were by Director-General Davis and President Cleveland. After music by the Thomas Orchestra and prayer by Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, Miss Jessie Couthoi read "The Prophecy," a poem written for the occasion by W. A. Crofut, Washington, D. C.

PRAYER OF REV. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

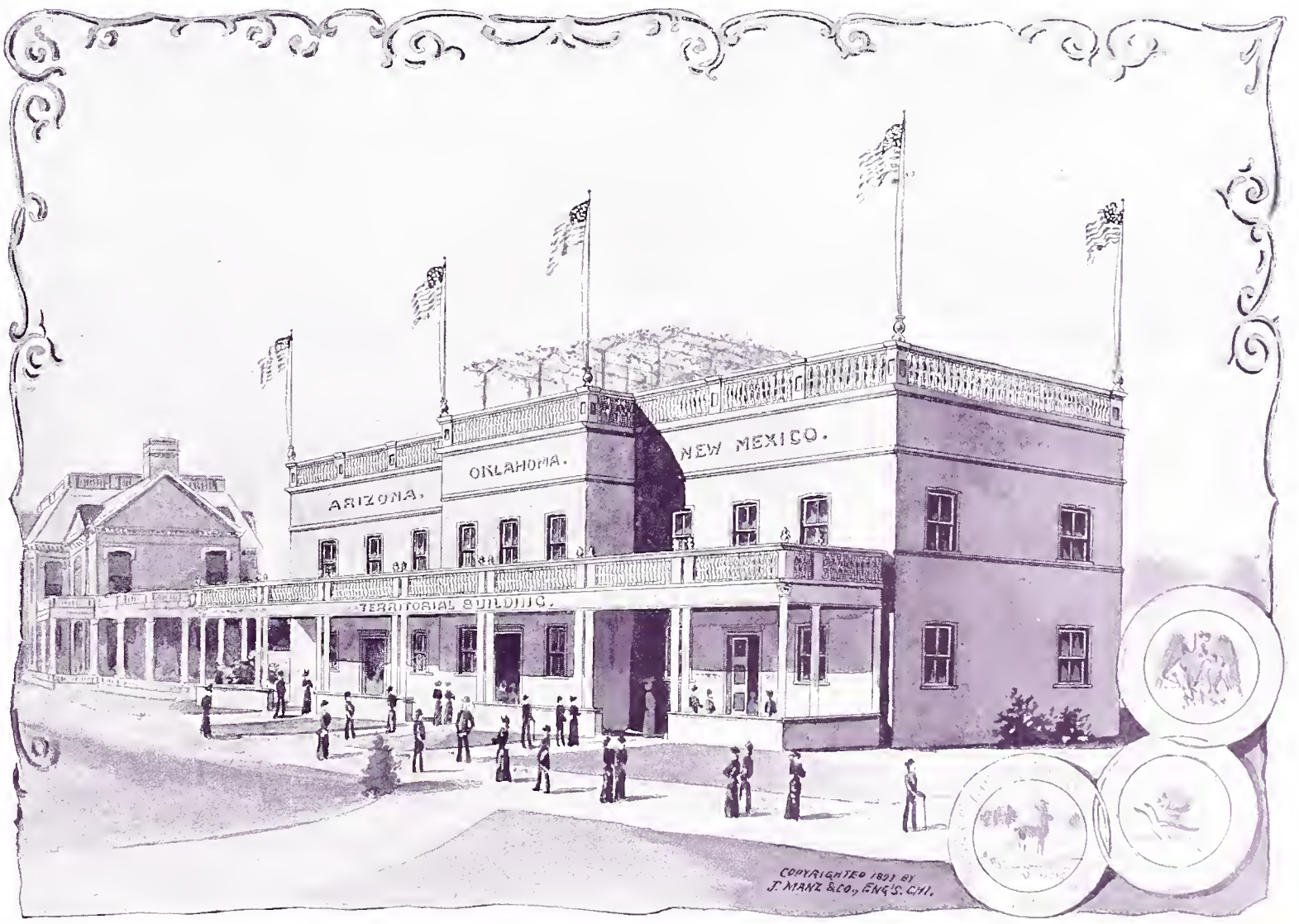
"All glory be to Thee, Lord God of hosts, that Thou hast moved the hearts of all kindred tongues, people and nations to keep a feast of tabernacles in this place, in commemoration of that most momentous of all voyages, by which Columbus lifted the veil that hid the New World from the Old, and opened the gateway of the future for mankind. Thy servants have builded these more than imperial palaces, many chambered and many galleried, in which to store and show man's victories over air, earth, fire, and flood, engines of use, treasures of beauty, and promise of the years that are to be, in illustration of the world's advance within these four hundred years. Woman, too, the shackles falling from her hands and estate, throbbing with the pulse of the new time, joyously treading the paths of larger freedom, responsibility, and self-help opening before her; woman, nearer to God by the intuitions of the heart and the grandeur of her self-sacrifice, brings the inspiration of her genius, the product of her hand, brain, and sensibility, to shed a grace and loveliness upon the place, thus making the house beautiful. To Thee, holiest among the mighty, mightiest among the holy, whose hand has lifted the gates of great empires from their hinges and turned the stream of history into new channels, to Thee, our risen and ascended Lord, we dedicate these trophies of the past, achievements of the present, and prophecies of the future, laying them reverently and with humility, and yet with rapture of thanks and praise, at the foot of Thy cross, for Thou hast redeemed us by Thy blood, and made us kings and priests unto our God.

"Upon Thine honored servants, the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives of the people, and all other magistrates throughout our broad land; upon that most illustrious sovereign of the world, our kinswoman, revered and beloved in this land as in her own, the gracious lady Queen Victoria; upon all presidents, emperors, kings, queens, and other rulers of whatever name or degree, and upon all the people or nations over which they may sway, we pray that the benediction of the King of kings and Lord of lords may descend and abide, hastening the time when nations shall learn war no more, when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare, and the spear into the pruning hook! Thou, alone, O Lord, knowest the well-nigh insuperable obstacles surmounted, the envies, jealousies, and bickerings allayed, the open hostilities and insidious oppositions mastered by dauntless courage and inexhaustible patience, the unexampled fertility of resource and resistless energy by which the men engaged in this mighty undertaking have brought it to a triumphant consummation. Crown their labor and victory with Thy precious words, 'Well done, good and faithful servants!' and make the world to echo Thy plaudits. Send Thy blessing upon this Thy city, itself one of the wonders of the world, whose site within the memory of living man was a pasture for wild beasts, the lair of the wolf and nest of the rattlesnake, but now sits enthroned as one of the capitals of the earth, and throws wide its gates of hospitable welcome to the people of all languages and climes; grant to those that dwell within its borders the blessing which maketh rich and bringeth no sorrow!

"Father Supreme, be Thou the guardian of our land; defending us from whirlwinds, floods, hail, and blight; keeping far from our shores the plague of cholera and every other pestilence; and stir up our whole people to be working with



CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



TERRITORIAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Thee by sanity and sanitation, temperance in meat and drink, chastity and all methods of right living, to insure themselves and their children health, length of days, and peace. Make this World's Fair a Sabbath year for the whole human race, a year of jubilee, in which the heavy and grinding yoke of ill-paid labor shall be exchanged for the yoke of Him who is meek and lowly in heart, in which love to God and love to man shall become the rule of all men's lives, so that with one voice the whole world may ring out with the anthem which angels sang over the sheepfolds of Bethlehem, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!' Lord God of Sabaoth, accept our praise and hear our prayers, through Him who hath taught us to say: "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. * * * Amen!' Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory, in the church of Christ Jesus through all ages, world without end. Amen."

THE PROPHECY.

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon
Drown in the gloomy ocean's western deeps,
Strange birds that day had fluttered in the sails
An strange flowers floated round the wandering keel,
And yet no land. And now, when thro' the dark
The Santa Maria leaped before the gale,
And angry billows tossed the caravels
As to destruction, Gomaz Rascon came
With Captain Pinzon thro' the frenzied seas,
And to the admiral brought a parchment scroll,
Saying: "Good master, read the writing here—
An earnest prayer it is from all on board.
The crew would fain turn back in utter fear;
No longer to the pole the compass points;
Into the zenith creeps the northern star.
You saw but yesterday an albatross
Drop dead on deck beneath the flying scud,
The devil's wind blows madly from the east
Into the land of Nowhere, and the sea
Keeps sucking us adown the mælstrom's maw.
Francisco says the edge of the earth is near,
And off to Erebus we slide unhelmed.
Last Sunday night Diego saw a witch
Dragging the Nina by her forechains west
And wildly dancing on a Dolphin's back;
And, as she danced, the brightest star in heaven
Slipped from its lash and sprang into the sea,
Like Lucifer, and left a trail of blood.
I pray thee, master, turn again to Spain,
Obedient to omens, or, perchance,
The terror-stricken crew, to escape their doom
May mutiny and—"
"Gomez Rascon, peace."
Exclaimed the admiral. "Thou hast said enough.
Now, prithee, leave me. I would be alone."

Then eagerly Columbus sought a sign,
In sea and sky and in his lonely heart,
Finding, instead of presages of hope,
The black and ominous potents of despair.

The wild winds roared around him and he heard
Shrill voices cry "Return; return; return;"
He thought of Genoa and dreams of youth,
His father's warnings and his mother's prayers,
Confiding Beatrix and the prattling babe,
The life and mirth and warmth of old Castile,
And tempting comfort of the peaceful land,
And wild winds moaned "Return; return; return."
As thus he mused he paced the afterdeck
And gazed upon the luminous waves astern.

Strange life was in the phosphorescent foam,
And thro' the goblin glow there came and went,
Life elfin shadows on an opal sea,
Prophetic pictures of the land he sought.

He saw the end of the victorious quest—
He saw, ablaze on Isabella's breast,
The gorgeous Antillean jewels rest—
The islands of the west.

He, invading Plenty, dispossess
Old Poverty, the land with bounty bless,
And thro' the wailing caverns of distress
Walk star-eyed Happiness.

He saw an empire, radiant as the day,
Harnessed to law, but under Freedom's sway,
Proudly arise, resplendent in array,
To show the world the way.

He saw celestial Peace in mortal guise;
And, filled with hope and thrilled with high emprise
Lifting its tranquil forehead to the skies,
A vast republic rise.

He saw, beyond the hills of golden corn,
Beyond the curve of Autumn's opulent horn,
Ceres and Flora laughingly adorn
The bosom of the morn.

He saw a cloth of gold across the gloom,
An arabesque from Evolution's loom,
And from the barren prairies driven spume
Imperial cities bloom.

He saw an iron dragon dashing forth
On pathways East and West and South and North,
Its bonds uniting in magnificent girth
Remotest ends of earth.

He saw the lightning run an elfin race
Where trade and love and pleasure interlace,
And severed friends in Ariel's embrace
Communing fay to fay.

He saw Relief thro' deadly dungeons grope;
Foes turn to brothers; black despair to hope;
And cannon rust along the grassgrown slope
And rot the gallows rope.

He saw the babes on Labor's cottage floor—
The bright wall hung with luxury more and more,
And comfort, radiant with abounding store
Wave welcome at the door.

He saw the myriad spindles flutter round;
The myriad mill-wheels shake the solid ground;
The myriad homes where jocund joy is found,
And love is throned and crowned.

He saw exalted Ignorance under ban,
Though panoplied in force since time began,
And Science, consecrated, led the van,
The providence of man.

The pictures came, and paled, and passed away,
And then the Admiral turned as from a trance,
His lion face aglow, his luminous eyes
Lit with mysterious fire from hidden suns;
"Now, Martin, to thy waiting helm again,
Haste to the Pinta, fill her sagging sails.
For on my soul hath dawned a wondrous sight,
Lo: thro' this segment of the watery world
Uprose a hemisphere of glorious life,
A realm of golden grain and fragrant fruits,
And men and women wise and masterful,
Who dwelt at peace in rural cottages
And splendid cities bursting into bloom—
Great Lotus blossoms on a flowery sea;
And happiness was there, and bright-winged hope—
High aspiration, soaring to the stars.
An then methought, O, Martin, thro' the storm
A million faces turned on me and smile.
Now go we forward—forward; fear avaunt;
I will abate no atom of my dream
Though all the devils of the underworld
Hiss in the sails and grapple to the keel.
Haste to the Pinta; westward keep her prow,
For I have had a vision full of light:
Keep her prow westward in the sunset's wake
From this hour hence, and let no man look back."

Then from the Pinta's foretop fell a cry,
A trumpet song: "Light-ho! Light-ho! Light-ho!"

Director-General George R. Davis then made the following address:

"I had prepared something to say upon this momentous occasion, something touching the importance and scope of the work of this Exposition, but I observe this swaying mass of humanity are anxious to hear the President, the representative of the people of the United States. Still, I wish to say a little something of our efforts, not the inspiration of a single man, of a single person, but the aggregate efforts of a people enlisted in the celebration of a great event. I wish to compliment the efforts of the national commission, composed of 180 members selected from every State in the Union and presided over by T. W. Palmer, of Michigan; the Illinois corporation, presided over by President H. N. Higinbotham, and the board of lady managers, presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, all of whom have faithfully performed their duties, and to all of whom your thanks are due.

"The department of finance, composed of members of the Illinois corporation, has, with disinterestedness remarkable, with courage undaunted, successfully financed the Exposition and has provided for the great work upward of $20,000,000.

KANSAS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

NEBRASKA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

"The department of works and its many bureaus of artists, architects, engineers and builders have transformed these grounds, which twenty-one months ago were an unsightly, uninviting and unoccupied stretch of landscape, into the beauty and splendor of to-day. They have conspicuously performed their functions, and these grand avenues, these Venetian waterways, the finished landscape, the fountains and sculptures and colonnades and these grand palaces stand out as a monument to their genius and their skill, supplemented by the labor of that great army of skilled artisans and workmen, all citizens of this republic.

"The citizens of our country are proud of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in authorizing and directing the celebration to take place, for the appropriation of more than $5,000,000 in its aid, and for the unswerving support and encouragement of the officers of the government.

"To the States of the Union we are largely indebted for active and substantial support. A sum in excess of $6,000,000 has been raised and expended by States and territories for the official use in promoting their own interests conjointly with the general success of the exhibition.

"To the foreign nations who have a representation upon these grounds never before witnessed at any exposition, as shown by the grand exhibits they have brought here, and the hundreds of official representatives of foreign governments who are present on this occasion, we bow in grateful thanks. More than $6,000,000 has been officially appropriated for these commissions in furtherance of their participation in the Exposition. The great nations of Europe and their dependencies are all represented on these grounds. The governments of Asia and Africa and the republics of the Western Hemisphere, with but few exceptions, are here represented.

"To the citizens and corporation of the City of Chicago, who have furnished $11,000,000 as a contribution, and in addition have loaned the management $5,000,000 more, are due the grateful acknowledgments of our people and of all the honored guests who share with us the advantage of this great international festival.

"To the tens of thousands of exhibitors who have contributed in a larger amount than all others combined, we are under the deepest obligations for their interest and co-operation.

"To the women of Chicago and our great land, whose prompt, spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation in our work turned the eyes of the world toward the Exposition as toward a new star of the east—an inspiration for womanhood everywhere—we extend our cordial and unstinted recognition.

"And now, Mr. President, in this central city of this great republic, on the continent discovered by Columbus, whose distinguished descendants are present as the honored guests of our nation, it only remains for you, if in your opinion the Exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country, to direct that it should be opened to the public, and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activities of the Exposition will begin."

When Mr. Davis ceased speaking, President Cleveland arose. The great multitude cheered long and loud. He raised his right hand and instantly there was silence. He then made the following short address:

"I am here to join my fellow-citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements here exhibited, asking no allowance on the score of youth. The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

"We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the proud national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the field of man's improvements, while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people. We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; but we have also made men who rule themselves. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and, in the undertaking we here enter upon, we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind."

As the President pressed his finger on the magic button that set the machinery in motion, the flags from hundreds of poles floated out to the breeze, a salute was fired, the multitude cheered and the orchestra struck up "America." In a few moments all was over, and the great World's Columbian Exposition was open.

Liberty Bell at the Exposition in the Pennsylvania Building.

The patriotic American citizen looked with reverence on the old bell on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition. Its tongue may be forever silent, but the remembrance of those stirring days when it proclaimed liberty to our forefathers will live always in the memory of the sons of America.

The old bell arrived in Chicago, April 28. The next day it shared honors equal to those given President Cleveland and the Duke of Veragua. An escort composed of civil and military organizations, municipal and government officers, guarded the venerable relic in its journey from the depot to Jackson Park. The entire route was lined with people, all anxious to obtain a view of the old liberty proclaimer. The bell was among the most notable exhibits in the Pennsylvania Building. It has been decided by the Philadelphia municipal authorities that this shall be the last trip of the old bell.

Admissions to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Paid Attendance on Red-Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,069
June 17 (Massachusetts day)	148,994
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,530
Aug. 18 (Austrian day)	123,428
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil day)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	180,746
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers and Transportation day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver and French Engineers' day)	160,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167,108
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	160,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day)	198,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas and Keeley day)	157,737
Sept. 16 (Texas, Railway and New Mexico day)	202,376
Sept. 19 (Fishermen's day)	174,905
Sept. 20 (Iowa, Fishermen's and Patriotic Sons of America day)	180,552
Sept. 21 (Iowa and Sportsmen's day)	199,174
Sept. 23 (Knights of Honor day)	215,643
Sept. 26 (Odd Fellows' day)	195,210
Sept. 27 (Indiana day)	196,423
Sept. 30 (Irish day)	108,885
Oct. 5 (Rhode Island day)	180,404
Oct. 7 (Polish day)	222,176
Oct. 9 (Chicago day)	716,881
Oct. 10 (North Dakota and Firemen's day)	309,294
Oct. 11 (Connecticut day)	309,277
Oct. 12 (Italian and Trainmen's day)	278,878
Oct. 13 (Minnesota and Trainmen's day)	221,607
Oct. 21 (Manhattan day)	290,317

NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

SOUTH DAKOTA BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

INDEXED GUIDE MAP TO THE WORLD'S Columbian Exposition AT CHICAGO, U. S. A. 1893.

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John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State. Richard Olney, Attorney-General.
President Grover Cleveland. Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson.
Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.
Hoke Smith, Secretary of Interior. Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster-General. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Grover Cleveland,

President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. His father, Richard Falley Cleveland, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. Young Grover was educated in an academy near Syracuse, N. Y., and later at Clinton, Oneida County, and was afterward a clerk in a country store. In 1855 he began the study of law in Buffalo. In January, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County and held the office for three years. In 1865, at the age of twenty-eight, he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Lyman K. Bass.

In 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie County. In 1881 he was nominated Democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that city. By vetoing extravagant appropriations he saved the city nearly one million dollars in the first six months of his administration.

September 22, 1882, Mr. Cleveland received the Democratic nomination for Governor and was elected in November, receiving a majority of 151,742 votes.

July 9, 1884, at Chicago, Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party and was elected to that office the following November. June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married, in the White House, Frances Folsom, daughter of his former law partner, Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1892 Mr. Cleveland was again nominated for the Presidency, on the first ballot, by a vote of 617 out of 908.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson,

Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., October 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Centre College, at Danville, and when sixteen years of age removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. For ten years following 1859 Mr. Stevenson practiced law at Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., being master in chancery of the Circuit Court for four years and district attorney for a like period. In 1869 Mr. Stevenson returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing.

In 1874 he was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket and was elected by a majority of over 1200. In 1878 he was again elected to Congress by an increased majority. Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Cleveland in 1885, and in the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1892, to which he was a delegate, Mr. Stevenson was nominated for the high office which he now holds.

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State under President Cleveland, is a Republican in politics who has a strong leaning toward Democracy. In boyhood he struggled hard to obtain an education, and finally succeeded in obtaining admission to the bar. Among the first to offer his services for the Union, he returned from the war a brevet major-general, with a wound for every star denoting his rank.

In 1869 General Gresham was appointed United States district judge for the State of Indiana, by President Grant. In 1882 he was appointed Postmaster-General by President Arthur, who later appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, a position he resigned a few months afterward to fill that of United States judge of the Seventh Judicial District. Still later he was induced by Mr. Cleveland to accept his present position.

General Gresham was married in 1858 and is the father of a son and a daughter. In personal appearance the General is strikingly soldierly, except in the little attention to dress. Religious creeds, like party politics, sit lightly on his conscience; notwithstanding which he has a host of admirers who esteem him for his integrity and ability.

Julius Sterling Morton,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Probably no man in this country has so often been defeated, when a candidate for official honors, as the Hon. Julius Sterling Morton, the present Secretary of Agriculture. He was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832, and when a child removed with his parents to Michigan. He received his schooling at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and at Union College, New York.

Marrying in 1854, Mr. Morton and wife settled in Nebraska City, where Mr. Morton engaged in an editorial career, not unmixed with politics. He served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and in 1858 was Secretary and acting Governor of that Territory. In 1860 he was refused his seat in Congress, and in 1866 was defeated for Governor and afterward for Senator. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was beaten for Governor. In 1892 he again essayed the role of gubernatorial candidate and was again defeated.

The main success of Mr. Morton has been in his devotion to tree culture and agriculture; a devotion which no doubt inspired President Cleveland to elevate him to a position in his Cabinet, where the varied and complex questions involved in the life of American agriculturists will be henceforth intelligently discussed.

Richard Olney,

The present Attorney-General, was born in 1835, in Oxford, Worcester County, Mass. In 1856 he was graduated from Brown University, and in 1858 from the Harvard Law School. He has been a noted corporation lawyer, and was, before his appointment to his present position by President Cleveland, the general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Mr. Olney has served one term in the Massachusetts Legislature and was a defeated candidate for Attorney-General in 1876, when Hayes carried Massachusetts by 42,000 plurality. He has the reputation of being sweet and affable with old friends, reserved with strangers and polite to everybody. It may be said of Mr. Olney, also, that notwithstanding his intellectuality, that he is not above a game of tennis, and that not even President Cleveland can beat him in casting a line to ensnare the finny tribe. The Attorney-General is a direct descendant of Rev. Thomas Olney, who landed here in 1635 with a colony of Puritans who wished to worship God according to their own conscience. The Rev. Olney was, with Roger Williams, banished the colony for putting the aforesaid doctrine into active practice.

D. Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island.
Levi K. Fuller, Governor of Vermont.
Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana.

John B. Smith, Governor of New Hampshire.
Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New York.
William McCorkle, Governor of West Virginia.

Murphy J. Foster, Governor of Louisiana.
Henry B. Cleaves, Governor of Maine.
George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey.

Hoke Smith,

Present Secretary of the Interior, stands over six feet in his stockings, weighs 225 pounds, and was named Hoke in honor of General Hoke who attained distinction in the Confederate Army.

Hoke Smith was born about thirty-nine years ago in Lincolnton, N. C., where his father was a college professor, who, however, was too poor to give his son more than a common school education. At the age of sixteen, he left school and began the study of law, gave it up to teach school, returned to the study of law and two years later was admitted to practice and gained a local notoriety as an anti-corporation lawyer.

When appointed to his present position by President Cleveland, Mr. Smith had not acquired any reputation of a national character, but it is the belief of his friends that he will make a faithful and efficient cabinet officer. About ten years ago Mr. Smith married Miss Bertie Cobb, of Athens, Ga., by whom he has had three children, one boy and two girls.

Hilary A. Herbert,

Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, is a South Carolinian by birth, who, at the age of twenty-seven years, went as a captain of Confederate soldiers to join his fortune with the seceding South. He attained to the rank of colonel but was, by reason of a dangerous wound, compelled to leave the army in 1864.

A lawyer by profession and a graduate of the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia, his mental qualifications fitted him for the duties of a statesman; and in 1876 he was elected to Congress from the Montgomery, Ala., district. Seven times in succession was Mr. Herbert elected to Congress, where, as chairman of the naval committee, he displayed talents that in 1893 caused President Cleveland to call him to his present position at the head of the United States Navy. In 1867 Mr. Herbert married Miss Ella Smith, of Selma, Ala. She died in 1885.

Mr. Herbert's political honesty has never been questioned, nor has his love of politics ever betrayed him into any disloyal act toward the people of the South to whom he is indebted for his political advancement.

John G. Carlisle,

Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, was born in 1835, in Campbell, now Kenton, County, Ky. In boyhood he had but few educational advantages and was considered lazy rather than studious. In 1855 he began the study of law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature, but during the war he retired to the practice of his profession. In 1871 he was elected State Senator and in 1876 resigned during his second term to become Lieutenant-Governor. Five years later he was elected to Congress and was speaker of that body from 1883 to 1889. In 1890 he was elected United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Beck. As a statesman, Mr. Carlisle ranks with the ablest, and as a Speaker, it is doubtful if he ever had an equal as a parliamentarian.

Mr. Carlisle is of commanding presence, kind but grave, with a tinge of the clerical in his dress. He is the father of two sons, one of whom, Logan Carlisle, is private secretary to his father.

Wilson S. Bissell,

Postmaster-General by appointment of President Cleveland, was born December 31, 1847, in New London, Oneida County, N. Y. His parents moved to Buffalo in 1852, where young Bissell attended the public schools, afterwards, in 1869, graduating from Yale College.

Engaging in the profession of law, Mr. Bissell, in 1876, became the junior member of the law firm of Cleveland & Bissell, devoting much of his attention to railway law and to the interests of railway corporations.

In 1890 Mr. Bissell was married to a Miss Sturges, of Geneva, N. Y., and is the father of an only child, a daughter.

Mr. Bissell is a typical representative of the man who is "fair, fat and forty," the wearer of a hat so large that few men will ever take it away in mistake for their own. He is all kindness, a good and generous liver and a man who executes rapidly and methodically all affairs of a business character intrusted to his charge.

Daniel S. Lamont,

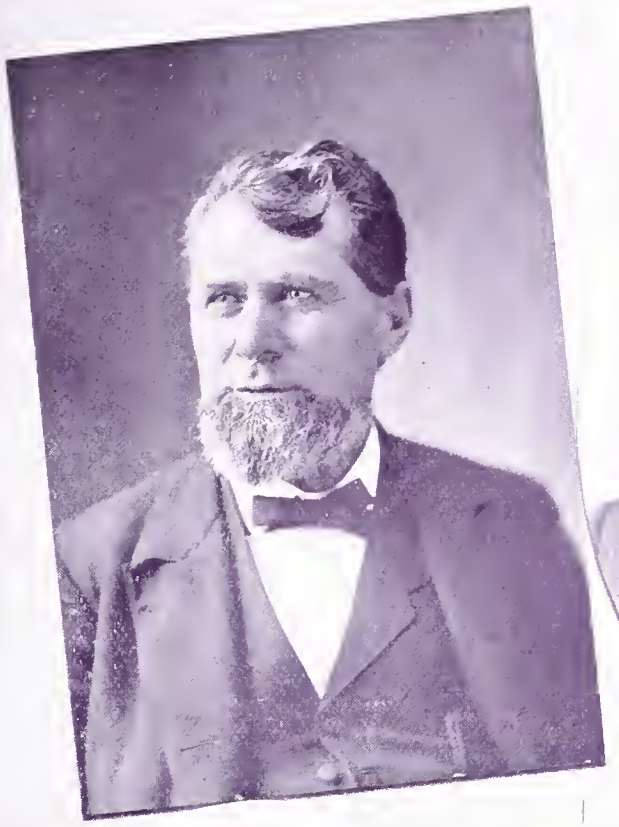
Secretary of War under President Cleveland, was born about forty-two years ago in Cortland County, N. Y. His early education was acquired in the village school, the Central Academy and Union College. Governor Hoffman secured him the position of index clerk in the New York Legislature, and Governor Tilden afterward secured for him the office of chief clerk of the State Department. Mr. Lamont, as a newspaper man and a politician, was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland for the Governorship of New York. Mr. Cleveland afterward rewarded him with the posts of military secretary and private secretary. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland to the office of President, Mr. Lamont was retained by him in the capacity of private secretary, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cleveland to private life, Mr. Lamont entered into the surface railway business with William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne. Mr. Lamont married Miss Julia Kinney in 1874, and is the father of three children, all girls.

He has the reputation of being very agreeable in manner, an excellent business manager and a shrewd politician.

William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri.
Charles H. Sheldon, Governor of S. Dakota.
Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska.

L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas
Thomas G. Jones, Governor of Alabama
E. C. D. Shortridge, Governor of N. Dakota.

John E. Osborne, Governor of Wyoming.
N. J. McConnell, Governor of Idaho.
Davis H. Waite, Governor of Colorado.



Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota.
Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina.
A. J. Seay, Governor of Oklahoma.

John Young Brown, Governor of Kentucky.
J. H McGraw, Governor of Washington.
N. O. Murphy, Governor of Arizona.

J. E. Richards, Governor of Montana.
Lyman E. Knapp, Governor of Alaska.
William M. Fishback, Governor of Arkansas.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Justice Harlan.
Justice S. J. Field.
Justice Shiras.

Justice Brewer.
CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.
Justice Brown.

Justice Blatchford.
Justice Gray.
Justice Jackson.

GENERALS FAMOUS SINCE THE WAR.

General Merritt.
General Meigs.
General O. O. Howard.
General Alex. McD. McCook.
General Crook.
General Schofield.
General W. S. Hancock.
General Terry.
General Augur.
General Dunn.
General Miles.
General Custer.

CELEBRATED UNION GENERALS.

General Benj. F. Butler.
General Wm. T. Sherman.
General A. E. Burnside.
General Geo. H. Thomas.
General John A. Logan.
General U. S. Grant.
General N. P. Banks.
General Joseph Hooker.
General John Sedgwick.
General Phil. E. Sheridan.
General Geo. G. Meade.
General Judson Kilpatrick.

FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

General Mosby.
General Thomas J. Jackson.
General P. G. T. Beauregard.
General James Longstreet.
General Jubal A. Early.
General Robert E. Lee.
General A. P. Hill.
General J. E. B. Stuart.
General J. B. Hood.
General A. S. Johnston.
General Braxton Bragg.
General Jos. E. Johnston.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—These portraits are from paintings hanging in the White House. The names and dates of all the administrations appear in the following list: 1 John Tyler, from 1841 to 1845. 2 Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853. 3 John Quincy Adams, 1825 to 1829. 4 William Henry Harrison, 1841. 5 James Madison, 1809 to 1817. 6 James K. Polk, 1845 to 1849. 7 Martin Van Buren, 1837 to 1841. 8 Zachary Taylor, 1849, 1850. 9 James Monroe, 1817 to 1825. 10 Abraham Lincoln, 1861 to 1865. 11 George Washington, 1789 to 1797. 12 Grover Cleveland, 1885 to 1889, 1893 to —. 13 Andrew Jackson, 1829 to 1837. 14 Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809. 15 Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877 to 1881. 16 Chester A. Arthur, 1881 to 1885. 17 Ulysses S. Grant, 1869 to 1877. 18 James A. Garfield, 1881. 19 Benjamin Harrison, 1889 to 1893. 20 James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861. 21 Andrew Johnson, 1865 to 1869. 22 Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857. 23 John Adams, 1797 to 1801.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Legislative Power.

SEC. I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Of the House of Representatives.

SEC. II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Members.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes—Census.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Vacancies.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Of Their Officers—Impeachment.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker, and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Of the Senate.

SEC. III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Their Classes—Vacancies.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Of the Vice-President.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Of the Officers of the Senate.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Of Impeachment.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in Cases Of.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Manner of Electing Members of Congress.

SEC. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Of the Meeting of Congress.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Powers of each House.

SEC. V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Expulsion.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Journals and Yeas and Nays.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Of Adjournment.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Compensation, Privileges and Incapacities of Members.

SEC. VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Exclusion from Office.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills.

SEC. VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Manner of Passing Bills, etc.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Orders, Resolutions and Votes.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress—Taxes, Duties, Imposts, Uniformity.

SEC. VIII. The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, impost and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Borrow Money.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Commerce.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Naturalization—Bankruptcy.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

Money, Weights and Measures.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Counterfeiting.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

Post-Offices.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

Authors—Inventors.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Inferior Tribunals.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

Piracies—Offences.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

War—Marque and Reprisals

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

Armies.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

Navy.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

Land and Naval Forces.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Calling out Militia.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

Organizing, Arming and Disciplining Militia.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Exclusive Legislation—Districts, Forts, etc.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings.

Power Given to Enforce Constitution.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Limitations of the Powers—Migration of Slaves.

SEC. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think

proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas Corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Attainder—Ex Post Facto.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

Capitation—Taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Exports.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State or those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Money, How Drawn From Treasury.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Nobility—Presents—Office.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Limitations of the Powers of Individual States.

SEC. X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Powers of States, Consent of Congress, When Necessary.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

Of the President—The Executive Power.

SEC. I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Manner of Electing.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Time of Meeting of Electors, and Manner of Voting.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*This clause is altogether altered and supplied by the XIIth amendment.*]

Time of Choosing Electors—When They are to Vote.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Who May be Elected President.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See, also, as to the Vice-President, XIIth amendment, post.*]

In Case of Removal, etc., of the President, His Powers to Devolve Upon the Vice-President, etc.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

President's Compensation.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

His Oath.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Power and Duties of the President.

SEC. II. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Of Making Treaties—Appointments.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

Power of Appointment.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Further Powers and Duties.

SEC. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress, information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Of Impeachment.

SEC. IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE JUDICIARY.

Of the Judicial Power Concerning the Judges.

SEC. I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Extent of the Judicial Power—This Clause altered postea—See Amendments, Article XI.

SEC. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

Of Trials for Crimes.

3. The trials of all crimes, excepting in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Of Treason.

SEC. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Punishment of Treason.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Of State Records.

SEC. I. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceeding of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Of Citizenship.

SEC. II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from Justice.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Of Persons held to Service.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Of the Admission of New States.

SEC. III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two

or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Property—Claims.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican Form of Government Guaranteed to the Several States.

SEC. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Of Amendments to the Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Public Debt.

SEC. I. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

Of the Supreme Law of the Land.

SEC. II. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of the Constitutional Oath and Religious Test.

SEC. III. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in the Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

MARYLAND.

Dan'l of St. Thos. Jenifer,
James McHenry,
Daniel Carroll,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv. Morris.

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.

NEW JERSEY.

William Livingston,
David Brearle,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

DELAWARE.

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,
Charles Coatesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Blunt,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

GEORGIA.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest—William Jackson, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The Constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the States present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the twenty-first of February, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several States, as follows, viz.: By convention of Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

Articles of Amendment

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Right of Conscience—Freedom of the Press.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Right to Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Of Quartering Troops.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Right to be Secure from Search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Of Indictment, Punishment, etc.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Of Trial in Criminal Cases and the Rights of Defendant.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Trial in Civil Cases.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of Bails and Fines.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Of Rights Reserved.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Of Powers Reserved to the States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the Judicial Power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of Electing President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Prohibited.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Citizenship Defined.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of Citizenship not to be Abridged.

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the First Congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of States, December 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the Third Congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, February 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Christopher Columbus was born in the City of Genoa, Italy, 1436. He was educated in the University of Pavia, and while there probably received instruction in nautical astronomy from Antonio da Terzago and Stefano di Faenza. In his fifteenth year he made his choice to follow the sea. Of his apprenticeship and his first years as a sailor no authentic records exist. It is certain, that the early life of Christopher Columbus was stormy, laborious and crowded with some remarkable incidents. In 1470 he arrived in Lisbon, after being wrecked in a sea fight. In Portugal he married Felipa Munnis Perestrello, daughter of a sea captain in the service of Prince Henry. For a time he gained his livelihood in making maps and charts, while he studied over the logs and papers of his deceased father-in-law, and talked with old seamen of their voyages and the mysteries of the Western seas. About this time he seems to have first arrived at the conclusion that much of the world was undiscovered and conceived the idea of reaching Asia by sailing west, which was to result in the discovery of America. It was necessary, however, for so vast an undertaking to have the support of some state or sovereign. The Senate of Genoa, his native place, had the honor of receiving the first offer. They rejected it. Columbus next turned to King John II. of Portugal, who referred the project to a committee of the Council for Geographical Affairs. The committee's report was adverse to it, notwithstanding the King favored it. Columbus after this sent his brother Bartholomew to England to communicate his idea to King Henry VII., but nothing came of it. He next betook himself to the South of Spain and there laid bare his ideas first to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, who regarded the scheme as visionary, and then to the Duke of Medina Celli. The Duke encouraged him, but regarding the enterprise as too vast for him to entertain turned Columbus from his determination of making application to the Court of France by writing in his behalf to Queen Isabella, and Columbus repaired to the court at Cordova at her bidding. Unfortunately for the great navigator, at that time Castile and Leon were in the very height of the struggle which resulted in the defeat of the Moors, and neither King Ferdinand nor Queen Isabella had time to listen to the project. Columbus, however, was kindly treated. From Cordova he followed the court to Salamanca, where he was introduced to the notice of the grand Cardinal Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, "the third King of Spain." More delays followed, years dragged on, and at length, in 1490, the Junta decided that the project was vain and impracticable, and it did not become the King or Queen to have anything to do with it, and this was confirmed, with some reservation, by their Highnesses at Seville. Columbus, now in despair, determined once more to set out for France. On his way he stopped at Palos, a small maritime town in Andalusia. Here, at the Monastery of La Rabida, he applied for bread and water for his boy Diego. These were given him, and here also he was brought into conversation with Juan Perez de Marchena, the guardian, who invited him to take up his quarters in the monastery and introduced him to Garci Fernandez, a physician and an ardent student of geography. Juan Perez had been the Queen's confessor. He wrote to Her Majesty, and once more Columbus was sent for to come to court. Again he was doomed to disappointment; but at length, on the entreaty of Luis de Santangel, Receiver of the Ecclesiastical Revenues of the Crown of Aragon, Queen Isabella was induced to determine on the expedition. April 17, 1492, the agreement between Columbus and their Catholic Majesties was signed and sealed. The

expedition, comprising the ships Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina and a hundred and twenty men, started on the voyage of discovery August 3, 1492. Of the details of the voyage, the discovery and the return across the Atlantic, it is unnecessary here to write. On March 4 of the following year the Nina dropped anchor off Lisbon, where Columbus was received by the King of Portugal with the highest honors. The Spanish Court was at that time at Barcelona, and thither Columbus proceeded in person after dispatching a letter announcing his arrival. He entered the city in a kind of triumphal procession and was received by their Majesties in full court, and there, in their presence, Columbus related to Isabella and Ferdinand the story of his wanderings, exhibiting the rich and strange spoils of the new found lands and the nine Indians he had brought back with him for baptism.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

In the year 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Western Continent by Columbus, the people of the American nation paused in their busy pursuit of varied avocations and began to take a look backward. The occasion and the circumstances under which the diversion was indulged were not untimely. The growth of the land in wealth and population during the preceding 400 years has been on a scale without precedent in any similar period since the beginning of history. The long term of peace enjoyed by this country, commencing with the close of the civil war in 1865, afforded opportunity for the development of its immense and varied resources. The vast territory, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the frozen region of the St. Lawrence to the warm clime of the Mexican Gulf, had been spanned and girded by railways, until every section of its enormous extent was not only easily accessible, but available for the settlement of man.

So numerous and favorable were the means of rapid communication from one quarter of the continent to the other, that in parts, hitherto remote and unsettled, cities had sprung up and become great, in spaces of time so brief, as to render their rise almost miraculous. The large area of land known to the older population of the States on the Atlantic coast as the Great West—a land of mystery, practically unexplored, and peopled by savages fifty years before—had succumbed to the swift march of civilization, and its numerous towns, with their stupendous commercial interests, competed with the old cities of the East for the honor of superiority in the number of inhabitants, as well as in material wealth. The total population of the country at this time, as ascertained by the census, was almost sixty-five million souls. Of its political divisions, consisting of forty-four States, six Territories and the District of Columbia, more than half the number, had been admitted into the Union of States within fifty years.

The advent of railroads in the new land had given an unwonted stimulus to the progress of the people; and the new cities of the western portion of the country were hurried into being, and then into full growth with a rapidity that left them without the usual experience or the memories of youth, thus adding to the map of the Republic, from time to time, towns unknown, save to contemporaneous history, which, in some instances, aspired to a rivalry with renowned cities of the East, the advance and development of which were the work of centuries.

The spirit of universal consent, in which the proposal to celebrate the event of the discovery was received throughout the nation, illustrated the disposition, at least, of the race which, after a lapse of four centuries, found itself awakened to an unusual degree, to the realization of its enjoyment of the heritage disclosed to civilization by the Italian navigator who, prompted by dreams of fame and affluence, had sailed westward in search of the unknown from the coast of Spain.

If the nation which owned the discoverer as a native, or the country under whose auspices he set out on the eventful voyage, had either of them, been accorded by the other powers of the earth, the undisputed privilege of possessing the Columbian land, it would not in this day be peopled by a race speaking the tongue of the Anglo-Saxon, and its four hundred year's history would be more easily simplified. That the origin and character of the people, comprehended by the United States of America, are widely disconnected from those of the Roman and Hispanic, would seem to require explanation.

Through the halo of glory encircling the head of Columbus, the studious eye of history penetrates beyond the space of six hundred years, and discerns in the uncertain mist the figure of Eric the Red, in search of a shore once seen by a storm-tossed Icelandic sailor, which the Norseman finally reaches, and named Greenland. The spirit of adventure and exploration, which animated the discoverer of the ice-bound land, was not uncommon in those of his race. With the image of the form of Eric looming from his ancient boat on the cold Northern sea, and gazing with curious eyes on the strange shore of Greenland, in the year 876, the mind is prepared to receive without surprise the next important view that arises through the mist of centuries, from the procession of Discovery. Greenland had been known to man for one hundred and twenty-four years. Eric's fame as its discoverer lived in the annals of Iceland and Norway. The land had been largely peopled by Icelanders, and even from far Norway came voyagers and settlers. The movement was southward, toward the unknown continent that still slumbered in silence and mystery.

In the vast solitude of an age and clime, unrelieved by the light of recorded history, the image of Bjorne, the Icelander, arises, in a vain gaze for the sight of that land, discovered by the famed Eric the Red, and on which now resided his father, who had emigrated from Iceland. The year was one thousand. The storm, no stranger to Bjorne, rises and sweeps his vessel far beyond Greenland, until he comes within view of a country without snowy mountains, and which he soon discovers is not the place he seeks. He does not attempt to land, but turns his boat northward, anxious no doubt, in view of the fact that he has sailed far out of the way of the object of his search, and after bearing for three or four days in a northeasterly direction, he reaches his destination. But Greenland does not suit Bjorne, and after a while he goes to Norway, the home of his youth. He tells about his voyage and the new land he saw. The curiosity of his friends is aroused. They wish to know something about it, but as he did not go on shore, he is unable to enlighten them. His failure to investigate, no doubt, causes Bjorne to fall considerably in the estimation of his acquaintances. Public sentiment favors the fitting out of an expedition which shall sail in search of the new country. Bjorne's friend, Leif Erikson, is so much impressed by what he hears, that he makes the recreant voyager an offer for his ship. Bjorne accepts, and Leif, securing a crew, sets sail for the unknown land. In the course of many days they reach a rocky island, far to the southwest of Greenland. They name the strange place Helluland, which is destined after a lapse of five hundred years to be known as Newfoundland.

Their voyage does not end with the newly-discovered shore. They remain some days and then sail southwest and reach another country, which they name Markland; a land destined to be known five centuries later as Nova Scotia. The success of the expedition will not allow their spirits to subside. Since passing the coast of Greenland they have discovered two new lands. Their efforts thus far have been rewarded. In the belief that they shall discover other countries and with expectations aroused to an excessive degree they again set sail with the prow of their ship still southward.

In the space of two days they are within sight of a land, in appearance unlike the shores from which they recently departed. The climate is temperate, the air fragrant, and the vales and hills are covered with verdure. As they approach nearer, they behold a prospect which might alone have its similitude in the story of the Garden of Eden. Trees laden with fruit, and vines borne down with the wild grape in rich clusters, greet their wondering eyes. The abundance of the grape suggests to them a name and they call the place Vinland. They disembark and revel in the beauty and beneficence of the new land, so different from the cold, bleak hills of Norway. It is the season of autumn, and they decide to remain in the fragrant country until spring.

There is no record in detail of their experience during winter, on the shore of the great new continent, of these early voyagers. The imagination alone may picture their delight at every new discovery in the animal and vegetable kingdom in the strange country. If the winter was severe, it was yet milder than the mildest in their own land, and they were doubtless amply provided with the skins and furs of beasts to preserve them from cold. They were likewise supplied with weapons, with which to slay beasts and fowl, and it is reasonably safe to assume they did not, during their entire sojourn on the strange coast, lack the chief of the necessaries of life.

When they returned home in the following summer, all Norway rang with the news of their discovery. The stories of the new land, with its abundance of fruit growing wild, and the game running at large, had the effect which would be naturally expected. A fever of emigration seized a number of the people, including Leif Erikson's brother Thorwald. An expedition set out with Thorwald at its head, the party sailing from Norway in the year one thousand and two. In the course of time they reached Vinland, disembarked, and founded a settlement. The ship afterward returned to Norway. It is a grim commentary on the remorselessness of time, that although subsequent voyages were made by Norwegians, no trace of these adventurous settlers has been found, from the date of the departure of the ship which had carried them from their native land, down to this day.

The ancient Vinland is supposed to have been situated on what is now the coast of Rhode Island, near Newport, though some writers are disposed to believe its location was on the spot known as Martha's Vineyard, on the Massachusetts coast.

The return to Spain of Columbus after his first voyage and discovery of what may be termed the Southern gateway of the Western Continent, the Bahama Islands, five centuries after Leif Erikson had beheld its northern coast, resulted in stirring up the adventurous spirits of Europe. The Southern countries especially were prolific in the production of explorers who, actuated by various motives, set out with one or more ships for the new world. Not alone Spain, but Portugal, Italy and France participated in the benefits of the discovery, and added their quota to the expeditions that spread over the smooth expanse of the Southern sea. It remained, however, for a land in the North to act more promptly than others in taking advantage of information derived from the Columbian event. This country was England. Henry VII. was on the throne and the nation had begun to recover from the devastating effects of the bloody series of Wars of the Roses. Five years after Columbus had landed on the islands off the southern portion of the Continent, or in 1497, the English monarch sent out John and Sebastian Cabot with two ships and a considerable party also on a voyage of discovery.

Up to this time Columbus and all Southern Europe reposed under the impression that the newly-discovered country was a portion of India. It was in the hope of reaching that land of storied wealth by a short route that Columbus had originally set out from Spain. When he arrived at the islands on his first voyage, the spirit of elation and thanksgiving which he is reported to have displayed was due to the belief that he had reached the western shore of India. The several natives whom he had persuaded to accompany him to Spain were at once called Indians, and by that name the original occupants of the new continent have been known ever since.

The Cabots took a northward course, and after sailing for many days through icebergs they reached the coast of what is now known as Labrador. While there was doubtless little in the inhospitable snow-covered hills of that dreary land to command admiration, they experienced the satisfaction of recording their first discovery and continued their exploration. They next sighted the shores of what appears on the map of North America as Newfoundland. After familiarizing themselves with the peculiarities of the new lands and their products, and inducing several of the natives to accompany them, they sailed for England, taking with them also specimens of animals and fowl captured on the strange shores.

One year after the Cabots had discovered the northern coast, Columbus sailed for the third time westward. On his second voyage, he had revisited the islands previously discovered, including those designated on the charts of to-day as Hayti, San Domingo, and Cuba. With reference to the first named of the group, a melancholy revelation awaited him. One of his ships having been wrecked on the first voyage, he left its crew, consisting of thirty-five persons, as a colony in possession of the island, which he named Hispaniola, and when he returned, it was found all had been slain by the natives, whose anger they had provoked by their injustice and cruelty. That he was shocked and distressed by the news, it may be justly imagined, in view of the impulsive temperament of the man, and of the undoubtedly fine sensibilities of his nature. The third and most momentous of his expeditions found him with more experience with the climate, the latitude and the natives, and less disposed to tarry among the islands already taken possession of in the name of the sovereigns of Spain. He sailed southwest, still resting under the delusion that he had reached the western coast of India. To a mind imbued with the spirit of modern times it would appear singular that six years had been allowed to pass, and three voyages made, before the discoverer, and the nation which supported his undertaking, ascertained the stupendous truth, that the numerous islands disclosed to their eyes had no connection with India, and that a few leagues further west lay the greatest of the continents of the world. The result of this third voyage was the discovery of the main land of the new country at the mouth of the Orinoco River in South America, on the coast of what is now Venezuela.

In the meanwhile, the English voyagers, the Cabots, had been more successful in the space of time employed, if not more enterprising. Their first voyage had resulted in the discovery of the continent itself, at its northern coast, or in its rediscovery, since they had followed the course of the hardy Norwegians under Leif Erikson, five hundred years before. They had returned to their native clime with the story of their voyage, its products and its results, before Columbus descried the lower portion of the continent, and prior to the astounding revelation, to the people of Southern Europe especially, that the strange land was not India, but a new world hitherto unknown to Eastern civilization.

The return of the Cabots to England and the arrival subsequently of Columbus in Spain from his third voyage, with its momentous results were sufficient to excite and dazzle Europe. Thenceforth, for more than one hundred years, history presents the spectacle of an unbroken procession of explorers, adventurers, capitalists and royally commissioned agents, pouring into the new land, and taking their ways in many and various directions. Up great rivers, through unbroken wilds, across rugged mountains, around vast lakes and over barriers seemingly impenetrable, daring men made their journeys, fighting peaceable natives and perpetrating upon them glaring atrocities in some cases; assailed and massacred by the original possessors of the soil in others; one expedition plundering and murdering the red men; another seeking to pacify and to convert them to the religion of the Roman Church; one band with prayer book and the offerings of peace; the other with sword and torch and the ever-ready proclamation of indiscriminate war.

If Columbus had possessed a nature less benevolent and simple it is probable he would have died amidst riches and luxury, and been borne to the tomb with the honors befitting his genius. In the rush into the new land of adventurers and of the more favored representatives of the power of Spain, followed speedily by the discovery of wealth in gold and silver in abundance and value almost beyond the power of man to compute, and without parallel in the history of the world, the figure of the original voyager was lost, and his acts for a time obscured by the magnificence of the shining riches, which usurped his place in the mind of mankind. It would perhaps be accepted as a measure of satisfaction if history could record that the land which his patience and fortitude revealed to civilization, had honored his achievement by adopting his name, but even this slight solace to the memory of one who died a victim of monstrous ingratitude was denied. In the year 1499, one year after Columbus had made his third voyage and discovered the main body of the country, a clever Florentine, Amerigo Vespucci, paid a visit to what is in this day the shore of South America and, returning home, published a description of the new land and also a map of the coast. He was the first person in Europe, according to contemporaneous authority, to express the belief that the strange territory was not a portion of Asia, but a separate continent. This view of the subject turned the tide of opinion in the old world, and its truth having been soon verified, the name of Amerigo, in connection with the Columbian land, supplanted in the minds of the Europeans that of Columbus itself.

During the entire period embracing the three voyages of Columbus to the new world, the mind may contemplate with satisfaction the character of the man, his abstinence from excesses, his toleration in dealing with his men, and the moderation displayed in his treatment of the natives. It is recorded that when he and his companions landed among the strangers on the occasion of his first voyage, the simple-minded men of the islands fell down and worshiped them, and by various manifestations made known the fact that they regarded them as superior beings. There is no act of record in the life of Columbus that would give rise to the supposition that his course was ever different from that which evoked the admiration and homage of the native possessors of the soil. In his disappearance from the scene of action and temporary effacement from the minds of men, there appears to be neither time nor opportunity to realize the importance of his services, nor the shame upon a nation incurred by the neglect of their recognition, much less to draw contrasts between his conduct, and that of his successors, who hastened to the shore which his enterprise had disclosed to the knowledge of his kind.

From the mild and gentle character of the discoverer, with his enlightened and considerate methods in dealing with the natives, the mind recoils at the contrast presented by many of his successors.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY.

923. Discovery of Greenland by the Icelanders (doubtful).
1435. Columbus born at Genoa, in Italy.
1492. August 3, Columbus sails from Palos in Spain.
October 12, he discovers Guanahani, one of the Bahamas.
October 27, Cuba discovered.
December 6, Hayti, or Hispaniola, discovered.
1493. January 16, Columbus returns to Spain.
September 25, he sails from Cadiz on his second voyage.
December 8, he founds Isabella, in Hispaniola, the first European town in the New World.
1494. Columbus discovers Jamaica.
1496. Columbus returns to Spain.
Tobacco discovered in Hayti.
1497. Newfoundland and Labrador discovered by the Cabots.
1498. May 30, Columbus sails from Spain on his third voyage.
July 31, Trinidad discovered.
August 1, Columbus discovers the South American continent.
1499. South America visited by Amerigo Vespucci.
1500. The Amazon at its mouth discovered by Pincon.
Columbus sent back in chains to Spain.
April 23, Brazil discovered by Cabral.
1502. May 11, Columbus sails from Spain on his last voyage.
August 14, he discovers the bay of Honduras.
1504. Columbus returns to Spain.
1506. May 20, he dies at Valladolid, in his fifty-ninth year.
1508. St. Lawrence River first navigated by Aubert.
1510. First colony planted on the mainland, at the Isthmus of Darien, by Balboa.
1512. April 2, Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.
Baracoa, the first town in Cuba, built by Velasquez.
1513. September 26, Pacific Ocean discovered by Vasco Nunez de Balboa.
1516. Rio de la Plata discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis.
1517. Patent granted by Charles V. for an annual import of 4000 negro slaves to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.
Yucatan explored by Francis Hernandez Cordova.
1518. Grijalva discovers the southern part of Mexico.
1519. March 13, Cortez lands at Tabasco in Mexico.
April 22, he arrives at San Juan de Ulloa.
Vera Cruz settled by Cortez.
November 8, he enters Mexico.
1520. Montezuma dies.
Magellan discovers Patagonia.
De Ayllon discovers Carolina.
1521. Death of Guatemozin, and conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1522. Bermudas discovered by Juan Bermudez.
1524. Verrazani explores the coast of North America.
1525. First invasion of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.
1526. Sebastian Cabot explores the La Plata.
1531. Second invasion of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.
1533. Lima founded by Pizarro.
1535. Chili invaded by Almagro.
Cartier explores the St. Lawrence.
1537. California discovered by Cortez.
1539. Ferdinand de Soto heads an expedition to conquer Florida.
1540. Orellana explores the Amazon from Peru to the Atlantic.
1541. De Soto discovers the Mississippi.
1545. Silver mines of Potosi discovered.
1548. Platina discovered in the south of Mexico.
1549. Roberval sails for Canada with a colony.
1562. Coligny attempts to found a colony of French Protestants in Florida.
1563. Slaves first imported into the West Indies by the English.
1565. St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards.
1576. Elizabeth's and Frobisher's Straits discovered by Martin Frobisher.
1584. Sir Walter Raleigh dispatches two vessels to Virginia.
1585. He attempts to found a colony at Roanoke.
1586. Discovery of Davis' Straits.
Tobacco introduced into England by Mr. Lane.
1587. August 13, first Indian baptized in Virginia.
1599. Roger Williams born.
1602. May 15, Cape Cod discovered and named by Bartholomew Gosnold.
May 21, he discovers Martha's Vineyard.
1603. Coast of Maine visited by Martin Pring.
1605. Port Royal Acadie (Nova Scotia) founded by the French under De Monts.
1606. James I. grants North Virginia to the Plymouth Company, and South Virginia to the London Company.
1607. The Plymouth Company send George Popham to found the "Sagadahoc Colony," at the mouth of the Kennebec, in North Virginia.
The London Company send Christopher Newport to found the "Jamestown Colony," in South Virginia.
May 13, Jamestown is founded.
1608. July 3, Quebec founded by Champlain.
Pocahontas saves the life of Capain John Smith, of Virginia.
1609. Hudson River discovered by Henry Hudson.
1610. Delaware Bay named in honor of Lord de la War, who visited the bay at that time and died on his vessel at its mouth.
1611. Lake Champlain discovered by Champlain.
1613. Pocahontas weds John Rolfe.
1614. New York settled by the Dutch on Manhattan Island (now New York) and at Fort Orange (Albany).
1616. Tobacco first cultivated in Virginia.
Baffin's Bay discovered by Baffin.
1617. Pocahontas dies in England.
1619. June 19, first colonial assembly in Virginia.
1620. Slaves first introduced into Virginia by the Dutch.
November 10, the Mayflower anchors in Cape Cod Harbor; first white child born in New England.
December 11, landing of the Puritans at Plymouth.
1621. May 12, first marriage at Plymouth.
1622. Massacre of 347 men, women and children of the Virginia colony by the Indians.
1623. Maine and New Hampshire settled by the English.
New Jersey settled by the Swedes and Dutch.
1627. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
1628. Salem, Mass., founded by John Endicott.
1629. Charlestown founded by the Massachusetts Bay colony.
1630. Boston, Cambridge, Roxbury and Dorchester founded.
John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay colony.
1630. October 19, first general court held at Boston.
1633. First house erected in Connecticut, at Windsor.

1634. Maryland founded by Lord Baltimore.
Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.
1636. Hartford settled.
Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams.
1637. First synod convened at Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass.
Destruction of the Pequots in Connecticut.
Mrs. Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts.
1638. New Haven founded by Eaton and Davenport.
Harvard College founded.
June 1, earthquake in New England.
1639. First printing-press set up at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Day.
1640. Montreal founded.
1642. October 9, first commencement at Harvard College.
1643. May 19, union of the New England colonies.
1644. William Penn born.
1645. Clayborne's rebellion in Maryland.
1646. First act passed by the general court of Massachusetts, for the spread of the gospel among the Indians.
1648. First execution for witchcraft.
New London settled.
1650. Harvard College chartered.
Constitution of Maryland settled.
1651. Navigation act passed by England, restricting the commerce of the colonies.
1652. First mint established in New England.
1654. Yale College first projected by Mr. Davenport.
1655. Stuyvesant captures the Swedish settlement in Delaware.
Conquest of Jamaica by the English.
1656. First arrival of Quakers in Massachusetts, and persecution.
1659. Four Quakers executed on Boston Common.
1660. Restoration of monarchy in England under Charles II.; the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, seek refuge in New England.
1663. Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon by Charles II.
Cotton Mather born.
1664. August 27, surrender of New Amsterdam to the English.
1665. June 12, New York City incorporated.
Elizabethtown, N. J., settled.
1672. Charleston, S. C., founded.
First copyright granted by Massachusetts.
1673. New York retaken by the Dutch; restored in 1674.
Mississippi River explored by Marquette and Joliet.
1675. June 24, commencement of King Philip's war; attack on Swanzey.
1676. August 12, death of King Philip.
New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey.
Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.
1681. Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn.
1682. October 24, Penn arrives in America.
De la Salle takes possession of the country on both sides of the Mississippi River, and calls it Louisiana.
1683. First legislative assembly in New York.
Roger Williams dies, in his eighty-fourth year.
1686. First Episcopal parish formed in Boston.
Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor of New England by James II.
Massachusetts deprived of her charter.
1687. First printing-press established near Philadelphia, by William Bradford.
1688. New York and New Jersey united to New England under Sir Edmund Andros.
1689. William III. succeeds to the English throne.
1689. Sir Edmund Andros seized and imprisoned in Boston, and sent home to England.
War between England and France.
1690. February 8, Schenectady burned by the French and Indians.
First paper money issued in Massachusetts.
Successful expedition of Sir William Phips against Port Royal, Nova Scotia.
1691. Trial and execution of Leisler and Milborne at New York, on a charge of treason.
1692. Massachusetts Bay colony and Plymouth colony united under a new charter.
The witchcraft delusion rife at Salem.
William and Mary College, Virginia, chartered.
1693. Episcopal Church established at New York.
First printing-press established in New York, by William Bradford.
1695. Rice introduced into Carolina from Africa.
1696. Indian attack on Haverhill.
1697. Peace of Ryswick; close of King William's war.
1698. First French colony arrive at the mouth of the Mississippi.
Earl of Bellamont Governor of New York.
1699. Kidd the pirate apprehended at Boston.
1701. Yale College founded at Saybrook.
Commencement of Queen Anne's war.
1702. Episcopal Church established in New Jersey and Rhode Island.
1703. Culture of silk introduced into Carolina.
Duty of four pounds laid on imported negroes in Massachusetts.
1704. Tonnage duty laid by Rhode Island on foreign vessels.
Act "to prevent the growth of popery," passed by Maryland.
First newspaper (*Boston News Letter*) published at Boston, by Bartholomew Green.
French and Indians attack Deerfield, Mass.
1706. Bills of credit issued by Carolina.
Benjamin Franklin born.
1709. First printing-press in Connecticut, set up at New London, by Thomas Short.
1710. First colonial post-office at New York.
German settlements in North Carolina.
Nova Scotia permanently annexed to the British crown.
1711. South Sea Company incorporated.
1712. Free schools founded in Charlestown, Mass.
1713. The Tuscaroras join the Five Nations.
Peace of Utrecht; close of Queen Anne's war.
1714. First schooner built at Cape Ann.
1715. John Winthrop born.
1717. New Orleans founded by the French.
Yale College removed from Saybrook to New Haven.
1718. Impost duties laid by Massachusetts on English manufactures and English ships.
William Penn died.
1719. First Presbyterian Church founded in New York.
1720. Tea first used in New England.
1721. Inoculation for small-pox introduced in New England.
1722. Paper money first issued in Pennsylvania.
1724. Fort Dummer built in Vermont.
1725. First newspaper in New York (*New York Gazette*) published by William Bradford.
1726. First printing-press established in Virginia and Maryland.
1727. Earthquake in New England.
1728. Cotton Mather died.
1729. North and South Carolina separated.
1730. First printing-press and newspaper established at Charleston, S. C.

1731. Fort built at Crown Point.
1732. Tobacco made a legal tender in Maryland at 1d. per pound, and corn at 20d. per bushel.
February 22, George Washington born.
First printing-press and newspaper established at Newport, R. I.
1733. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.
Robert Morris born.
Freemasons' lodge first held in Boston.
1735. John Adams born.
1736. Patrick Henry born.
1737. Earthquake in New Jersey.
John Hancock born.
1738. College founded at Princeton, N. J.
1740. Benjamin Arnold born.
1741. January 1, *General Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, first published by Benjamin Franklin.
1742. Faneuil Hall erected at Boston by Peter Faneuil.
1743. Thomas Jefferson born.
1744. King George's war begins.
1745. Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, taken by the English.
John Jay born.
Anthony Wayne born.
1748. Treaty of Aix la Chapelle; King George's war closed.
1750. First theatrical performance in Boston.
1751. James Madison born.
1753. George Washington sent on an embassy to the French commandant on the Ohio.
1754. Columbia College in New York founded.
Beginning of the old French war.
April 18, Fort Du Quesne built.
May 28, Washington defeats a party of French under Jumonville at the Great Meadows.
July 4, Benjamin Franklin proposes a plan of union for the colonies.
Tennessee first settled.
1755. June 4, Colonel Monckton destroys the French settlements on the Bay of Fundy.
July 9, Braddock's defeat.
September 8, battle of Lake George.
Expeditions against Niagara and Crown Point.
First newspaper (*Connecticut Gazette*) published at New Haven.
1756. May 17, war declared with France by Great Britain.
Loudon and Abercrombie command the British forces in America; Montcalm the French.
Aaron Burr born.
First printing-press and newspaper established at Portsmouth, N. H., by Daniel Fowle.
1757. Fort William Henry taken by the French.
Alexander Hamilton born.
1758. July 26, Louisburg taken by the English.
August 27, Fort Frontenac taken by the English.
November 25, Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburgh) taken by the English.
James Monroe born.
1759. Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by the English, in July.
September 13, battle on the Plains of Abraham; Wolf and Montcalm slain.
September 18, Quebec surrenders to the English.
1761. March 12, earthquake in New England.
1763. February 10, Treaty of Paris; France surrenders to Great Britain all her possessions in North America east of the Mississippi.
First newspaper printed in Georgia.
1764. March, right to tax American colonies voted by House of Commons.
1764. April 5, first act for levying revenue passed by Parliament.
April 21, Louisiana ordered to be given up to Spain.
1765. The stamp act passed by Parliament; it receives the royal assent March 22.
May 29, Virginia resolutions against the right of taxation.
June 6, Massachusetts proposes a congress of deputies from the colonies.
October 7, a congress of twenty-seven delegates convenes at New York, and publishes a declaration of rights and resolutions against the stamp act.
Robert Fulton born.
1766. February, Dr. Franklin examined before the House of Commons, relative to the repeal of the stamp act.
March 18, the stamp act repealed.
1767. June 20, taxes laid on paper, glass, painters' colors, and teas.
Non-importation agreements adopted by the colonial assemblies.
John Quincy Adams born.
Andrew Jackson born.
1768. February, circular issued by the Massachusetts assembly to the other colonies, to unite in obtaining redress of grievances.
1769. Dartmouth College incorporated.
American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.
1770. March 5, the Boston massacre; citizens killed by British troops in State street.
April 12, Lord North's partial repeal act passed.
1773. December 16, destruction of 342 chests of tea in Boston harbor.
William Henry Harrison born.
1774. March 31, Boston port bill passed by Parliament, declaring that no person should be allowed to land or discharge, or to ship, any wares or merchandise at the port of Boston.
General Gage fortifies Boston Neck.
The members of the Massachusetts Assembly resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress.
September 4, Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.
Dr. Franklin dismissed from the post-office.
Committees of "safety" and "supplies" appointed by Massachusetts; twelve thousand men to be equipped for service.
1775. Several ships of the line and ten thousand troops ordered to America.
April 19, battle of Lexington.
May 10, Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by the Provincials under Ethan Allen.
Congress votes to raise an army of twelve thousand men.
June 15, George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American Army.
June 17, battle of Bunker's Hill.
July 12, Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
Sir William Howe succeeds General Gage as commander of the royal forces in America.
The royal Governors take refuge on board the British shipping.
December 13, resolution of Congress to fit out a navy of thirteen ships.
December 31, assault of Quebec; General Montgomery falls, and General Arnold is wounded.
1776. January 1, Lord Dunmore burns Norfolk, Va.
March 4, Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.
March 17, the British evacuate Boston.

1776. April, Washington removes his army to New York.
June 28, repulse of the British at Charleston.
July 4, Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia.
Dr. Franklin sent to Paris to obtain the favor of the French government.
August 27, battle of Long Island; the British victorious.
Washington abandons New York City; the British take possession, September 15.
October 28, battle of White Plains.
November 16 and 18, the British take Fort Washington and Fort Lee,
November and December, Washington retreats through New Jersey.
December 26, battle of Trenton; Washington captures one thousand Hessians.

1777. January 3, battle of Princeton; the British are defeated.
Washington encamps at Morristown.
April 26, Tryon destroys Danbury, Conn.
Lafayette arrives from France with troops and supplies; Congress gives him a major-general's commission, July 31.
August 16, battle of Bennington.
September 11, battle of Brandywine.
September 19, battle of Stillwater.
September 26, the British occupy Philadelphia.
October 4, battle of Germantown.
October 7, battle of Saratoga.
October 17, surrender of the British army under Burgoyne.
November 15, Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, and finally ratified by the States in March, 1781, Maryland being the last to accept them.
November 16 and 18, the British capture Forts Mifflin and Mercer on the Delaware.
December 8, Washington's army encamps at Valley Forge.
Conspiracy to supplant Washington.
Henry Clay born.

1778. February 6, treaty of alliance with France; she acknowledges the independence of the United States.
March 11, Lord North's conciliatory bills passed by Parliament.
June 18, the British evacuate Philadelphia.
June 28, battle of Monmouth.
July 11, arrival of a French fleet under Count d'Estaing.
July 3 and 4, massacre of Wyoming.
August 30, General Sullivan retreats from Rhode Island.
December 29, Savannah taken by the British.

1779. March 3, battle of Briar Creek.
May 14, Norfolk taken by the British.
June 16, war between England and Spain.
June 20, battle of Stone Ferry.
July 5 and 7, Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn., burned by the British.
July 16, storming of Stony Point by the Americans under Wayne.
July and August, Sullivan's expedition against the Indians on the Susquehanna.
September 23, Paul Jones captures two British frigates off the coast of Scotland.
October 9, repulse of the Americans at Savannah.
John Winthrop died.

1780. April 14, battle at Monk's Corner, S. C.
May 6, battle on the Santee River.
May 12, surrender of General Lincoln and American army at Charleston.
July 12, arrival at Rhode Island of French fleet and army under Admiral de Ternay and Count de Rochambeau.
August 16, battle of Sander's Creek, near Camden; Gates defeated.
September 23, treason of General Arnold, and arrest of Major Andre.
October 2, Major Andre hanged.
October 7, battle of King's Mountain.
November 12, battle of Broad River.
November 20, battle of Blackstock.
December 20, war between England and Holland.

1781. January 1, revolt of the Pennsylvania troops at Morristown.
Bank of North America established.
Expedition of the British under Arnold to Virginia.
General Greene appointed to command the southern army.
January 17, battle of the Cowpens.
January and February, remarkable retreat of General Greene across the Catawba, Yadkin and Dan Rivers.
March 15, battle of Guilford Court House.
April 25, battle of Hobkirk's Hill near Camden.
August 14, American and French allied army march from the Hudson near New York to Virginia; Cornwallis is hemmed in at Yorktown.
September 6, burning of New London by Arnold.
September 8, battle of Eutaw Springs, and close of the campaign in South Carolina.
September 30, siege of Yorktown by the Americans and French.
October 19, surrender of Cornwallis and 7000 troops at Yorktown.

1782. February 27, resolutions of the House of Commons in favor of peace.
March 20, resignation of Lord North, and accession of a whig administration under the Marquis of Rockingham.
Martin Van Buren born.
Daniel Webster born.
John C. Calhoun born.
April 17, Holland acknowledges our independence.
June 24, last battle of the Revolutionary war, a skirmish near Savannah; some slight skirmishes in South Carolina in August, in one of which Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, was slain.
November 30, preliminaries of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Paris.

1783. January 20, preliminary treaties between France, Spain, and Great Britain, signed at Versailles.
John J. Crittenden born.
Independence of the United States acknowledged by Sweden, February 5; by Denmark, February 25; by Spain, March 24; and by Russia in July.
April 11, peace proclaimed by Congress; April 19, announced to the army by Washington.
Washington Irving born.
September 3, definite treaties of peace between England and the United States, France, Spain and Holland.
October 18, proclamation for disbanding the army.
November 2, Washington's farewell orders.

1783. November 25, New York evacuated by the British.
December 23, Washington resigns his commission.
1784. February, first voyage from China to New York.
Zachary Taylor born.
1785. Treaty with Prussia.
June 2, John Adams, the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, has his first interview with George III.
1786. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.
Winfield Scott born.
1787. May to September, convention to form a federal constitution in session at Philadelphia.
1788. Federal constitution adopted by eleven States.
1789. George Washington elected President; inaugurated April 30.
1790. District of Columbia ceded by Virginia and Maryland.
Benjamin Franklin died.
John Tyler born.
May 29, Federal constitution adopted by Rhode Island.
1791. March 4, Vermont admitted into the Union.
Peter Cooper born.
James Buchanan born.
Bank of the United States established.
1792. June 1, Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1793. Washington re-elected President.
Sam Houston born.
Death of John Hancock.
1794. Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
Edward Everett born.
James K. Polk born.
1796. June 1, Tennessee admitted into the Union.
December 7, Washington's last speech in Congress.
Anthony Wayne died.
1797. March 4, John Adams inaugurated President.
1798. Washington reappointed commander-in-chief; war with French threatened.
1799. December 14, death of Washington.
Patrick Henry died.
1800. Seat of government removed to the city of Washington.
Millard Fillmore born.
George Bancroft born.
May 13, disbanding of the provisional army.
1801. March 4, Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president.
Benjamin Arnold died.
David G. Farragut born.
1802. July 20, Louisiana ceded to France by Spain.
1803. February 10, Ohio admitted into the Union.
April 30, Louisiana purchased by the United States.
August, Commodore Preble bombards Tripoli.
Ralph Waldo Emerson born.
1804. Alexander Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr in a duel.
Franklin Pierce born.
Charles O'Conor born.
Nathaniel Hawthorne born.
1805. June 3, treaty of peace with Tripoli.
1806. Expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the Columbia River.
Robert Morris died.
1807. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason.
General R. E. Lee born.
Louis Agassiz born.
June 22, attack on the frigate Chesapeake.
July 2, interdict to armed British vessels.
1807. November 11, British orders in council, prohibiting all neutral nations from trading with France or her allies, excepting upon a payment of tribute to England.
December 17, Bonaparte's Milan decree, confiscating all vessels submitting to search by an English ship, or paying the above tribute.
December 22, embargo laid by the United States government.
Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.
1808. January 1, the slave trade abolished.
Salmon P. Chase born.
Andrew Johnson born.
April 7, Bayonne decree.
1809. March 1, the embargo repealed.
March 4, James Madison inaugurated president.
Abraham Lincoln born.
1810. March 23, Rambouillet decree.
Cardinal McCloskey born.
1811. May 16, engagement between the President and Little Belt.
November 7, battle of Tippecanoe.
Charles Sumner born.
Horace Greeley born.
Wendell Phillips born.
1812. April 3, embargo laid for ninety days.
April 8, Louisiana admitted into the Union.
June 18, war declared.
June 23, British orders in council repealed.
August 15, surrender of General Hull at Detroit.
August 19, capture of the frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres, by the frigate Constitution, Captain Hull.
October 13, defeat of the Americans at Queenstown.
October 18, capture of the British brig Frolic by the United States sloop Wasp.
October 25, capture of the British frigate Macedonian by the frigate United States, Captain Decatur.
December 29, victory over the British frigate Java by the Constitution, Captain Bainbridge.
1813. February 25, the Hornet, Captain Lawrence, captures the British sloop Peacock.
April 27, capture of York, Upper Canada.
May 27, battle of Fort George.
June 1, capture of the frigate Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, by the British frigate Shannon.
August 14, American sloop Argus taken by the British sloop Pelican.
September 10, Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
October 5, battle of Thames; Tecumseh is slain.
December 13, Buffalo burnt.
1814. March 28, action between the frigates Essex and Phœbe; the former captured.
July 5, battle of Chippewa.
July 25, battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane.
August 9, 11, Stonington bombarded.
August 25, the British occupy the city of Washington and burn the capitol.
September 11, Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain.
September 12, battle near Baltimore, and bombardment of Fort McHenry.
December 24, treaty of Ghent signed.
Samuel J. Tilden born.
1815. January 8, battle of New Orleans.
February 17, treaty of Ghent ratified by the President.
March, war declared with Algiers.
Robert Fulton died.

1816. December, Indiana admitted into the Union.
General George H. Thomas born.
1817. March 4, James Monroe inaugurated President.
December 10, Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818. December 3, Illinois admitted into the Union.
General B. F. Butler born.
1819. December 14, Alabama admitted into the Union.
First steamship sailed for Europe.
Cyrus W. Field born.
1820. March 15, Maine admitted into the Union.
Cession of Florida to the United States ratified by Spain.
General Tecumseh Sherman born.
1821. Gas first used for lighting streets in the United States, at Baltimore.
July 1, Jackson takes possession of Florida.
August 10, Missouri admitted into the Union.
First settlement of Liberia.
1822. U. S. Grant born.
R. B. Hayes born.
1824. March 13, convention with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.
April 5, convention with Russia in relation to the northwest boundary.
August 13, arrival of General Lafayette on a visit to the United States.
1825. March 4, John Quincy Adams inaugurated President.
September 7, departure of Lafayette.
1826. July 4, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson die.
General G. B. McClellan born.
1829. February 20, resolutions passed by the Virginia house of delegates, denying the right of Congress to pass the tariff bill.
March 4, Andrew Jackson inaugurated President.
May 2, hail falls in Tuscaloosa, Ala., to the depth of twelve inches.
May 17, death of John Jay, at Bedford, N. Y.
September 15, slavery abolished in Mexico.
November 9, separation of Yucatan from Mexico, and union with the republic of Central America.
December 4, revolution commences in Mexico.
1830. January 20, General Bolivar resigns his military and civil commissions.
January 27, city of Guatemala nearly destroyed by earthquakes.
April 4, Yucatan declares its independence.
C. A. Arthur born.
1831. January 12, remarkable eclipse of the sun.
July 14, death of James Monroe.
October 1, free trade convention at Philadelphia.
October 26, tariff convention at New York.
General Phil Sheridan born.
James A. Garfield born.
1832. February 6, attack on Qualla Battoo in Sumatra by the United States frigate Potomac.
June 8, cholera breaks out at Quebec, its first appearance in America.
August 27, capture of Black Hawk.
September 26, University of New York organized.
November, union and state rights convention of South Carolina.
December 28, John Caldwell Calhoun resigns the office of Vice-President.
Electro-magnetic telegraph invented by Professor Morse.
1833. March 1, new tariff bill signed by the President.
March 4, Andrew Jackson inaugurated President for a second term.
March 11, State-rights convention of South Carolina.
May 16, Santa Anna inaugurated President of Mexico.
1833. Benjamin Harrison born.
October 1, public deposits removed from the Bank of the United States, by order of General Jackson.
November 13, remarkable meteoric showers in United States.
1834. March 28, vote of censure by the Senate against General Jackson, for removing the deposits (expunged soon after).
1835. April 18, French indemnity bill passed the Chamber of Deputies.
December 16, great fire in New York
Seminole war in Florida begun.
1836. April 21, battle of San Jacinto in Texas.
James Madison died.
June 14, Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Aaron Burr died.
December 15, burning of the general post-office and patent-office at Washington.
1837. January 26, Michigan admitted into the Union.
March 18, Grover Cleveland born.
January 4, Martin Van Buren inaugurated President.
1840 January 19, Antarctic Continent discovered by the United States exploring expedition.
June 30, sub-treasury bill becomes a law.
1841 March 4, William Henry Harrison inaugurated President.
April 4, death of General Harrison; John Tyler succeeds to the executive.
August 9, sub-treasury bill repealed.
August 18, bankrupt act becomes a law.
1842. March 3, bankrupt act repealed.
Contest for the extension of suffrage in Rhode Island.
June 17, Bunker Hill monument celebration.
August 9, treaty of Washington negotiated by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, defining our northeastern boundary, and for suppressing the slave trade and giving up fugitive criminals.
October 2, death of Dr. Channing.
1845. March 1, Texas annexed to the United States.
March 3, Florida admitted into the Union.
March 4, James Knox Polk inaugurated President.
June 8, death of Andrew Jackson.
December 24, Texas admitted into the Union.
Treaty with China.
1846. May 8, battle of Palo Alto, on the Rio Grande.
May 9, battle of Resaca de la Palma, on the Rio Grande.
May 13, proclamation of war existing with Mexico.
June 18, the Senate advise the President to confirm the treaty with Great Britain settling the boundary of Oregon on the forty-ninth parallel.
July 28, new tariff bill passed.
August 3, President Polk vetoes the river and harbor bill.
August 6, revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna.
August 8, President Polk vetoes the French spoliation bill.
August 10, Congress adjourns.
August 18, General Kearney takes possession of Santa Fe.
August 19, Commodore Stockton blockades the Mexican ports on the Pacific.
September 20, to 24, storming of Monterey, and surrender of General Ampudia.
September 26, California expedition with Colonel Stevenson's regiment of 180 officers and men sails from New York.

1846. October 25, Tabasco in Mexico bombarded by Commodore Perry.
November 14, Commodore Conner takes Tampico.
December 6, General Kearney defeats the Mexicans at San Pasqual.
December 25, Colonel Doniphan defeats the Mexicans at Brazito, near El Paso.
December 28, Iowa admitted into the Union.

1847. January 8, the Mexican Congress resolve to raise $15,000,000 on the property of the clergy, for the war with the United States.
January 8 and 9, battles of San Gabriel and Mesa in California; General Kearney defeats the Mexicans.
January 14, revolt of the Mexicans in New Mexico against the United States authorities.
January 24, battle of Canada, in New Mexico; the Americans under Colonel Price are successful.
Thomas A. Edison born.
February 22 and 23, battle of Buena Vista.
February 28, battle of Sacramento; Colonel Doniphan and 924 Americans defeat 4000 Mexicans.
March 1, General Kearney declares California a part of the United States.
March 29, city and castle of Vera Cruz taken by the army and fleet under General Scott and Commodore Perry.
April 2, Alvarado taken by Lieutenant Hunter.
April 18, battle of Cerro Gordo.
April 18, Tuspan taken by Commodore Perry.
August 20, battles of Contreras and Churubusco.
September 8, General Worth storms Molina del Rey.
September 15, storming of the citadel of Chapultepec.
September 14, the American army enters the city of Mexico.
September 13 to October 12, siege of Puebla, held by the Americans against the Mexicans; the latter are repulsed by the former under Colonel Childs.
October 9, the city of Huamantla taken by the Americans, under General Lane.
October 20, port of Guayamas bombarded and captured by the Americans.
December 31, the several Mexican States occupied by the American army placed under military contributions.

1848. February 18, General Scott relinquishes the command in Mexico to General Butler.
February 23, John Quincy Adams expires in the capitol at Washington.
May 29, Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
May 30, treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, which had been signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, afterward modified at Washington, and confirmed by the Mexican Congress,—ratified at Queretaro by the American commissioners, Sevier and Clifford, and the Mexican minister of foreign relations, Don Luis de la Rosa. It is proclaimed in the United States, July 4, 1848.
July 4, corner-stone of a monument to General Washington laid at Washington; oration by Robert C. Winthrop, speaker of the House of Representatives.
August 13, Oregon territorial bill, with prohibition of slavery, passed by Congress.
December 8, first deposit of California gold in the mint.

1849. March 5, inauguration of Zachary Taylor as President.
May 15, the cholera breaks out in New York.
June 15, death of James K. Polk, at Nashville, Tennessee.
August 11, President Taylor issues his proclamation against the armed expedition fitting out for Cuba.
August 31, convention of delegates, called by General Riley, of the United States army, to frame a State constitution for California, meet at Monterey.
October 10, initial point of the boundary line with Mexico settled, and a monument with inscriptions erected.
November 19, the survey of the boundary line between Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, comprising the greater part of Mason and Dixon's line, is completed.

1850. February 12, the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address is sold at auction, by the heirs of Mr. Claypole, printer, and purchased by James Lenox, of New York, for $2300.
February 22, President Taylor attends the laying of the corner-stone of the Virginia monument to Washington, at Richmond.
March 31, death of John Caldwell Calhoun, at Washington.
April 27, the Collins line of steamers goes into operation; the Atlantic sails from New York to Liverpool.
May 23, two vessels, the Advance and the Rescue, fitted out by Henry Grinnell, of New York, to search for Sir John Franklin in the Arctic seas, sail from New York.
July 9, death of President Taylor, at Washington.
July 10, Millard Fillmore takes the oath of office as President.
September 9, California admitted into the Union, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico organized.
September 18, fugitive slave bill passed.
September 20, act passed for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
September 17, death of James Fenimore Cooper.

1851. December 24, principal room of the Congressional Library destroyed by fire, with loss of about 35,000 volumes.

1852. June 29, Henry Clay dies at Washington.
October 24, Daniel Webster dies at Marshfield.

1853. March 4, Franklin Pierce inaugurated President.
July 2, Koszta affair at Smyrna; Captain Ingraham demands Kostza's release.
July 14, Crystal Palace at New York opened.

1854. February 28, the American mail steamer Black Warrior seized at Havana.
March 23, Commercial treaty concluded beween Japan and the United States by Commodore Perry.
July 13, American sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain Hollins, bombards San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown.
August 2, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain ratified, respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, international trade, etc.
Troubles in Kansas.
July, dispute with the British government concerning the attempt to recruit for the Crimean army in the United States.
September 7, the first Hebrew temple in the Mississippi valley is consecrated in St. Louis.

1854. October 17, barque Maury seized at New York on suspicion of being intended for the Russian service in the war; she is discharged October 19.

October 24, snow in Vermont, northern New York, Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

1855. December 23, British discovery ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic seas by her officers and crew, is brought into New London by a whaler.

1856. January 23, the Collins steamer Pacific, Captain Asa Eldridge, leaves Liverpool for New York, and is never heard from afterward.

April 11, the great bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island completed, and locomotives pass from the Illinois to the Iowa side.

April 15, affray at Panama between the passengers of the American Transit Company and the natives, in which thirty passengers are killed and twenty wounded.

May 18, the vigilance committee of San Francisco take the murderers Casey and Cora from the jail, try them, and on the 22d hang them.

May 22, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, violently assaulted in the Senate chamber at Washington, by Preston S. Brooks, representative from South Carolina.

May 28, Mr. Crampton, the British envoy at Washington, dismissed by our government.

July, a submarine diver from Buffalo raises the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost with the steamer Atlantic in 1852; its contents are in a good state of preservation.

August 10, Last Island, a summer resort on the Louisiana coast, is entirely submerged during a terrific storm of three days; 173 persons are lost.

August 21, the famous Charter Oak at Hartford blown down.

August 28, the Dudley Observatory at Albany inaugurated.

November 9, death of John Middleton Clayton, at Dover, Del.

December 30, The Arctic discovery ship Resolute, purchased from its finders and refitted by the United States, is surrendered to the British government at Portsmouth, England, by Captain Hartstein on behalf of the United States.

1857. February 16, Elisha Kent Kane dies at Havana.

March 4, James Buchanan inaugurated President.

March 6, Chief Justice Taney delivers the opinion of the Supreme Court in the famous Dred-Scott case.

August 5, the shore end of the Atlantic telegraph cable is received from the United States steam-frigate Niagara, with much ceremony, at Valencia Bay, by the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and is made fast.

August 7, the Agamemnon and Niagara, with attendant vessels, leave Valencia Bay, the Niagara paying out the cable.

August 11, the cable breaks; 335 miles having been paid out.

August 15, Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City on any pretence, orders the Mormon troops to hold themselves in readiness, and declares martial law.

September 26, the Philadelphia banks suspend specie payments.

October 14, the New York banks suspend specie payments.

October 15, the Boston banks suspend specie payments.

1857. December 12, the New York banks resume specie payments, and on the 14th the Boston banks.

December 14, the Utah army reaches Fort Bridger, and encamps for the winter.

1858. April 10, Thomas Hart Benton dies at Washington, aged seventy-six.

May 11, Minnesota admitted into the Union.

June 14, Governor Cumming of Utah proclaims pardon for all treason and sedition heretofore committed in the Territory.

August 5, news of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable is received throughout the country with great demonstrations of joy. The cable was spliced in mid-ocean July 29; the Agamemnon reached Valencia, August 4, and the Niagara Trinity Bay, August 5.

August 16, the first message sent across the Atlantic cable, from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

August 28, Rev. Eleazer Williams, who claimed to be the lost danphin of France, son of Louis XVI., died at Hogansburg, N. Y.

1859. Oregon admitted into the Union.

February 10, Treaty with Paraguay.

May 11, Vicksburg Convention resolves in favor of opening slave trade.

July 9, General Harney occupies San Juan Island, W. T.; danger of collision with Great Britain.

Washington Irving died.

October 6, John Brown's seizure of Harper's Ferry; he is taken and hung December 2.

1860. April 23, Democratic convention meets at Charleston; final nominations, S. A. Douglas, and by a seceding portion, J. C. Breckinridge.

May 9, Bell and Everett nominated by a "Constitutional Union Convention," at Baltimore.

May 12, Japanese embassy reaches Hampton Roads; visits Baltimore, Washington, etc., sails from New York, May 30.

May 18, Lincoln nominated by Republican convention at Chicago.

August 5, Walker, the "fillibuster," lands in Honduras for the last time. Is taken and shot September 12.

September 20, the Prince of Wales enters the United States at Detroit; goes to Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Richmond, New York; sails from Portland October 20.

November 6, Abraham Lincoln elected President.

December 20, South Carolina secedes, followed within six months by the ten other States south of Maryland and Kentucky.

1861. February 4, Seceders' convention at Montgomery, Ala.; they call themselves "Confederate States of America," and adopt a constitution.

February 14, Jefferson Davis made President of the Confederates; they raise troops and arm for war.

April 14, Fort Sumter surrenders after two days' bombardment by the Confederates, who seize all United States vessels, forts, mints, and other property in their States, except Forts Monroe, Taylor, Jefferson and Pickens.

April 15, President Lincoln calls out 75,000 volunteers to defend Washington against the Confederate forces in Virginia.

April 19, a murderous attack on the Massachusetts troops going through Baltimore to Washington.

May 24, Colonel Ellsworth killed during the occupation of Alexandria by United States troops.

June 10, an attack from Fortress Monroe on the Confederate battery at Big Bethel repulsed.

1861. July 21, the battle of Bull Run lost by the United States forces under McDowell

August 10, battle of Dug Springs, Mo., won by United States troops, but their leader, General Lyon, was killed.

August 29, Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, and 700 troops taken by United States fleet.

August 30, Fort Morgan abandoned by the Confederates.

August 30, General Fremont issues proclamation, freeing slaves, to Missouri.

September 3, Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Platte Bridge burned.

September 5, Confederates occupy Columbus, Ky.; Union troops next day occupy Paducah.

September 10, Rosecrans defeats the Confederates under Floyd, at Carnifex Ferry, Va.

September 12, 13, Confederates twice defeated in attacks on Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Colonel John A. Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed.

September 20, Colonel Mulligan surrenders Lexington, Mo., to the Confederate Price, after fifty-nine hours without water. Loss 2500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.

October 3, Battle of Green Briar, Va.; Confederates defeated, considerable loss.

October 5, Confederates attack Union troops at Chicomacomico, N. C.; but destructively shelled by gunboat Monticello and driven off.

October 9, Confederate attack on Wilson's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island; severely repulsed.

October 11, Confederate steamer Nashville escapes out of Charleston.

October 12, Confederate ram and fireships attack Union fleet at Southwest Pass; repulsed.

October 12, steamer Theodora escapes out of Charleston with Slidell and Mason.

October 16, Lexington, Mo., recaptured by Union troops.

October 21, Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.; Colonel Baker killed, and Unionists defeated.

October 26, Zagonyi with 162 cavalry, at Springfield, Mo., rout 2000 Confederates.

October 29, the Port Royal naval expedition sails from Fortress Monroe, under Dupont.

November 1, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott placed on retired list with full pay. General McClellan made General-in-Chief in his stead.

November 2, Fremont removed and Hunter succeeds him in Missouri.

November 7, Battle of Belmont, Mo.; General Grant attacks Confederates.

November 7, Union fleet bombards and carries Confederate works at Port Royal.

November 8, Captain Wilkes, in the San Jacinto, takes Slidell and Mason out of the Trent.

November 9, General Halleck placed over Department of West, and General Buell in Kentucky.

November 19, Missouri Legislature passed an ordinance of secession.

November 22, 23, bombardment between Fort Pickens and Confederate batteries; little result.

November 24, Mason and Slidell placed in Fort Warren.

December 3, General Phelps lands on Ship Island with advance of General Butler's expedition.

December 4, John C. Breckinridge expelled from United States Senate by unanimous vote.

December 12, great fire at Charleston, S. C. One-third of the city burned.

1861. December 17, stone fleet sunk to block up mouth of Savannah River.

December 18, General Pope defeats Confederates with great loss at Shawnee Mound, Mo.

December 20, battle of Drainesville; General McCall severely defeats the Confederates.

December 21, Charleston harbor shut by sinking a stone fleet at its mouth.

December 30, Slidell and Mason surrendered, on the justifiable demand of England.

December 31, United States forces to-day, 660,971 soldiers; 22,000 sailors, and 246 ships, with 1892 guns.

1862. January 1, Fort Pickens breaches Fort Barrancas and burns the navy yard.

January 8, battle of Blue Gap, Va.; Confederates defeated after sharp contest.

January 10, battle of Middle Creek, Ky., General Garfield severely defeating H. Marshall.

January 10, Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, of Missouri, expelled from United States Senate.

January 11, Burnside's expedition leaves Fortress Monroe for North Carolina.

January 13, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, resigned. Edwin M. Stanton appointed his successor.

January 19, battle of Mill Springs; Confederates severely defeated and General Zollicoffer killed.

January 30, Ericsson's Monitor launched at Green Point, L. I.

February 6, Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, taken by Commodore Foote's gunboats.

February 7, 8, battle of Roanoke Island, Burnside taking 2,500 prisoners and the Island.

February 16, General Grant takes Fort Donelson with over 13,000 prisoners, after four days' fighting.

February 18, the first regular Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond.

February 21, Gordon, the slaver, hung at New York; the first execution under United States slave trade law.

February 21, severe but indecisive battle between Canby and Confederates, near Fort Craig.

February 22, Jefferson Davis inaugurated Confederate President for six years.

February 24, General Nelson's troops occupy Nashville, the Confederates retreating.

February 25, the United States government seizes all the telegraph lines.

March 3, Confederate forces evacuate Columbus, Ky., and Union troops occupy it.

March 6, 8, battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., desperate fight and severe Confederate defeat.

March 8, Confederate ram Virginia (the Merrimac) comes out of Norfolk, sinks the Cumberland and captures and burns the Congress, United States ships of war.

March 9, the Monitor engages and drives off the Merrimac, saving the Minnesota.

March 10, Confederates evacuate position at Manassas Junction, and Union forces occupy it.

March 13, General Pope drives Confederates from New Madrid, taking vast stores, etc.

March 14, battle of Newbern; Burnside defeats Confederates and occupies the place.

March 16, General Garfield surprises and utterly routs the Confederates at Pound Gap.

March 23, battle of Winchester, Va.; Confederates badly defeated, losing over 1000, besides prisoners.

1862. April 4, Army of Potomac advances towards Yorktown; beginning of Peninsular campaign.

April 6, 7, battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing; Confederates gaining first day, but severely defeated on the second, losing 20,000 or more.

April 7, Island Number Ten surrenders to Pope, after twenty-three days' siege, the position being flanked by cutting a canal. Confederate loss, thirteen steamers, 6000 men, seventy guns, etc.

April 11, Fort Pulaski surrendered by Confederates after thirty hours' bombardment.

April 11, General Mitchel makes a forced march and takes Huntsville, Ala.

April 16, bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia becomes a law.

April 18, Bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans begun.

April 19, Battle of Camden or South Mills, N. C. General Reno routs the Confederates.

April 24. Farragut's fleet runs past Fort Jackson and St. Philip, amid a tremendous cannonade.

April 25, Farragut's fleet arrives before New Orleans.

April 25, Fort Macon, N. C., taken by Union forces, after eleven hours firing.

April 28, New Orleans formally surrendered, and General Butler enters. Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered the same evening.

April 29, General Mitchel defeats the Confederates and captures Bridgeport, Ala.

May 4, McClellan's forces enter Yorktown, the Confederates having fled in the night.

May 5, battle of Williamsburg; Confederates defeated, and they evacuate at night.

May 7, battle of West Point, Va.; Confederates driven over the Chickahominy.

May 9, Banks having advanced nearly to Staunton, Va., returns down the valley.

May 10, Union troops enter Norfolk, the Confederates evacuating it.

May 10, severe naval fight on the Mississippi near Fort Wright; Confederates defeated.

May 11, Confederates blow up their ram Virginia or Merrimac, at Craney Island.

May 13, Robert Smalls, a negro, runs steamer Planter out of Charleston.

May 17, Union gunboats repulsed by Fort Darling on James River.

May 20, McClellan's advance within eight miles [of Richmond.

May 22, McClellan advances in force, crossing the Chickahominy in two places.

May 22, Colonel Kenly badly defeated at Front Royal by the Confederate Ewell; Banks also attacked at same time at Strasburg in the valley.

May 23, McClellan in position five miles from [Richmond.

May 25, Banks defeated at Winchester and retreats to the Potomac River.

May 30, Halleck's troops occupy Corinth, Miss., the Confederates evacuating it.

May 31, battle of Fair Oaks, McClellan's advance defeated severely by Confederates.

May 31, Union troops enter Little Rock, Ark., the Confederate government running off.

June 1, second day's fight at Fair Oaks, resulting in decided Union advantages.

June 1, Fremont advancing up the Valley, occupies Strasburg.

June 6, great naval battle in the river before Memphis; Confederate fleet nearly annihilated; Memphis surrendered on the same day to Commodore Davis.

1862. June 8, Battle of Cross Keys, Va.; Confederates retire after a severe fight.

June 9, battle of Port Republic, Va.; General Shields driven back with loss.

June 14, Union troops repulsed with much loss on James Island, near Charleston.

June 17, Halleck's forces advance to Holly Springs, Miss.

June 17, Union gunboats carry Confederate works at St. Charles, Ark., but "Mound City" disabled.

June 20, bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories becomes a law.

June 24, McClellan begins to "change his base" to James River.

June 25, General Pope placed over forces in the Valley, and General Fremont relieved.

June 26, battle of Mechanicsville, both sides losing heavily, and Union troops retreating.

June 27, battle of Gaines' Mill, Union troops crossing the Chickahominy at night.

June 29, battles of Peach Orchard and Savage Station; both sides losing heavily.

June 30, battles of White Oak Swamp and Charles City Cross Roads, Union troops nearing the James, and the gunboats aiding them materially.

July 1, battle of Malvern Hill, last of the Seven Day's Battles; Confederates repulsed with great loss, and the position on the James maintained; total Union losses in seven days, 15,224.

July 1, President Lincoln calls for 600,000 volunteers.

July 7, battle of Bayou de Cache, Ark.; General Curtis severely defeats Albert Pike.

July 11, General Halleck, General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States.

July 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., taken by Confederates, with garrison and General Crittenden.

July 14, General Pope takes command of the Army of Virginia and issues address.

July 15, battle of Fayetteville, Ark., Major Miller thoroughly beating Generals Rains, Coffee and others.

July 22, Vicksburg canal completed and found useless; siege postponed.

July 27, General Pope takes the field in Northern Virginia.

August 2, General Pope's advance crosses the Rapidan and occupies Orange Court House.

August 3, Confederate General Jeff Thompson defeated with great loss near Memphis.

August 3, General Halleck orders McClellan to bring his army out of the Peninsula.

August 4, draft for 300,000 men ordered unless volunteering prevent.

August 5, General Breckinridge attacks Baton Rouge, La., and is repulsed with heavy loss.

August 6, Commander Porter destroys Confederate ram, Arkansas, near Vicksburg.

August 8, battle in New Mexico, General Canby routing Confederates under Sibley, who is killed by his own men.

August 9, battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.; Banks defeated with heavy loss.

August 22, McClellan's advance reaches Alexandria, his removal being safely made.

August 28, Sigel and McDowell defeat Confederates at Centreville, Va.

August 29 and 30, General Pope defeated at Bull Run after very heavy fighting, and falls back.

1862. August 30, General Nelson defeated by Confederates under Kirby Smith, at Richmond, Ky.
September 1, battle of Chantilly, Va.; Confederates defeated, but Generals Kearney and Stevens killed.
September 3, General Pope transferred to the Department of the Northwest.
September 4, Lee's army begins to cross the Potomac at Poolesville, Md.
September 14, battle of South Mountain; Confederates pushed back after very heavy fighting; post at Harper's Ferry surrendered by Colonel Miles to the Confederates.
September 16 and 17, battle of Antietam; Confederates defeated, losing 25,000.
September 17, cruiser Alabama takes her first prize, near Azores.
September 19, Confederates retreat over the Potomac.
September 20, Rosecrans wins the battle of Iuka over General Price, who loses 1438 men.
September 22, Emancipation Proclamation announced for January 1, 1863.
September 24, proclamation of suspension of writ of *habeas corpus* in military cases.
October 3–5, severe battles at Corinth, Miss., and very damaging defeat of the Confederates.
October 8–9, two days battle at Perryville, Ky.; Rousseau thoroughly defeats Confederates.
October 10–12, Stuart's Confederate cavalry enter Pennsylvania, and seize and rob Chambersburg.
October 22, General Blunt routes the Confederates at Maysville, Ark.
October 26, General McClellan, after repeated orders, advances into Virginia.
November 5, General McClellan relieved and General Burnside put in his place.
November 28, General Blunt defeats the Confederate Marmaduke, with heavy loss, at Cane Hill, Ark.
December 7, Generals Blunt and Herron defeat Hindman, at Prairie Grove, Ark.
December 11, Burnside's troops cross the river at Fredericksburg.
December 13, battle of Fredericksburg; entire failure to carry the Confederate position.
December 16, Banks supersedes Butler in the Department of the Gulf.
December 23, Jeff Davis issues a proclamation outlawing General Butler.
December 26–29, attack of Vicksburg by General Sherman, but it fails.
December 31 and next four days, battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeating Bragg after a terrific and exhausting series of combats.
December 31, the Monitor founders at sea off Cape Hatteras.

1863. January 1, the definite Emancipation Proclamation issued.
January 11, Arkansas Post surrenders to General McClernand.
January 24, General Hooker succeeds General Burnside over the Army of the Potomac.
January 27, monitors in vain bombard Fort McAlister on Ogeechee River.
February 25, act to provide a national currency becomes a law.
February 28, Confederate steamer Nashville destroyed by the Montauk in Ogeechee River.
March 8, twenty-three Confederate steamers captured up Yazoo River.
March 14, severe bombardment of Port Hudson, and attempt by fleet to pass Confederate batteries.
Sam. Houston died.
April 1, Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, and ravages Red River country.
April 7, attack by ironclads on Fort Sumter; five out of seven vessels disabled, fort unhurt.
April 16, Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats runs the batteries of Vicksburg.
April 27, advanced movements of General Hooker's Chancellorsville campaign begin.
May 1, battle of Thompson's Hills or Port Gibson; beginning of Grant's move to rear of Vicksburg.
May 1–5, battle of Chancellorsville; General Hooker defeated.
May 2, Colonel Grierson's force reaches Baton Rouge safe, after his fifteen days' ride through Mississippi.
May 3, Colonel Streight and his command of 1600 men captured in Alabama.
May 5, Vallandigham arrested for treason at Dayton, Ohio.
May 5, Hooker's army retires over the Rappahannock; Lee does not follow.
May 10, death of Stonewall Jackson from wound at Chancellorsville.
May 14, battle of Jackson, Miss., Logan and Crocker defeating the Confederates and taking the place.
May 15, battle of Edwards' Station; Grant defeats the Confederates.
May 16, battle of Baker's Creek or Champion Hill; Grant completely routs Pemberton, who loses 4000 men and twenty-nine guns.
May 17, battle of Black River Bridge; Grant takes 2000 men and seventeen guns, and Pemberton retreats to Vicksburg.
May 18, General Grant's troops take position round Vicksburg and the siege begins.
May 25, Admiral Porter destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property up the Yazoo.
June 13, Confederates under Lee are moving northward; Hooker starts to meet them.
June 17, Confederate advance at Chambersburg and in Maryland.
June 17, Confederate ram Atlanta captured by the Weehawken.
June 28, General Meade supersedes General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac. Lee's forces are within five miles of Harrisburg.
July 1–3, battle of Gettysburg; Lee defeated and retreats at once southward.
July 4, unconditional surrender of Vicksburg and 31,000 men to General Grant.
July 8, Port Hudson with 7000 men surrenders to General Banks. The Mississippi is thus opened.
July 8–15, the guerrilla Morgan invades Indiana and Ohio.
July 10, General Gillmore begins his attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg, Charleston.
July 13, Lee re-crosses the Potomac into Virginia.
July 13–18, draft riots in New York City, several negroes tortured and hung by mob, and much burning and robbing; 1300 rioters killed and riots put down.
July 18, unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner.
July 26, Morgan and 400 guerrillas captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.
John J. Crittenden died.
August 16, Rosecrans begins his march upon Chattanooga.

1863. August 21, Quantrell's guerrillas rob Lawrence, Kan., murdering several citizens.
August 23, shells thrown nearly six miles into Charleston; Beauregard protests.
August 30, Rosecrans crosses the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.
September 1, General Burnside's advance occupies Knoxville, Tenn.
September 6, Confederates evacuate Forts Wagner and Gregg, and Gillmore occupies them.
September 9, Rosecrans' advance occupies Chattanooga.
September 12, the Sabine Pass expedition returns to New Orleans a failure.
September 19, 20, battle of Chickamauga; Rosecrans severely defeated by Bragg, losing 15,661.
October 16, General Grant placed over the three Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee.
October 17, President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men.
October 20, General Thomas succeeds Rosecrans in his command.
October 28, General Hooker's forces take Lookout [Mountain.
November 2–4, General Banks' forces occupy Brazos Island, and Brownsville, Texas.
November 7, General Meade crosses the Rappahannock southward; Lee retiring.
November 17, Burnside falling back before Longstreet, enters the works at Knoxville; the siege begins.
November 23–25, battle of Chattanooga; splendid victory over Bragg, who loses sixty guns and retreats rapidly.
November 28, Morgan and six of his officers dig out of Ohio State prison.
November 29, Confederates repulsed with great slaughter in attack on Knoxville.
December 1, Meade crosses the Rapidan. Grant's army concentrates at Chattanooga.
December 4, Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville and retreats toward Virginia.
December 6, monitor Weehauken sinks at her anchors at Charleston, thirty-one men lost.
December 8, President Lincoln issues his amnesty proclamation.
December 16, General Averill's raid destroys vast Confederate supplies at Salem in Southwest Virginia.

1864. January 1, emancipation anniversary celebrated by many colored people.
January 29, General Palmer occupies Tunnel Hill, Ga.
January 31, General Hood having succeeded Bragg, falls back from Ringgold and Dalton.
February 1, draft ordered of 500,000 men.
February 3–5, General Sherman marches from Vicksburg eastward to Jackson.
February 7, Gillmore's advance lands at Jacksonville, Fla., under General Seymour.
February 14, Sherman occupies Meridian, Miss., and destroys Confederate stores.
February 17, gunboat Housatonic sunk at Charleston by Confederate torpedo boat Davis, which sunk too.
February 20, General Seymour with Gillmore's troops very severely defeated at Olustee, Fla.
February 21–23, General Smith has three days' running fight with Forrest and others in Mississippi, and at last defeats them.
February 23, General Palmer drives the Confederates at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

1864. February 28, Kilpatrick and Custer start on raid round Richmond; Kilpatrick goes within two miles of the city; on this raid Colonel Dahlgren is killed.
March 2, General Grant made lieutenant-general.
March 6, Sherman is marching eastward again from Vicksburg.
March 10, Bank's Red River expedition sets out from Vicksburg.
March 14, General Smith and Admiral Porter take Fort De Russy, La.
March 15, President Lincoln calls for 200,000 more men, to be drafted April 15.
March 16, Arkansas votes to become a free State.
March 16, Generals Banks and Smith reach Alexandria, La., the Confederates retiring.
March 17, General Grant assumes supreme command of all the armies of the United States.
March 28, battle of Cane River, La.; General Smith's forces defeat the Confederate General Taylor.
April 4, General Steele defeats the Confederate Marmaduke on Little Missouri River, Ark.
April 4, New York Metropolitan Sanitary Commission Fair opened.
April 8, General Bank's army severely defeated at Sabine Cross Roads, by Kirby Smith.
April 9, Confederates attacking Banks' retreating army at Pleasant Hill, are repulsed.
April 12, the Confederates capture Fort Pillow.
April 17, Confederate General Hoke with 10,000 men begins the siege of Plymouth, N. C.
April 19, Red River falls, and leaves Porter's fleet helpless above Grand Ecore.
April 19, Confederate ram Albemarle attacks and drives Union ships at Plymouth.
April 20, Plymouth, N. C., surrenders to Hoke, after stout resistance.
April 23, New York Sanitary Fair closes; receipts over a million dollars.
April 24, Confederates following up Banks defeated at Cane River.
April 28, Washington, N. C., evacuated by Union troops; the ram Albemarle controls the sound.
May 2, Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey begins to dam Red River to let the fleet out.
May 3, General Grant breaks camp and the Army of the Potomac moves to the Rapidan.
May 4, Grant's army crosses the Rapidan.
May 5–6, the tremendous battle of the Wilderness; resulting in Lee's retiring.
May 5, General Butler occupies Bermuda Hundred.
May 5, sea fight in Albemarle Sound with the ram Albemarle, which is driven off.
May 7, Sherman advances from Chattanooga, on his Atlantic campaign.
May 9, General McPherson forces his way through Snake Creek Gap.
May 9, Crook defeats the Confederates Jenkins and McCausland at Cloyd's Mountain, Va.
May 10–18, Grant fighting and assaulting Lee's Spottsylvania lines with immense fury, but stubbornly met. Grant at last flanking by the left. Lee retires.
May 11, Sheridan wins a cavalry fight at Yellow Tavern, killing General Stuart.
May 13–16, Butler's attack on Fort Darling finally broken up by a sortie.
May 13, Admiral Porter's fleet has passed down Red River by Colonel Bailey's dam.
May 15, battle of Resaca, Ga., Hooker carrying an important Confederate position.

1864. May 15, battle of New Market, W. Va.; Sigel defeated by Breckenridge and others.

May 18, Sherman to-day occupies Kingston, pursuing Johnston.

May 19, J. Howard's forged proclamation for 400,000 troops appears.

May 21, Grant advances from Spottsylvania.

May 23–24, Grant crosses the North Anna, Lee still retiring.

May 28, battle of Dallas; Johnston thrice assaults Sherman in vain, losing heavily.

June 1, first day's battle of Cold Harbor, Grant holding his lines against furious Confederate assaults. The fighting on this ground continues for a week.

June 2, Sherman's cavalry occupy Allatoona Pass, the door to the level country.

June 5, battle of Mt. Crawford, Va., General Hunter severely defeating the Confederate Jones.

June 7, Mr. Lincoln renominated in Baltimore.

June 10, Gilmore and Kautz attack Petersburg. Kautz enters the town, but Gilmore not being up to time, can not hold it and has to retreat.

June 10, General Sturgis very badly defeated by the Confederates at Tishemingo Creek, Miss.

June 11, Sherman defeats the Confederates in a hot cavalry fight at Trevillian Station.

June 12–15, Grant moves his army to the south side of James River.

June 12, General Burbridge defeats Morgan.

June 13, Fugitive Slave Law repealed.

June 15–18, a series of determined and powerful assaults on Petersburg, but none successful; that city is from this time forward constantly bombarded and besieged.

June 15, battle of Pine Mountain; Sherman drives Confederates back to their works.

June 15, fifty Union officers, prisoners, placed under fire at Charleston by the Confederates.

June 17, battle of Quaker Church which convinces Hunter that he cannot reach Lynchburg, and next day he retreats.

June 19, the Alabama sunk off Cherbourg by the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow.

June 22, emancipation amendment submitted to the States by Congress.

June 24, Maryland constitutional convention adopts emancipation clause.

June 27, Sherman vigorously but vainly attacks the Confederates at Kenesaw.

July 3, Sherman occupies Kenesaw and Marietta, having flanked the Confederates out.

July 5–13, Confederates under Early enter Maryland, come within five miles of Washington and retreat with great plunder.

July 10, Rousseau with 2700 men moves into Alabama on a raid.

July 12, Clay, Holcombe and Sanders write to Mr. Greeley to get them passes to Washington to treat for peace.

July 13–15, General Smith defeats Forrest and others in five battles in Mississippi.

July 15, incendiaries burn six steamers, worth $300,000, at St. Louis.

July 16, gold about this time at its highest in New York, viz., 284 per cent.

July 17, Hood succeeds Johnston in command in Atlanta.

July 17, Jaquess and Gilmore in Richmond, try in vain to treat for peace.

1864. July 18, Rousseau is destroying railroads and provisions in Alabama; and cuts road between Atlanta and Mobile.

July 18, Greeley's negotiation with the Confederates at Niagara comes to nothing.

July 20, first attack of Hood on Sherman; it fails, and Confederate loss 6000.

July 22, Hood attacks Sherman furiously but vainly, and loses 14,000.

Rousseau joins Sherman.

July 30, great mine under Confederate works at Petersburg exploded, but, by mismanagement, the attack results in Union repulse with loss of 4000.

July 30, General McCook's raiding force dispersed by Confederates in Georgia, and next day Stoneman's captured.

August 5, Admiral Farragut's splendid victory in forcing his way into Mobile Harbor, defeating Confederate fleet and capturing ram Tennessee and Admiral Buchanan.

August 7, Averill totally defeats McCausland and other Confederates at Moorfield, W. Va.

August 8, Sheridan takes command of the valley and concentrates at Harper's Ferry.

August 8, Fort Gaines at Mobile surrenders to Farragut and Granger.

August 10, canal at Dutch Gap, below Richmond, begun.

August 18, battle of Ream's Station; Warren holds his position on the railroad; fierce Confederate attacks made also in vain in the next two days.

August 23, Fort Morgan at Mobile surrenders to Granger and Farragut.

August 25, severe battle at Ream's Station, the Confederates finally obtaining our works.

August 26 to 30, Sherman moves suddenly round and cuts the railroad south of Atlanta.

August 31, General McClellan nominated at Chicago.

September 1, General Davis routs Hardee's corps with great loss, insuring Hood's retreat.

September 2, Hood evacuates Atlanta, destroying enormous stores, etc. Sherman enters it.

September 4, the guerrilla Morgan shot by Gillem's men at Greenville, East Tenn.

September 16, Confederates boldly drive 2500 cattle safely off from behind General Kautz's lines.

September 19, battle of Opequan; a brilliant victory by Sheridan over Early.

September 19, Lake Erie steamers Island Queen and Parsons seized by Confederates.

September 22, battle of Fisher's Hill; very thorough defeat by Sheridan of Early.

September 27, obstinate defence of fort at Pilot Knob, Mo., deranging Price's invasion.

September 29, Hood moves on the march which ends in his Nashville defeat.

October 9, battle of Round Top Mountain; Torbert chasing Rosser twenty-six miles.

October 19, battle of Cedar Creek; Sheridan utterly routing and dispersing Early's army.

October 19, Confederate refugees from Canada rob banks and citizens at St. Albans, Vt.

October 25, Pleasanton routs Price at Marais des Cygnes, Ark.

October 27, reconnoissance in force along all Grant's lines, but without much result.

October 28, Lieutenant Cushing with torpedo boat sinks ram Albermarle.

1864. November 8, Lincoln and Johnson elected. General McClellan resigns his commission.
November 14, Sherman's great march from Atlanta to the sea begins.
Nathaniel Hawthorne died.
November 30, battle of Franklin, Tenn., an important victory, decisively checking Hood.
December 1, Hood takes position before Thomas' works at Nashville, for a siege.
December 6, Mr. Chase appointed Chief-Justice of the United States, in place of Roger B. Taney.
December 10, Sherman is before Savannah, and on the 12th communicates with the fleet.
December 13, Hazen's division of Sherman's army storms Fort McAlister in half an hour.
December 13, the Canadian Judge Coursol, releases the St. Albans' raiders.
December 15–16, battle of Nashville; General Thomas fatally defeats Hood's army; the most brilliant and decisive victory during the war.
December 17, passports required on the Canadian frontier; a great damage to Canada.
December 18–20, General Stoneman, raiding in Southwest Virginia, has a severe three-days' fight with Breckinridge, defeating him and breaking up the forts and salt works at Saltville.
December 19, President Lincoln orders 300,000 more volunteers, or a draft.
December 21, Sherman enters Savannah, Hardee having retreated northward.
December 22, Hood is safe beyond Duck River, having lost 20,000 men in Tennessee.
December 24–25, Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., but in vain.
December 31, Farragut presented with $50,000 by his admirers in New York.

1865. January 8, Blair and Singleton visit Richmond to treat about peace, but in vain.
January 12–15, second expedition against Fort Fisher, bombards it and storms it on the 15th.
January 14, Sherman moves out of Savannah on his march northward to join Grant.
January 16, Sherman sets apart lands for freedmen, from Charleston southward.
January 31, constitutional amendment abolishing slavery submitted to States by Congress.
February 3, President Lincoln's abortive conference with the Confederates, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell.
February 16–17, Sherman shells and enters Columbia, S. C., Beauregard evacuating.
February 18, Union troops occupy Charleston, Confederates evacuating; 450 good cannon taken.
February 22, Wilmington occupied by General Terry's troops, coming from Fort Fisher.
February 24, Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, sentenced on the 14th, hanged to-day.
March 2, Sheridan moving to join Grant, defeats Early at Waynesboro, Va., and captures almost his whole force.
March 9, the emancipation amendment thus far adopted by sixteen States and rejected by two, Delaware and New Jersey.
March 16, battle of Averysboro, N. C., Hardee withstands Sherman's attacks, but retires at night.
March 19, battle of Bentonsville, N. C.; Johnston attacks Sherman in vain.
Edward Everett died.

1865. March 25, Confederates take Fort Steadman before Petersburg, but are quickly expelled, losing 2500.
March 29, the Army of the Potomac moves out for the final assault upon Lee.
April 1, Sheridan and Warren severely defeat Confederates at Dinwiddie Court House; 6000 taken.
April 2, Grant attacks heavily along his whole line; Lee decisively defeated; Petersburg and Richmond evacuated at night, and Davis flees.
April 9, Lee surrenders remains of his army, 26,115 men.
April 11, blockade changed by proclamation into a legal closure of ports.
April 12, Canby's troops enter Mobile, the siege having lasted since March 11.
April 14, General Anderson hoists on Fort Sumter the same flag he lowered there.
April 14, Booth assassinates President Lincoln, and his confederate, Payne, tries to kill Mr. Seward; Mr. Lincoln dies at 7.22 next morning.
April 18, Sherman and Johnston negotiate a peace, which is promptly repudiated at Washington.
April 25, Booth discovered in a barn in Virginia, and, refusing to surrender, is shot and dies in four hours.
April 27, Johnston surrenders his forces on new [and proper terms.
April 28, steamer Sultana burned near Memphis; 1500 souls lost out of 2106.
May 9, assassins of Mr. Lincoln put on trial at Washington.
May 10, President Johnson's proclamation forbidding neutrals to harbor Confederate ships.
May 10, Jeff Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga.
May 23, President Johnson reviews 80,000 troops in Washington.
May 26, Kirby Smith surrenders to Canby the last Confederate forces in the field.
May 29, President Johnson proclaims an amnesty with fourteen kinds of exceptions.
June 10, great fire at Nashville, burning eight or ten millions worth of United States stores, etc.
June 15, Galveston quietly occupied by Admiral Thatcher; last Confederate port yielded.
June 17, Governors Johnson of Georgia, and Hamilton of Texas, appointed by the President. Sharkey of Mississippi, and Holden of North Carolina, already appointed.
June 23, up to this date the pirate Shenandoah has destroyed ten whalers.
June 23, blockade finally ended, and next day trade restrictions removed.
July 7, the assassins (Harold, Payne, Atzeroth) and Mrs. Surratt, hung at Washington; Arnold, Mudd, Spangler and McLaughlin imprisoned for life.
July 13, Governor Marvin of Florida, appointed; Perry, of South Carolina, appointed on the 1st.
August 14, great Ketchum forgery of some $2,000,000 in New York.
August 15, Wirz, keeper of Confederate Andersonville prison, put on trial.
August 23, Mississippi Convention adjourns, it having nullified secession ordinance and accepted emancipation.
September 1, removal of restrictions from Southern ports.
September 12, Alabama declared the ordinance of secession "null and void," abolished slavery and repudiated the Confederate debt.

1865. September 14, chiefs of Confederate Indians sign treaty of loyalty with the United States.
September 15, South Carolina repealed the ordinance of secession.
September 19, South Carolina declared slavery abolished.
September 23, Alabama Convention recognized abolition and passed emancipation clause.
September 29, Governor Sharkey of Mississippi recognized by proclamation the rights of the negro.
October 2, Government of Cuba surrendered the pirate Stonewall to the United States.
October 7, North Carolina declared the secession ordinance "null and void;" prohibited slavery in the State forever, on the 9th, and repudiated the Confederate debt on the 19th.
October 11, A. H. Stephens and other prominent Confederates released from Fort Warren.
October 12, proclamation of the President ending martial law in Kentucky.
October 10, Champ Ferguson, the guerilla, was hung in Nashville and Magruder in Louisville.
October 25, Florida annulled the ordinance of secession.
November 4, Georgia declared slavery abolished, and on the 8th declared her war debt "null and void."
November 6, Florida declared slavery abolished.
November 10, Henry Wirz was executed at the Old Capitol Prison.
November 13, South Carolina passed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.
December 1, writ of *habeas corpus* restored in the Northern States by the President.
December 2, Alabama ratified the anti-slavery amendment.
December 18, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, officially declared slavery abolished throughout the United States, twenty-seven States having ratified the constitutional amendment.
December 21, President Lincoln's remains transferred to their final resting place in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
December 28, Florida ratified the anti-slavery amendment.
December 30, Hon. Wm. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, died.

1866. January 12, order by General Grant for the protection of loyal persons in the South.
January 22, Free School bill defeated in the Tennessee Senate.
April 2, proclamation of the President declaring the insurrection ended in the late rebellious States.
April 6, Civil Rights bill passed the Senate over the President's veto, by a vote of thirty-three to fifteen; and the House, on the 9th, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two to forty-one, and became a law.
June 8, the fourteenth constitutional amendment passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-three to eleven; and the House on the 13th, by a vote of one hundred and twenty, against thirty-two.
July 4, extensive conflagration in Portland, Me.; one-third of the city burnt, and property amounting to $10,000,000.
Winfield Scott died.
July 23, Tennessee having ratified the constitutional amendment, a resolution admitting her Representatives and Senators, passed both Houses of Congress.

1866. July 27, laying of the Atlantic cable successfully completed.
August 20, writ of *habeas corpus* restored by proclamation of the President.

1867. January 4, Congress passed the Confiscation and Amnesty bill.
January 12, the New York Excise bill went into [operation.
January 18, Samuel Downing, the last Revolutionary soldier, died at Edinburgh, N. Y., aged 105.
January 20, death of N. P. Willis, the eminent [writer.
February 7, Mr. Peabody gave $2,100,000 for education at the South.
March 1, Nebraska was proclaimed a State (the thirty-seventh).
April 26, Japanese Commissioners arrived at Washington.
May 13, Jeff Davis bailed for $100,000.
July 1, the new "Dominion of Canada" inaugurated at Ottawa.
November 19, death of Fitz-Green Halleck, at Guilford, Conn., aged seventy-seven.

1868. February 24, House of Representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.
May 22, nomination of General Grant for President, at Chicago.
May 26, acquittal of President Johnson by thirty-five yeas to nineteen nays, only one vote lacking to sustain the impeachment.
June 11, James Buchanan, ex-President of United States, died at "Wheatland," Lancaster Co., Pa., aged seventy-seven.
July 4, the President issued a full pardon and amnesty proclamation for the offence of treason against the United States.
July 16, Rev. William Allen, D. D., author and president of Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges successively, died at Northampton, Mass., aged eighty-four.
July 28, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, issued a final proclamation that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been adopted.
August 3, death of General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) at New York.
August 11, death of Thaddeus Stevens, at Washington, aged seventy-six years.
October 21, great earthquake in California.
November 3, General Grant was elected President, and Schuyler Colfax Vice-President.

1869. March 27, James Harper, of the publishing house of Harper Brothers, died aged seventy-three.
May 8, the Pacific railroad, begun at Sacramento, July, 1863, was finished and the last rail laid with suitable ceremony.
June 14, Joseph Dixon, one of the most remarkable inventors of the age, died at Jersey City, aged seventy-one.
June 16, 19, National Peace Jubilee at the Coliseum in Boston.
June 18, Henry J. Raymond, founder and editor of the New York *Times*, died in New York City, aged forty-nine.
July 22, John A. Roebling, the eminent engineer and bridge builder, died at Brooklyn, New York, aged sixty-two.
July 24, the French Transatlantic cable laid in the Bay of Minon, near Brest, France, June 17, reached Duxbury, Mass., July 24,.
September 6, General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died at Washington, D. C., aged thirty-eight.

1869. September 6, loss of 110 lives in the Avondale mine, Plymouth, Pa., by suffocation.
September 8, William Pitt Fessenden, Secretai of the Treasury under President Lincoln, died at Portland, Me., aged sixty-three.
October 8, Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, died at Concord, N. H., aged sixty-five.
November 4, George Peabody, the eminent phil anthropist, died.
November 7, Charles Stewart, Rear Admiral United States Navy, died at Bordentown, N. J., aged ninety-one.
November 11, Robert James Walker, statesman and publicist, died at Washington, D. C., aged sixty-eight.
December 24, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the Rebellion, died.

1870. General R. E. Lee died October 12, aged sixty-two.
Admiral David G. Farragut died August 14, aged seventy.
Virginia re-admitted to Congress January 15. Georgia, April 20; Texas, March 18.
Mississippi re-admitted to Congress February 3.

1871. January 26, George Ticknor, historian, died.
March 4, Forty-second Congress meets.
October 8–11, Chicago fire; great loss of lives and property.
November 18, Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, received in New York.

1872. January, death of Major-General Halleck.
January 16, General Amnesty bill passed.
May 4, Horace Greeley nominated for President.
June 6, General Grant nominated for President.
June 17 to July 4, International musical peace jubilee at Boston.
July 10, coalition between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans at Baltimore to support Greeley.
September, Geneva award on the Alabama claims, about $15,000,000.
October 10, Wm. Henry Seward, statesman, died.
November 5, General Grant re-elected President.
November 29, Horace Greeley died, aged sixty-one.

1873. February, Vice-President Colfax accused of perjury.
March, great Credit Mobilier scandal.
May 7, Salmon P. Chase died.
April 11, General Canby assassinated by Modoc Indians.
December, Alex. H. Stephens, Confederate leader, re-enters political life.

1874. March 8, death of ex-President Fillmore.
March 11, death of Charles Sumner, statesman.
August 27, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton.
September 17, great fire at Fall River, Mass., cotton mills, sixty lives lost.
December, the Senate passes a bill for the resumption of specie payments.

1875. February, Civil Right (for negroes) bill passed.
April 19, Centenary of Battle of Lexington celebrated.
June 17, Centenary of Battle of Bunker Hill celebrated.
July 2, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted; jury disagreeing.
July 31, death of ex-President Andrew Johnson.
October 26, Virginia City, Nevada, destroyed by fire.
December 7, President Grant's message defending unsectarian education.

1876. January 1, Philadelphia opens Centennial year with great demonstrations.
March 2, Mr. Belknap, Secretary of War, impeached by Congress, and resigns.
March, General Schenck, minister to London, accused of fraud, and resigns.
May 10, International Exhibition at Philadelphia opened.
June 16, Rutherford B. Hayes nominated for President.
June 25, General Custer and force destroyed by Sioux Indians.
June 29, Samuel J. Tilden nominated for President.
July 4, Centenary of the foundation of the Republic of the United States.
November 10, International Exhibition at Philadelphia closed.
December 6, Hayes declared to have received one more electoral vote than Tilden. Great excitement and threats of insurrection.

1877. March 4, R. B. Hayes takes the oath as President of the United States.
July 16–24, Great labor strikes in many parts of the country, with loss of life and property. Pittsburg the centre of destruction.
July 26, Chicago militia kill fifteen laborers and wound one hundred.
August 29, death of Brigham Young.
September, formation of a Cuban insurgent league.
September to December, failures among business men. Losses very heavy, amounting to over $500,000,000.

1878. February 16, the Bland Silver bill passed by the Senate. Vetoed by the President.
August, September and October, yellow fever scourge in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.
June to December, noted for business failures, tramps and hard times.

1879. January 2, resumption of specie payments; no great demand for coin.
January 11, death of Caleb Cushing, minister at Madrid, aged about seventy-nine.
March and April, Southern negroes move into Western States for political purposes.
December 18, gold at par, greenbacks having been received for customs duties.

1880. June 9, General Garfield nominated for President.
June 24, General Hancock nominated for President.
November 2, election of Garfield and Arthur.
November 17, treaty with China.
December, iron mills shut down causing much comment against the tariff.

1881. May, feud between Senator Conkling and President Garfield waxes fierce and Conkling resigns his seat.
July 2, Garfield assassinated in Washington by Charles J. Guiteau, a "stalwart" Republican, crazed by disappointment.
September 5, great destruction by fires in Michigan; about 500 persons perish; 10,000 homeless.
September 19, President Garfield died after much suffering.
September 23, Garfield buried with much pomp at Cleveland, Ohio.
September 30, Mrs. Garfield has $334,000 collected for her benefit up to date.

1881. November 14, Guiteau's trial begins.
December 5, meeting of Congress.

1882. January 25, Guiteau declared guilty of murder in the first degree.
March 23, bill abolishing polygamy passed.
June 1, 150,000 iron workers on a strike.
June 30, Guiteau hanged at Washington.
November 22, death of Thurlow Weed, politician and journalist, aged eighty-five.
December 4, President Arthur recommends reduction of tariff and other taxes.

1883. January 9, Presidential succession bill passed.
May 24, opening of the great Brooklyn bridge.
July to August 15, great strike of telegraph operators.
October 31, General Philip Sheridan succeeds to the command of the army.
December 3, the new Congress meets.

1884. February 4, Wendell Phillips, abolitionist and greenbacker, died aged seventy-two.
May, financial embarrassment of General Grant, causing great scandal.
June 6, James G. Blaine nominated for President.
July 12, Grover Cleveland nominated for President.
August 19, General B. F. Butler nominated for President.
November 4, Election of Cleveland and Hendricks. New York going close, but Democratic. The election campaign was made memorable by the use of the three R's—"*Rum*, *Romanism* and *Rebellion*," an injudicious use of alliteration that lost Blaine the presidency.

1885. January, public debt about $1,409,000,000 announced.
February, Chinese expelled from California.
February 21, memorial obelisk of Washington, 555 feet high, completed.
March 4, President Cleveland inaugurated; the first Democratic President since James Buchanan—1857–1861.
July, concerted attack by the National banks upon silver dollars.
July 23, death of General U. S. Grant at New York, aged sixty-three.
October 28, death of General George B. McClellan, aged fifty-nine.
November 25, death of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, aged sixty-six.
December 8, death of William H. Vanderbilt, aged sixty-four.
December 8, meeting of Congress.

1886. May 4, Chicago riots suppressed by militia and police.
May 5, Milwaukee labor riots; ten killed, one hundred and fifteen wounded.
October 28, Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty dedicated on Bedloe's Island.
November 14, death of ex-President Arthur, aged fifty-six.
November–December, increase in trade of all kinds.

1887. March 3, Canadian fisheries retaliation bill passed by Congress.
May 9, American Exhibition opened in London.
September 15–17, Centenary of the Adoption of the Federal Constitution celebrated in Philadelphia.
November 11, execution of the Chicago Anarchists.
December 28, over 50,000 coal miners on strike.

1888. February 15, fishery treaty with Canada signed by the President.
March 13–15, the great blizzard; many lives lost and much suffering.
June 6, Cleveland nominated for President.
June 25, Benjamin Harrison nominated for President.
June 30, lock-out of 100,000 iron workers.
August 5, death of General Phil Sheridan, aged fifty-seven.
October, Chinese exclusion bill approved by President Cleveland.
October 26, Lord Sackville, minister at Washington from Great Britain, dismissed by President Cleveland for interfering in American politics.
November 5, General Benjamin Harrison elected President; Levi P. Morton, Vice-President.

1889. January 22, new tariff bill passed by the Senate.
March 4, inauguration of President Harrison.
April 22, Oklahoma free lands opened up with riot and bloodshed.
May 31, great floods in Pennsylvania; 6000 persons lose their lives in the Conemaugh Valley. Johnstown destroyed by water and fire.
June 26, death of Simon Cameron, politician, aged ninety.
December 11, death of Jefferson Davis, ex-President Southern Confederacy, aged eighty-one.

1890. April 25, the World's Fair bill signed by the President.
July 13, John C. Fremont died, aged seventy-seven.
October 6, the McKinley tariff bill went into operation.
November 4, great Democratic gains throughout the States.
December 1, the President defends the McKinley tariff in a lengthy message.

1891. January 17, death of the historian, George Bancroft, aged ninety.
February 13, death of Admiral David D. Porter, aged seventy-six.
February 14, death of General William Tecumseh Sherman, aged seventy-one.
March 21, death of General Joseph Johnston (Confederate), aged eighty-seven.
April–May, the President makes a tour of the South and West with the object of insuring a re-nomination.
May 30, the Farmer's Alliance and others form a third party organization to defeat the Democrats and Republicans.
August 12, James Russell Lowell died, aged seventy-two.
October, dispute with Chili on account of the murder of American man-of-war's men by Chilians.
December 9, meeting of the Fifty-second Congress.

1892. February 29, the Behring Sea arbitration treaty signed at Washington.
March 26, death of Walter Whitman, an alleged poet, aged seventy-two.
May, the National Bi-Metallic League formed in Washington to oppose the National bank syndicate.
June 4, James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State.
June 29, John W. Foster succeeds James G. Blaine.
June 29 to August, strike and riots at Homestead, Pa.; 8000 militia restore order.
June 10, President Harrison again nominated.

1892. June 23, Grover Cleveland nominated for President.
July 5, General James B. Weaver nominated by the People's Party.
September 7, death of John Greenleaf Whittier, poet and abolitionist, aged eighty-four.
October 12, Dedication of World's Columbian Exposition.
November 8, election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency and disastrous defeat of Benjamin Harrison.

1893. January 11, General B. F. Butler, jurist, soldier and statesman, died, aged seventy-four.
January 17, death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, aged seventy.
January 23, death of Phillips Brooks, a noted divine.
January 27, death of James G. Blaine, aged sixty-two.
March 4, inauguration of President Cleveland.
May 1, World's Columbian Exposition formally opened.
August 7, U. S. Congress met in extra session at the call of the President to consider the financial condition of the country.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY.

1. Jesus Christ born in Judea, now called the Holy Land, in the 4004th year of the world.
26. John the Baptist commences his ministry.
29. Christ is baptized by John in the river Jordan.
33. Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, under Pontius Pilate; six weeks after which event he ascends to heaven.
35. The miraculous conversion and beginning of the apostleship of St. Paul.
39. St. Matthew writes his gospel.
44. St. Mark pens his gospel.
52. The Apostles assemble in council in Jerusalem.
62. St. Paul bound and sent to Rome.
64. The first persecution of the Christians. Nero, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium of the act upon them. Multitudes were massacred. Some were wrapped in the skins of wild beasts and torn and devoured by dogs; others were crucified, and many were burned alive.
66. The last Jewish war against the Romans commences.
67. Peter and St. Paul suffer martyrdom at Rome by crucifixion, the former with his head downward.
70. Jerusalem, as foretold by Christ, totally destroyed by the Romans, and the ploughshare driven over its ruins. During this terrible siege, upward of 3,000,000 of the Jews perished.
95. The second persecution against the Christians.
99. St. John dies, in the 102d year of his age. Prior to this event, he had been cast into a caldron of boiling oil, taken out unharmed and banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Revelation.
102. Pliny, the younger, writes his epistle to the Emperor Trajan at Rome, informing him of the mode of worship practiced by the early Christians. Among other charges, he says, "Solent statu die convenirs, et carmina, dicere quasi Deo;" *i. e.*, "They were accustomed to assemble on a stated day, and sing hymns to God."
107. Third persecution against the Christians.
118. Fourth persecution against the Christians.
130. The Emperor Adrian attempts to rebuild Jerusalem and restore the temple, but his workmen are foiled by earthquakes and fiery eruptions.
202. Fifth persecution against the Christians.
235. Sixth persecution against the Christians.
250. Seventh persecution against the Christians.
257. Eighth persecution against the Christians.
272. Ninth persecution against the Christians.
303. Tenth persecution against the Christians, after which a series of persecutions broke out with the bitterest violence and cruelty. Droves of victims were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea.
311. The Emperor Constantine becomes a convert to Christianity and abolishes heathenism from his empire.
315. Rise of Arianism.
325. The first grand council of Nice, in which the Eastern and Western churches were represented.
343. The Christians are persecuted in Persia.
496. Clovis, King of France, is baptized and embraces the Christian religion.
516. The computation of time from the birth of Christ, introduced by Dionysius, a monk.
597. Augustine, the monk, goes to England and teaches the Christian religion.
606. The Bishop of Rome is ordained the universal head of the church.
622. Mahomet begins to promulgate his religion.
637. Jerusalem captured by the Saracens.
698. The Picts in Great Britain are converted to Christianity.
748. Middle or Dark Ages, in which science slumbers, or is confined chiefly to the cloisters.
756. The popes are constituted civil lords in Italy.
800. The German empire instituted by Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, the Germans heretofore having been divided into different tribes or separate kingdoms.
878. The University at Oxford founded by Alfred the Great, King of England.
915. The University at Cambridge, England, established.
1065. Jerusalem captured from the Saracens by the Ottomans or Turks.
William, Duke of Normandy, conquers England and takes possession of the throne.
1096. The first crusade to Palestine, or the Holy Land, undertaken by several Christian sovereigns, with the avowed object of recovering Jerusalem and the holy sepulchre out of the hands of the Turks and Saracens.
1110. Revival of literature in the University of Cambridge, England.
1147. Second crusade to Palestine.
1177. Saladin defeated before Jerusalem. The crusade attended with immense loss of blood and treasure.
1178. The Albigenses and Waldenses, two Christian sects, take their rise in the South of Europe.
1189. Third crusade against the Holy Land, conducted with great fierceness and bravery, under the kings of England and France.
1192. Richard Cœur de Lion defeats Saladin at Ascalon. The victory, however, is not decisive. The crusades are finally abandoned as not being worth the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure they already cost.
1215. Magna Charta signed by King John of England.
1233. The Dominican friars obtain the management of the inquisition.

1369. John Wickliffe commences preaching in England.
1414. The Council of Constance assemble.
1415. John Huss and Jerome of Prague are condemned and burnt for their religious opinions.
1509. John Calvin born.
1517. Martin Luther writes against indulgences in Germany, which paves the way for the reformation.
1519. Zuinglius begins the reformation in Switzerland.
1529. The Diet of Spires in Germany meet; the protesting against which gave rise to the name of Protestants.
1533. Henry VIII., of England, renounces his allegiance to the pope and styles himself the supreme head of the church of England.
1540. Foundation of the Order of Jesuits.
1545. The Council of Trent convenes.
1555. Michael Servetus burnt at the instigation of John Calvin at Geneva, for disbelieving the doctrines of the Trinity.
1560. John Knox introduces the Reformation into Scotland, and the monasteries are torn down and burnt.
1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew in France.
1598. Henry IV. of France publishes the edict of Nantes, permitting Protestants the free exercise of their religion.
1618. The Synod of Dort in Holland held.
1685. Revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV.
1686. The Duke of Savoy persecutes the Waldenses.
1689. Toleration act for dissenters passed by the English parliament.
1712. Great Arian controversy between Clarke and Waterland.
1722. Count Zinzendorf becomes head of the Moravians or United Brethren.
1729. Christianity declared "part of the law of the land" in England.
1731. First rise of Methodism, by preaching of Wesley and Whitefield.
1778. Voltaire dies, aged eighty-two.
1781. Raikes opens the first Sunday School at Gloucester, England.
1782. Inquisition abolished in Tuscany and Naples.
1784. Bishop Seabury, first Episcopal bishop in United States, consecrated.
1790. Bishop Carroll, first Catholic bishop in United States, consecrated.
1791. John Wesley dies, aged eighty-eight.
1803. British and Foreign Bible Society founded.
1807. Andover Theological Seminary, the first in the United States, founded.
1810. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized.
1820. Rise of the Unitarian controversy in the United States.
1829. Catholic Emancipation Bill passed in England.
1830. Origin of Mormonism, by publication of Book of Mormons, by Joseph Smith.
1841. Dr. Alexander made Protestant bishop of Jerusalem.
Schism in the Scotch church.
Puseyite controversy rises on condemnation of Puseyite tracts by Oxford University.
1844. Ronge's Catholic religion reform in Germany.
1845. Pius IX. becomes pope; undertakes many reforms.
1847. Revolted Catholic cantons of Switzerland subdued and Jesuits expelled.
1850. A Catholic hierarchy established in England; Dr. Wiseman archbishop of Westminster.
1856. Christians legally equalized with Mohammedans in Turkey.
1860. Great Epoch in History of Russia; the beginning of the movement for the emancipation of the serfs; and for translating the Scriptures into Modern Russ, the vernacular of 50,000,000 People.
1861. April 8, "Patent" granted by Emperor of Austria by which the rights and liberties of Protestants were acknowledged and guaranteed.
1862. Victor Emanuel suppressed monasteries in Italy; devoting them to military uses.
August 24, Bi-centenary celebration of the exodus of 2000 faithful ministers from the Church of England, because they would not submit to the "Act of Uniformity."
September 2, Triennial celebration of the adoption of the Belgic confession in Holland.
1863. First meeting of the General Synod of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in Vienna.
Jesuits expelled from New Granada or United States of Colombia.
1864. Imperial decree suppressing the smaller convents in Poland.
August 26, monument to the memory of John Calvin at Geneva, was inaugurated on the bi-centenary anniversary of the death of the Reformer.
1865. National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, held in Boston ten days, June 14–24.
1866. Religious toleration guaranteed in Chili.
Religious toleration declared by both governments in Mexico, Juarez's and Maximilian's.
October, First centenary anniversary of the introduction of Methodism into the United States.
1868. June, Grand Council of the bishops and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on the eighteenth centenary anniversary of the martyrdom of Paul.
June 22, Austria having abolished the "Concordat," thus withdrawing from the Roman Catholic Church the sole right to solemnize marriages and control the education of the empire, and having provided also a system of public schools, the pope delivered an allocution against such legislation.
June 29, the pope issued a bull calling a General Council of the Catholic Church at Rome, on the eighth day of December, 1869.
July 10, the Irish Reform bill was passed by the House of Lords in England.
September 24, the Archbishop of Canterbury, England, having invited all bishops in communion with the Church of England, the Pan-Anglican Synod was opened at Lambeth.
A Bible Society organized at St. Petersburg, with the sanction of Emperor Alexander. The first Russian Bible Society, with 279 auxiliaries, having been suppressed by the Emperor Nicholas.
1869. May 27, the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterians, which separated in 1837, voted to reunite. Two-thirds of the Presbyteries having approved of the union, it was ratified at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12.
June 28, the First Israelitish Synod met at Leipsic, Germany.
September, Pere Hyacinthe, a Carmelite monk and celebrated preacher, abandoned his convent and ceased to preach in Notre Dame, Paris.

1869. December 8, the Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church was opened at Rome, 700 prelates and about 2000 ecclesiastics being present.

1870. July 18, papal infallibility adopted by the Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church; 553 for, 2 against.

1871. January 1, Church of Ireland disestablished after years of conflict.

May 9, a resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of England defeated.

1873. December 6, Archdeacon Denison, Dr. Pusey, Canons Liddon and Liddell, and others of the Church of England, publish a declaration in favor of confession and absolution.

1878. February 7, death of Pope Pius IX.

February 20, election of Pope Leo XIII.

1880. November 11, revision of the New Testament completed.

1884. July, revision of the Old Testament completed.

1884. November 3, Lord Petre, a Catholic priest, takes his seat in the English House of Lords. Daniel O'Connell, who took a seat in Parliament in August, 1828, was the first Catholic M. P. since 1869.

1889. November 10, centenary of the establishment of the first Roman Catholic diocese in the United States celebrated at Baltimore.

November 13, Cardinal Gibbons dedicates the first Catholic university in the United States at Washington, D. C.

1892. May, expulsion of the Jews from Russia because of alleged extortion by them of the peasant farmers.

1893. May, Presbyterian Synod meets at Washington, D. C., to take action upon the charges of heresy preferred against Professor Briggs, of Princeton College.

June 1, Prof. Briggs found guilty and dismissed from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

NAMES OF PRESIDENTS WITH THE NAMES OF CABINET OFFICERS.

Presidents	Secretaries of State.	Secretaries of Treasury.	Secretaries of War.	Attorneys-General	Postmasters-General.	Secretaries of the Navy.	Secretaries of Interior.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton	Henry Knox	Edmund Randolph	Samuel Osgood		
"	Edmund Randolph	Oliver Wolcott	Timothy Pickering	William Bradford	Timothy Pickering		
"	Timothy Pickering		James McHenry	Charles Lee	Joseph Habersham		
Adams	Timothy Pickering	Oliver Wolcott	James McHenry	Charles Lee	Joseph Habersham	George Cabot	
"	John Marshall	Samuel Dexter	John Marshall	Theophilus Parsons		Benjamin Stoddert	
"			Samuel Dexter				
"			Roger Griswold				
Jefferson	James Madison	Samuel Dexter	Henry Dearborn	Levi Lincoln	Joseph Habersham	Benjamin Stoddert	
"		Albert Gallatin		Robert Smith	Gideon Granger	Robert Smith	
"				John Breckinridge		J. Crowninshield	
"				Cæsar A. Rodney			
Madison	Robert Smith	Albert Gallatin	William Eustis	Cæsar A. Rodney	Gideon Granger	Paul Hamilton	
"	James Monroe	George W. Campbell	John Armstrong	William Pinkney	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	William Jones	
"		Alexander J. Dallas	James Monroe	Richard Rush		B. W. Crowninshield	
"		William H. Crawford	William H. Crawford				
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	William H. Crawford	Isaac Shelby	Richard Rush	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	B. W. Crowninshield	
"			George Graham (*ad. in.*)	William Wirt	John McLean	Smith Thompson	
"			John C. Calhoun			Samuel L. Southard	
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Richard Rush	James Barbour	William Wirt	John McLean	Samuel L. Southard	
"			Peter B. Porter				
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	Samuel D. Ingham	John H. Eaton	John McP. Berrien	William T. Barry	John Branch	
"	Edward Livingston	Louis McLane	Lewis Cass	Roger B. Taney	Amos Kendall	Levi Woodbury	
"	Louis McLane	William J. Duane	Benj. F. Butler	Benjamin F. Butler		Mahlon Dickerson	
"	John Forsyth	Roger B. Taney					
"		Levi Woodbury					
Van Buren	John Forsyth	Levi Woodbury	Joel R. Poinsett	Benjamin F. Butler	Amos Kendall	Mahlon Dickerson	
"				Felix Grundy	John M. Niles	James K. Paulding	
"				Henry D. Gilpin			
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Thomas Ewing	John Bell	John J. Crittenden	Francis Granger	George E. Badger	
Tyler	Daniel Webster	Thomas Ewing	John Bell	John J. Crittenden	Francis Granger	George E. Badger	
"	Hugh S. Legare	Walter Forward	John McLean	Hugh S. Legare	Charles A. Wickliffe	Abel P. Upshur	
"	Abel P. Upshur	John C. Spencer	John C. Spencer	John Nelson		David Henshaw	
"	John C. Calhoun	George M. Bibb	James M. Porter			Thomas W. Gilmer	
"			William Wilkins			John Y. Mason	
Polk	James Buchanan	Robert J. Walker	William L. Marcy	John Y. Mason	Cave Johnson	George Bancroft	
"				Nathan Clifford		John Y. Mason	
"				Isaac Toucey			
Taylor	John M. Clayton	William Meredith	George W. Crawford	Reverdy Johnson	Jacob Collmar	William B. Preston	Thomas Ewing.
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Thomas Corwin	Charles M. Conrad	John J. Crittenden	Nathan K. Hall	William A. Graham	Jas. A. Pearce
"	Edward Everett				Samuel D. Hubbard	John P. Kennedy	T.M.T. McKennon
"							Alex. H. H. Stuart.
Pierce	William L. Marcey	James Guthrie	Jefferson Davis	Caleb Cushing	James Campbell	James C. Dobbin	Robt. McClelland.
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Howell Cobb	John B. Floyd	Jeremiah S. Black	Aaron V. Brown	Isaac Toucey	Jacob Thompson
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Philip F. Thomas	Joseph Holt	Edwin M. Stanton	Joseph Holt		
"		John A. Dix			Horatio King		
Lincoln	William H. Seward	Samuel P. Chase	Simon Cameron	Edward Bates	Montgomery Blair	Gideon Welles	Caleb B. Smith.
"		William P. Fessenden	Edwin M. Stanton	Titian J. Coffey	William Dennison		John P. Usher.
"		Hugh McCulloch		James Speed			
Johnson	William H. Seward	Hugh McCulloch	Edwin M. Stanton	James Speed	William Dennison	Gideon Welles	John P. Usher.
"			U. S. Grant (*ad in.*)	Henry Stanbery			James Harlan.
"			Lorenzo Thomas (*ad in.*)	William M. Evarts			O. H. Browning.
"			John M. Schofield				
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	George S. Boutwell	John A. Rawkins	Ebenezer R. Hoar	John A. J. Cresswell	Adolph E. Borie	Jacob D. Cox.
"	Hamilton Fish	William A. Richardson	William T. Sherman	Amos T. Ackerman	Marshall Jewell	George M. Robeson	C. Delano.
"		Benjamin H. Bristow	William W. Belknap	George H. Williams	James N. Tyner		Zach. Chandler.
"		Lot M. Morrill	Alphonso Taft	Edward Pierrepont			
"			James Donald Cameron	Alphonso Taft			
Hayes	William M Evarts	John Sherman	George W. McCrary	Charles Devens	David McK. Key	Richard W. Thompson	Carl Schurz.
"			Alexander Ramsey		Horace Maynard	Nathan Goff, Jr.	
Garfield	James G. Blaine	William Windom	Robert T. Lincoln	Wayne McVeagh	Thomas L. James	William H. Hunt	S. J. Kirkwood.
Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	Charles J. Folger	Robert T. Lincoln	Benj. H. Brewster	Timothy O. Howell	William E. Chandlar	Henry M. Teller.
"		Walter Q. Gresham			Walter Q. Gresham		
"		Hugh McCulloch			Frank Hatton		
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Daniel Manning	William C. Endicott	Augustus H. Garland	William F. Vilas	William C. Whitney	L. Q. C. Lamar
"		Charles S. Fairchild			Don M. Dickinson		Wm. F. Vilas.
Harrison	James G. Blaine	William Windom	Redfield Proctor	William H. H. Miller	John Wanamaker	Benj. F. Tracey	John W. Noble.
"	John W. Foster	Charles Foster	Stephen B. Elkins				
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	John G. Carlisle	Daniel S. Lamont	Richard Olney	Wilson S. Bissell	Hilary A. Herbert	Hoke Smith

NOTE.—There was added to the list of Cabinet offices that of Secretary of Agriculture by the Forty-ninth Congress. Jeremiah M. Rusk was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Harrison, and Julius S. Morton, appointed by Cleveland, is the present incumbent.

EXHIBIT OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH DATE OF SETTLEMENT, POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION, ETC.

States and Territories.	Settled.	By Whom.	Date of Admission on Territorial Organization.	Population When Admitted.	Population, 1890 Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Assessed Valuation, 1890.	Number Electoral Votes.	Capital Cities.
Alabama	1713	French	December 14, 1819	127,901	1,513,017	50,722	197,080,441	11	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory	....	Bought from Russia	July 27, 1868	.....	38,000	577,390	No Returns	0	Sitka.
Arizona Territory	1590	Spanish	February 24, 1863	.....	59,620	113,916	21,434,767	0	Prescott.
Arkansas	1685	French	June 15, 1836	52,240	1,128,179	52,198	172,408,497	8	Little Rock.
California	1769	Spanish	September 9, 1850	92,597	1,208,130	156,591	1,071,102,327	9	Sacramento.
Colorado	1540	French	August 1, 1876	150,000	412,198	104,500	188,911,325	4	Denver.
Connecticut	1633	Emigrants from Mass.	January 9, 1788	237,496	746,258	4,750	358,913,906	6	Hartford.
Delaware	1627	Swedes and Finns	December 7, 1787	59,096	168,493	2,120	74,134,401	3	Dover.
District of Columbia	1660	English	July, 1791	.....	230,392	70	153,307,541	0	
Florida	1565	Spanish	March 3, 1845	58,680	391,432	59,268	76,926,938	4	Tallahassee.
Georgia	1733	English	January 2, 1788	82,548	1,837,353	58,000	377,366,784	13	Atlanta.
Idaho	1842	Emigrants	July 3, 1890	84,229	84,385	86,294	25,581,305	3	Boise City.
Illinois	1720	French	December 3, 1818	34,620	3,826,351	55,414	727,416,252	24	Springfield.
Indian Territory	1832	Spanish	June 30, 1834	.....	345,000	68,991	No Returns	0	Tahlequah.
Indiana	1730	French	December 11, 1816	63,805	2,112,404	33,809	782,872,126	15	Indianapolis.
Iowa	1835	Emigrants	December 28, 1846	81,920	1,911,896	55,045	478,318,248	13	Des Moines.
Kansas	1850	Emigrants	January 29, 1861	107,206	1,427,096	80,891	290,593,711	10	Topeka.
Kentucky	1775	Emigrants	June 1, 1792	73,077	1,858,635	37,680	512,615,506	13	Frankfort.
Louisiana	1699	French	April 30, 1812	76,556	1,118,587	39,924	234,320,780	8	Baton Rouge.
Maine	1630	English	March 15, 1820	298,269	661,086	35,000	309,129,101	6	Augusta.
Maryland	1634	English Catholics	April 28, 1788	319,728	1,043,380	11,124	482,184,824	8	Annapolis.
Massachusetts	1620	English Puritans	February 6, 1788	378,787	2,238,943	7,800	2,154,134,626	15	Boston.
Michigan	1670	French	January 26, 1837	212,267	2,093,889	56,451	945,450,000	14	Lansing.
Minnesota	1819	Emigrants	May 11, 1858	172,023	1,301,826	83,531	588,531,743	9	St. Paul.
Mississippi	1716	French	December 10, 1817	75,512	1,289,600	46,750	157,518,906	9	Jackson.
Missouri	1755	French	August 10, 1821	66,586	2,679,184	65,350	786,343,753	17	Jefferson City.
Montana	1852	Emigrants	November 8, 1889	131,769	132,159	143,776	106,392,892	3	Helena.
Nebraska	1850	Emigrants	March 1, 1867	60,000	1,058,910	75,995	184,770,305	8	Lincoln.
Nevada	1850	Emigrants	October 31, 1864	40,000	45,761	112,090	24,663,385	3	Carson City.
New Hampshire	1623	English	June 21, 1788	141,885	376,530	9,491	252,722,016	4	Concord.
New Jersey	1627	Dutch and Danes	December 18, 1787	184,139	1,444,953	8,320	688,309,187	10	Trenton.
New Mexico Territory	1582	Spanish	September 9, 1850	.....	153,593	121,201	46,041,010	0	Santa Fe.
New York	1623	Dutch	July 26, 1788	340,120	5,997,853	47,000	3,775,325,938	36	Albany.
North Carolina	1585	English	November 21, 1789	393,751	1,617,947	43,800	212,697,287	11	Raleigh.
North Dakota	1859	Emigrants	November 2, 1889	182,425	182,719	75,000	78,394,536	3	Bismarck.
Ohio	1768	Emigrants	January 19, 1803	41,915	3,672,316	39,964	1,778,138,457	23	Columbus.
Oklahoma Territory	1889	Emigrants	April 22, 1889	.....	61,834	.....	No Returns	0	Guthrie.
Oregon	1811	Emigrants	February 14, 1859	52,465	313,767	95,274	166,025,731	4	Salem.
Pennsylvania	1648	Swedes	December 12, 1787	434,373	5,258,014	46,000	2,592,841,032	32	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	1636	English	May 29, 1790	68,825	345,506	1,054	321,764,503	4	Newport and Prov.
South Carolina	1562	French	May 23, 1788	249,033	1,151,149	34,000	132,182,638	9	Columbia.
South Dakota	1859	Emigrants	November 2, 1889	327,848	328,808	79,500	131,592,587	4	Pierre.
Tennessee	1765	Emigrants	June 1, 1796	77,202	1,767,518	45,600	347,510,103	12	Nashville.
Texas	1690	Spanish	December 29, 1845	212,592	2,235,523	274,356	695,842,320	15	Austin.
Utah Territory	1847	Spanish	September 9, 1850	.....	207,905	84,476	104,758,750	0	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	1763	Emigrants	March 4, 1791	85,339	332,422	10,212	161,551,328	4	Montpelier.
Virginia	1607	English	June 25, 1788	747,610	1,655,980	38,348	362,422,741	12	Richmond.
Washington	1845	Emigrants	November 11, 1889	.....	349,390	69,994	124,795,449	4	Olympia.
West Virginia	1607	English	June 19, 1863	442,014	762,794	23,000	169,927,587	6	Charleston.
Wisconsin	1745	French	May 29, 1848	305,391	1,680,880	53,924	592,890,719	12	Madison.
Wyoming	1867	Emigrants	July 10, 1889	60,589	60,705	97,883	31,431,495	3	Cheyenne.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Presidents.	Birthplace.	Residence.	Inaugurated. Year.	Inaugurated. Age	Politics.	Vice-Presidents
George Washington	Westmoreland County, Va.	Virginia	1789	57	Federal	John Adams.
John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	Massachusetts	1797	62	Federal	Thomas Jefferson.
Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	Virginia	1801	58	†Republican	Aaron Burr and George Clinton.
James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	Virginia	1809	58	Republican	George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe	Westmoreland County, Va.	Virginia	1817	59	Republican	Elbridge Gerry and Daniel D. Tompkins
John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	Massachusetts	1825	58	‡Republican	John C. Calhoun.
Andrew Jackson	*Union County, N. C.	Tennessee	1829	62	Democrat	John C. Calhoun and Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	New York	1837	55	Democrat	Richard M. Johnson.
William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va	Ohio	1841	68	Whig	John Tyler.
John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	Virginia	1841	51	Democrat.	
James K. Polk	Mecklenburg, County, N. C.	Tennessee	1845	50	Democrat	George M. Dallas.
Zachary Taylor	Orange County, Va.	Louisiana	1849	65	Whig	Millard Fillmore.
Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	New York	1850	50	Whig.	
Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	N. Hampshire	1853	49	Democrat	William R. King.
James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.	Pennsylvania.	1857	66	Democrat	J. C. Breckinridge.
Abraham Lincoln	Larue County, Ky.	Illinois	1861	52	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin and Andrew Johnson.
Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	Tennessee	1865	57	Republican	
Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, Ohio	Dist. Columbia	1869	47	Republican	Schuyler Colfax and Henry Wilson.
Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, Ohio	Ohio	1877	54	Republican	William A. Wheeler.
James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	Ohio	1881	49	Republican	Chester A. Arthur.
Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	New York	1881	51	Republican	
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	New York	1885	48	Democrat	T. A. Hendricks.
Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, Ohio	Indiana	1889	55	Republican	Levi P. Morton.
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	New York	1893	56	Democrat	Adlai E. Stevenson.

* Birthplace doubtful.

† The Democratic Party was formerly known as the Republican Party, its founder being Thomas Jefferson.

‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams, who claimed to be a Republican, but whose doctrines and practices were most decidedly Federalistic. The opponents to his administration took the name of Democrats, a term first applied to them as a reproach, and elected Andrew Jackson President.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

The importance of the Silver question at this time induced the publishers to present the following table of the ratio of values of Silver to Gold, from the year 1687 to 1892, inclusive.

Year.	Ratio	Year	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio
1687	14.94	1710	15.22	1733	15.18	1756	14.94	1779	14.80	1802	15.26	1825	15.70	1848	15.85	1871	15.57
1688	14.94	1711	15.29	1734	15.39	1757	14.87	1780	14.72	1803	15.41	1826	15.76	1849	15.78	1872	15.63
1689	15.02	1712	15.31	1735	15.41	1758	14.85	1781	14.78	1804	15.41	1827	15.74	1850	15.70	1873	15.92
1690	15.02	1713	15.24	1736	15.18	1759	14.15	1782	14.42	1805	15.79	1828	15.78	1851	15.46	1874	16.17
1691	14.98	1714	15.13	1737	15.02	1760	14.14	1783	14.48	1806	15.52	1829	15.78	1852	15.59	1875	16.59
1692	14.92	1715	15.11	1738	14.91	1761	14.54	1784	14.70	1807	15.43	1830	15.82	1853	15.33	1876	17.88
1693	14.83	1716	15.09	1739	14.91	1762	15.27	1785	14.92	1808	16.08	1831	15.72	1854	15.33	1877	17.22
1694	14.87	1717	15.13	1740	14.94	1763	14.99	1786	14.96	1809	15.96	1832	15.73	1855	15.38	1878	17.94
1695	15.02	1718	15.11	1741	14.92	1764	14.70	1787	14.92	1810	15.77	1833	15.93	1856	15.38	1879	18.40
1696	15.00	1719	15.09	1742	14.85	1765	14.83	1788	14.65	1811	15.53	1834	15.73	1857	15.27	1880	18.05
1697	15.20	1720	15.04	1743	14.85	1766	14.80	1789	14.75	1812	16.11	1835	15.80	1858	15.38	1881	18.16
1698	15.07	1721	15.05	1744	14.87	1767	14.85	1790	15.04	1813	16.25	1836	15.72	1859	15.19	1882	18.19
1699	14.94	1722	15.17	1745	14.98	1768	14.80	1791	15.05	1814	15.04	1837	15.83	1860	15.29	1883	18.64
1700	14.81	1723	15.20	1746	15.13	1769	14.72	1792	15.17	1815	15.26	1838	15.85	1861	15.50	1884	18.57
1701	15.07	1724	15.11	1747	15.26	1770	14.62	1793	15.00	1816	15.28	1839	15.62	1862	15.35	1885	19.41
1702	15.52	1725	15.11	1748	15.11	1771	14.66	1794	15.37	1817	15.11	1840	15.62	1863	15.37	1886	20.78
1703	15.17	1726	15.15	1749	14.80	1772	14.52	1795	15.55	1818	15.35	1841	15.70	1864	15.37	1887	21.13
1704	15.22	1727	15.24	1750	14.55	1773	14.62	1796	15.65	1819	15.33	1842	15.87	1865	15.44	1888	21.99
1705	15.11	1728	15.11	1751	14.39	1774	14.62	1797	15.41	1820	15.62	1843	15.93	1866	15.43	1889	22.09
1706	15.27	1729	14.92	1752	14.54	1775	14.72	1798	15.59	1821	15.95	1844	15.85	1867	15.57	1890	19.76
1707	15.44	1730	14.81	1753	14.54	1776	14.55	1799	15.74	1822	15.80	1845	15.92	1868	15.59	1891	20.92
1708	15.41	1731	14.94	1754	14.48	1777	14.54	1800	15.68	1823	15.84	1846	15.90	1869	15.60	1892	23.72
1709	15.31	1732	15.09	1755	14.68	1778	14.68	1801	15.46	1824	15.82	1847	15.80	1870	15.57		

EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL GROWTH BY DECADES.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Population	23,191,876	31,443,321	39,818,449	50,155,783	62,622,250
Assessed Valuation of Property	$6,024,666,909	$12,084,560,005	$11,343,189,385	$16,902,993,543	$24,249,589,804
Value of Farms	$3,271,575,426	$6,645,045,007	$7,410,243,089	$10,197,096,776	*
Value of Products of Manufactures	$1,019,106,616	$1,885,861,676	$3,385,860,354	$5,369,579,191	*
Tonnage of United States Vessels in Foreign Trade	1,439,694	2,379,396	1,448,846	1,314,402	928,062
Cotton Consumed in American Mills, in pounds	204,320,000	365,320,000	494,314,186	953,049,105	1,675,078,923

* NOTE.—Owing to the delay in the compilation of the Census Returns the Values of Farms and of the Product of Manufactures, for 1890, could not be prepared for this edition.

TABLE SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RATES OF TARIFF DUTY ON SOME ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTY.					
	1791.	1859	1861	1864.	1883.	1891.
Dress goods of cotton and worsted,						
Costing 15 cents square yard	5 per ct.	19 per cent.	30 per cent.	55 per cent.	68 per cent.	88 per cent.
" 20 " " "	5 "	19 "	30 "	50 "	50 "	90 "
Same, all wool or of mixed materials,						
Costing 24 cents square yard	5 "	24 "	30 "	47 "	77 "	100 "
" 30 " " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	55 "	70 "	90 "
" 60 " " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	45 "	55 "	70 "
Weighing over 4 oz. square yard	5 "	24 "	25 per cent. and 12 cents per pound.	40 per cent. and 24 cents per pound.	40 per cent. and 35 cents per pound.	50 per cent. and 44 cents per pound.
Woolen cloths for men,						
Costing 25 cents per pound	5 "	24 "	30 per cent.	140 per cent.	175 per cent.	172 per cent.
" 35 " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	100 "	135 "	150 "
" 60 " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	80 "	94 "	123 "
Costing $1.00 per pound	5 "	24 "	30 "	64 "	75 "	94 "
Ready-made clothing	7½ "	24 "	25 per cent. and 12 cents per pound.	40 per cent. and 24 cents per pound.	35 per cent. and 40 cents per pound.	60 per cent. and 50 cents per pound.
Tapestry Brussels carpet	7½ "	24 "	30 cents square yard.	50 cents square yard.	20 cents square yd. and 30 per cent.	28 cents square yd. and 40 per cent.
Tapestry velvet carpets	7½ "	24 "	50 " " "	80 " " "	25 cents square yd. and 30 per cent.	40 cents square yd. and 40 per cent.
Brussels carpets	7½ "	24 "	40 " " "	70 " " "	30 cents square yd. and 30 per cent.	44 cents square yd. and 40 per cent.
Druggets and bockings	5 "	24 "	20 " " "	25 " " "	15 cents square yd. and 30 per cent.	22 cents square yd. and 40 per cent.
Silk goods, including velvets and plushes	7½ "	19 "	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	50 per cent.	Average probably 90 per cent.
Woolen hosiery and underwear,						
Costing 32 cents per pound	5 "	24 "	30 "	90 "	77 "	163 per cent.
" 42 " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	79 "	79 "	155 "
" 62 " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	62 "	74 "	121 "
" 82 " "	5 "	24 "	30 "	54 "	82 "	104 "
Linen goods	5 "	15 "	30 "	Average 37½ per cent.	35 "	50 "
Cotton hosiery,						
Costing 62½ cents per dozen	7½ "	24 "	30 "	35 per cent.	40 "	110 "
" $2.10 per dozen	7½ "	24 "	30 "	35 "	40 "	76 "
" 4.10 "	7½ "	24 "	30 "	35 "	40 "	64 "
Cotton embroideries and edgings	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	40 "	60 "
Jack-knives,						
Costing 30 cents per dozen	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	90 "
" $1.00 per dozen	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	100 "
" 2.00 "	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	100 "
" 5.00 "	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	90 "
Razors,						
Costing $3.00 per dozen	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	63 "
" 6.00 "	5 "	24 "	30 "	35 "	50 "	59 "
Chinaware, plain	5 "	24 "	30 "	45 "	55 "	55 "
" decorated	5 "	24 "	30 "	50 "	60 "	60 "

NOTE.—In 1791 the Tariff Act of 1789, the first ever passed, was in force. In 1859 the Tariff Act of 1857, passed by the assent of all parties, was in force. In 1861 the Morrill Protective Tariff Act, passed just before the Civil War began, was in force. In 1864 the great war Tariff Act of 1864, passed to raise revenue for the war, was in force. In 1883 the Tariff Act of 1883, passed by the Republican party to revise the tariff, was in force. In 1891 the McKinley Tariff Act was in force.

Abstract of Census Returns of Manufactures from 1850 to 1890, Inclusive, Showing the Growth of Manufactures in the United States.

Census Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Total wages paid during the year.	Value of Raw Materials.	Value of Finished Product.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			
1850 . . .	123,029	$533,245,351	732,157	225,922	958,079	$236,759,464	$555,174,320	$1,019,109,616
1860 .	140,433	1,009,855,715	1,040,349	270,897	1,311,246	378,878,966	1,031,605,092	1,885,861,676
1870 . .	252,148	2,118,208,769	1,615,598	323,770	1,839,368	775,584,343	2,488,427,242	4,232,325,442
1880 . . .	253,852	2,790,272,606	2,019,035	531,639	2,550,674	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191

1890—No census returns as late as September, 1893, for census year 1890.

Gross receipts of the United States from March, 1789, to June 30, 1891.

Customs . . .	$6,751,086,380.39
Int. revenue	4,111,760,797.61
Direct tax . .	28,131,990.32
Public lands .	280,505,641.52
Miscellaneous	690 871,302.70
Dividends . .	9,720,036.29
Interest . . .	485,224.45
Premiums . .	204,259,220.83
Receipts from Loans and Treasury notes	13,259,392,976.59
Total . .	$25,336,213,670.70

Receipts:
1892 . . . . . $354,937,784.24

Gross expenditures of the United States from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1891.

War	$4,777,863,340.62
Navy	1,207,598,476.37
Indians .	264,471,240.16
Pensions . . .	1,373,889,938.50
Premiums . .	125,698,013.65
Interest . .	682,075,770.18
Public debt . .	11,807,130,532.43
Miscellaneous	2,368,549,295.48
Total . .	$24,607,276,607.39

Expenditures:
1892, ... $345,023,330.58

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD ON THEIR PRESENT PEACE FOOTING.

United States	26,000	Sweden and Norway . . .	57,000
Great Britain	210,000	Switzerland	126,000
France	555,000	Greece	26,000
Germany	492,000	Roumania	36,000
Russia	800,000	Servia	18,000
Austria	323,000	Bulgaria	29,000
Italy	255,000	Turkey	160,000
Spain	145,000	Japan	60,000
Portugal	26,000	India	145,000
Belgium	48,000	Persia	25,000
Holland	29,000	South America	89,000
Denmark	17,000		

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wars.	From	To	U. S. Troops Engaged.
Revolutionary War	April 19, 1775	Apr. 11, 1783	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars .	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	*4 593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	*3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	13,781
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	576,622
Seminole Indian War . . .	Nov 20, 1817	Oct. 31, 1818	7,911
Black Hawk War . .	April 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	6,465
War with Cherokees . .	1836	Sept., 1837	9,494
Creek Indian War . . .	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	13,418
Florida Indian War . . .	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	41,122
Aroostook Disturbance . .	1838	Aug. 13, 1839	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War	1849	July, 1855	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	July, 1858	2,687
Civil War	April, 1861	July, 1865	2,772,408

*Naval forces.

The total approximated cost of these wars was about $6,700,000,000. The number of United States sailors and soldiers killed, died of wounds, disease or other causes incident to the service, and whose deaths followed within a month of the close of hostilities, about 600,000.

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

On the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1843 to 1891, inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791 . .	$75,463,476.52	Jan. 1, 1843 . .	$20,201,226.27
1792 . .	77,227,924 66	July 1, 1843 . .	32,742,922.00
1793 . .	80,358,634.04	1844 . .	23,461,652.50
1794	78,427,404.77	1845 . .	15,925,303.01
1795 . .	80,747,587.39	1846 . .	15,550,202.97
1796 . .	83,762,172.07	1847 . .	38,826,534.77
1797 . .	82,064,479.33	1848 . .	47,044,862.23
1798 . .	79,228,529.12	1849 . .	63,061,858.69
1799 . .	78,408,669.77	1850 . .	63,452,773.55
1800 . .	82,976,294.35	1851 . .	68,304,796.02
1801 . .	83,038,050.80	1852 . .	66,199,341.71
1802 . .	80,712,632.25	1853 . .	59,803,117.70
1803 . .	77,054,686.40	1854 . .	42,242,222.42
1804 . .	86,427,120.88	1855 .	35,586,956.56
1805 . .	82,312,150.50	1856 . .	31,932,537.90
1806 . .	75,723,270.66	1857 . .	28,699,831.85
1807 . .	69,218,398.64	1858 . .	44,911,881.03
1808 . .	65,196,317.97	1859 . .	58,496,837 88
1809 .	57,023,192.09	1860 . .	64,842,287.88
1810 . .	53,173,217.52	1861 .	90,580,873.72
1811 . .	48,005,587.76	1862	524,176,412.13
1812 . .	45,209,737.90	1863 . .	1,119 772,138.63
1813 . .	55,962,827.57	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1814 . .	81,487,846.24	1865 . .	2,680,647,869.74
1815 . .	99,833,660.15	1866 . .	2,773,236,173.69
1816 . .	127,334,933.74	1867 . .	2,678,126 103.87
1817 . .	123,491,965.16	1868 . .	2,611,687,851.19
1818 . .	103,466,633.83	1869 .	2,588,452,213.94
1819 . .	95,529,648.28	1870 .	2,480,672,427.81
1820 . .	91,015,566.15	1871 . .	2,353,211,332.32
1821 . .	89,987,427.66	1872 . .	2,253,251,328.78
1822 . .	93,546,676.98	1873 .	*2,234,482,993.20
1823 . .	90,875,877.28	1874 . .	*2,251,690,468.43
1824 . .	90,269,777.77	1875 . .	*2,232,284,531.95
1825 . .	83,788,432.71	1876 . .	*2,180,395,067.15
1826 . .	81,054,059.99	1877 . .	*2,205,301,392.10
1827 . .	73,987,357.20	1878 . .	*2,256,205,892.53
1828 . .	67,475,043.87	1879 .	*2,349,567,482.04
1829 . .	58,421,413.67	1880 . .	*2,120,415,370.63
1830 . .	48,565,406.50	1881 . .	*2,069,013,569.58
1831 . .	39,123,191.68	1882 . .	*1,918,312,994.03
1832 . .	24,322,235.18	1883 . .	*1,884,.71,728.07
1833 . .	7,001,698 83	1884 . .	*1,830,528,923.57
1834 .	4,760,082.08	1885 . .	†1,876,424,275.14
1835 . .	37,733.05	1886 . .	†1,756,445,205.78
1836 . .	37,513.05	1887 . .	†1,688,229,591.63
1837 . .	336,957.83	1888 . .	†1,705,992,320.58
1838 . .	3,308,124.07	1889 . .	†1,640,673,340.23
1839 . .	10,434,221.14	1890 . .	†1,585,821,048.73
1840 . .	3,573,343.82	1891 . .	†1,560,472,784.61
1841 . .	5,250,875.54	1892 . .	1,588,464,144.63
1842 . .	13,594,480.73		

* In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, held in the Treasury's cash, and including $64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

IMMIGRANTS INTO THE UNITED STATES
SINCE 1820 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

NOTE.—Prior to 1820 no statistics of immigration were officially kept.

Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.	Year	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1835	45,374	1850	369,980	1865	247,453	1879	177,826
1821	9,127	1836	72,242	1851	379,466	1866	167,757	1880	457,257
1822	6,911	1837	79,340	1852	371,603	1867	298,967	1881	669,431
1823	6,354	1838	38,914	1853	368,645	1868	282,189	1882	788,992
1824	7,912	1839	68,069	1854	427,833	1869	352,768	1883	603,322
1825	10,199	1840	84,066	1855	200,877	1870	387,203	1884	518,592
1826	10,837	1841	80,289	1856	195,857	1871	321,350	1885	395,346
1827	18,875	1842	104,565	1857	246,945	1872	404,806	1886	334,203
1828	27,382	1843	52,496	1858	119,501	1873	459,803	1887	490,109
1829	22,520	1844	78,615	1859	118,616	1874	313,339	1888	547,889
1830	23,322	1845	114,371	1860	150,237	1875	227,498	1889	444,427
1831	22,633	1846	154,416	1861	89,724	1876	169,986	1890	455,302
1832	60,482	1847	234,968	1862	89,007	1877	141,857	1891	560,319
1833	58,640	1848	226,527	1863	174,524	1878	138,469	1892	623,084
1834	65,365	1849	297,024	1864	195,195				

NOTE.—About 250,000 is the estimated number of aliens coming into the United States from 1789 to 1820.

EXHIBIT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AS PER U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Year.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in circulation.	Population.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860	$442,102,477	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$14.06	$13.85
1861	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862	358,452,079	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863	674,867,283	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20 72	19.67
1865	770,129,755	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867	728,200,612	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868	716.553,578	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	18.73	17.50
1871	741,812,174	715,889,005	39 555,000	18.75	18 10
1872	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.70	18.19
1873	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877	763,053 847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	50,155,783	24 04	19.41
1881	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892	2,371,179,501	1,601,347,187	65,500,000	36.21	24.44

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

This exhibit does not include $829,992,500.00 seven-thirty treasury notes of 1864 and 1865, which supplied the place of money, and much of which was actually used as money. It includes, since 1878, $346,688,016 United States notes, when, as a matter of fact, the amount of such notes outstanding is unknown. The possibility is that many millions of these notes have been destroyed by various means, and consequently form no portion of the circulating medium.

From 1861 to 1866 the population of the States in rebellion did not share in the circulating money of the United States in the per capita circulation as given in the above exhibit for those years, and is, therefore, calculated to mislead.

The per capita circulation, according to unbiased authorities, is not more than $18.00. In 1865 it was $60.00. The above exhibit shows that the United States Treasury has, on an average, about $11.00 locked up for every $23.00 of per capita circulation.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
By decades from 1844 to 1893, as showing the growth of commercial enterprise in the U. S.

Year.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
1844	$102,604,606	1844	$105,745,832	$208,350,438
1854	297,627,039	1854	239,959,560	534,847,558
1864	316,447,283	1864	*158,837,988	475,285,272
1874	567,406,342	1874	586,283,040	1,153,689,381
1884	667,697,693	1884	740,513,609	1,408,211,302
1891	844,916,196	1891	884,480,810	1,729,397,006
1892	827,402,462	1892	1,030,278,148	1,857,680,610

*War period.

About one-third of the value of exports is as represented by raw cotton. About 23 per cent of the imports came from Great Britain, 11½ from Germany, 10¼ from the West Indies, 10 from Brazil, 9 from France, 3¼ from Mexico, and the balance from 2 to ⅛ of 1 per cent. scattering. In a total carrying trade of merchandise transported, valued at $1,844,392,840, and representing the carrying trade of the United States, less than 12 per cent was carried in American vessels—a decline of more than 63 per cent since 1856.

EXHIBIT OF AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF SOME STAPLE UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

	Corn per bus.	Flour per bbl.	Cotton per lb.	Tobacco l'f per lb.
1855	.89	$9.05	$8\frac{7}{10}$	.7
1860	.72	5.92	$10\frac{8}{10}$	.10
1870	.93	6.00	$23\frac{1}{2}$	.11
1880	.54	5.88	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$.7\frac{2}{3}$
1890	.49	4.66	$10\frac{2}{10}$	$.8\frac{6}{10}$
1891	.57	4.82	10	$.8\frac{7}{10}$
1892	.55	4.96	$8\frac{7}{10}$	$.8\frac{4}{10}$

The price of flour per barrel to American consumers has averaged not less than one dollar more than the export price, a result of competition abroad; the United States producing but about one-fourth of the world's wheat product. France, all things considered, produces more bushels of wheat per capita than any other nation. The world's wheat crop will average about 2,200,000,000 bushels in a good growing season, and the wheat crop in the United States from 478,860,000 to 500,000,000 bushels.

JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.
JOHN JAY, N. Y. . . .	1789–1795	John McKinley, Ala. .	1837–1852
John Rutledge, S. C. .	1789–1791	Peter V. Daniel, Va. . .	1841–1860
Wm. Cushing, Mass. .	1789–1810	Samuel Nelson, N. Y. .	1845–1872
James Wilson, Pa. . .	1789–1798	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	Robert C. Grier, Pa . .	1846–1870
Robt. H. Harrison, Md	1789–1790	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass. .	1851–1857
James Iredell, N. C. . .	1790–1799	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861
Thomas Johnson, Md. .	1791–1793	Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858–1881
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1861–1881
JOHN RUTLEDGE, S. C.	1795–1795	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862–1890
Samuel Chase, Md. . .	1796–1811	David Davis, Ill. . . .	1862–1877
O. ELLSWORTH, Conn.	1796–1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal. .	1863
B. Washington, Va. . .	1798–1829	SALMON P. CHASE, O. .	1864–1873
Alfred Moore, N. C. . .	1799–1804	William Strong, Pa. . .	1870–1880
JOHN MARSHALL, Va. .	1801–1835	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	Ward Hunt, N. Y. . .	1872–1882
B. Livingstone, N. Y. .	1806–1823	MORRISON R WAITE, O.	1874–1888
Thomas Todd, Ky. . .	1807–1826	John M. Harlan, Ky. .	1877
Joseph Story, Mass. . .	1811–1845	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880–1887
Gabriel Duval, Md. . .	1811–1836	STANLEY MATTHEWS, O	1881–1889
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	Horace Gray, Mass. . .	1881
Robert Trimble, Ky. .	1826–1828	Samuel Blatchford, N.Y.	1882–1893
John McLean, Ohio . .	1829–1861	L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss. .	1888–1893
Henry Baldwin, Pa. . .	1830–1844	M. W. FULLER, Ill. . .	1888
James M. Wayne, Ga. .	1835–1867	David J. Brewer, Kan. .	1889
ROGER B. TANEY, Md.	1836–1864	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	Geo. Shiras, Jr., Pa. . .	1892
John Catron, Tenn. . .	1837–1865		

NOTE.—Names in SMALL CAPS Chief Justices.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER

In the United States from 1792–1844, and annually since.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignific't	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834—Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050 000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60 000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	46,000.000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874	33.500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1875	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876	39 900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887	33,000 000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1889	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1890	32,845,000	70,464,000	103,309,000
1891	33,175,000	75,416,565	108,591,565
Total	1,904,881,769	1,073,171,565	2,678,053,334
Coined by U. S. Mints	1,531,999,915	623,746,536	2,155,746,451
Excess of home production over coinage	339,706,854	374,008,464	713,715,318

Minor coinage less than ten cents not included.

GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY CERTIFICATES

OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1866.

Fiscal year.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Currency certificates.	Total.
1866	$10,947,860 00			$10,947,860 00
1867	18,773,580 00			18,773,580 00
1868	17,678,640 00			17,678,640 00
1869	33,086,180 00			33,086,180 00
1870	34,547,120 00			34,547,120 00
1871	19,886,300 00			19,886,300 00
1872	32,086,300 00			32,086,300 00
1873	39,460,000 00		$31,810,000 00	71,270,000 00
1874	22,825,100 00		58,990,000 00	81,815,100 00
1875	21,796,300 00		59,045,000 00	80,841,300 00
1876	28,681,400 00		33,140,000 00	61,821,400 00
1877	41,572,600 00		53,980,000 00	95,552,600 00
1878	44,367,000 00	$1,850,410 00	46,245,000 00	92,462,410 00
1879	15,413,700 00	2,539,950 00	29,330,000 00	47,283,650 00
1880	8,004,600 00	12,374,270 00	14,275,000 00	34,653,870 00
1881	5,782,920 00	51,166,530 00	11,615,000 00	68 564,450 00
1882	5,037,120 00	66,096,710 00	13,360,000 00	84,493,830 00
1883	82,378,640 00	88,616,831 00	13,180,000 00	184,175,471 00
1884	98,392,660 00	120,891,691 00	12,230,000 00	231,514,351 00
1885	140,323,140 00	139,901,646 00	29,285,000 00	309,509,786 00
1886	131,174,245 00	115,977,675 00	18,110,000 00	265,261,920 00
1887	121,486,817 00	145,543,150 00	9,020,000 00	276,049,967 00
1888	142,023,150 00	229,491,772 00	14,865,000 00	386,379,922 00
1889	154,048,552 00	262,629,746 00	17,195,000 00	433,873,298 00
1890	157,542,979 00	301,539,751 00	12,390,000 00	471,472,730 00
1891	152,461,429 00	314,715,185 00	23,780,000 00	490,956,614 00

NOTE.—Gold coin in circulation, 1892, $408,568,824. Silver coin in circulation, 1892, $120,111,116, of which amount but $56,817,462, were standard silver dollars.

WAGES.

The earliest scale of wages is that fixed by the Emperor Diocletian, A. D. 303, for the whole Roman Empire, viz:

WAGES, DAILY, WITHOUT FOOD (UNITED STATES COIN).

Shepherd	20 cts.	Laborer	20 cts.	Painter	60 cts.
Ass driver	20 "	Mason	40 "	Smith	40 "
Baker	40 "	Carpenter	40 "	Stonecutter	50 "

A table of wages prepared for the year 1825 shows the following scale of wages in England, France and United States:

	England	France.	United States.
Carpenter, by day	$0 96	$0 60	$1 44
Mason, "	1 08	72	1 60
Machinist, "	1 08	84	1 32
Cotton spinner, by day	96	84	1 20
Woolen spinner, "	90	88	1 08
Weaver, "	72	48	90
* Farm laborer, by month	6 48	4 80	9 12
* Housemaid, by week	72	45	1 20

† During the gold fever at San Francisco, daily wages were as follows:

Bricklayer	$10 00	Tailor	$ 4 00
Stonecutter	10 00	Hatter	7 00
Plasterer	9 00	Watchmaker	8 20
Glazier	5 00	Carpenter	10 00

The following table presents the average weekly wages paid, in 1892, in several industries, both in the United States and Great Britain:

Trade.	United States.	Great Britain.	Trade.	United States.	Great Britain.
Agr. implem'ts	$9 00	$8 90	Hats	$12 00	$9 00
Boots and shoes	10 00	6 00	Hosiery	4 75	4 85
Bricks	7 00	4 20	Linen	4 50	4 00
Building	12 00	8 00	Liquor	12 00	15 00
Carpets	4 50	4 00	Machines	11 75	8 00
Carriages	12 00	8 50	Metals	10 00	9 24
Clothing	9 00	7 25	Printing	10 00	7 24
Cottons	4 50	4 00	Printworks	8 00	5 48
Food	9 00	5 00	Stone	15 00	10 24
Furniture	9 00	8 25	Woolens	5 00	5 48
Glass	15 00	8 75	Worsted	5 00	5 00

This includes all classes of workers in the above named industries.

NOTE.—The foregoing table is for the whole United States and not for a single State. The efforts heretofore made by statisticians to compare wages throughout Great Britain with wages paid in a single State of the Union could not, of course, present the real condition of wages in the United States as a whole and were calculated to mislead.

To show the fallacy of comparing wages paid in a single State of the Union with wages paid in Great Britain, the following table of weekly wages (compiled in 1870, when wages were nominally high) is presented. It represents wages paid in eight States of the Union.

	Maine.	Massachusetts.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Texas.	Louisiana.	Illinois.	California.
Blacksmith	$16 32	$17 28	$16 32	$14 40	$16 80	$19 44	$16 32	$24 00
Cabin't m'k'r	15 84	16 32	16 32	12 00	16 32	16 32	15 60	23 80
Carpenter	14 40	19 44	17 76	12 00	18 24	22 56	16 32	24 00
Cooper	15 12	18 72	15 60	15 12	18 00	18 00	15 12	22 32
Stone-cutter	20 16	23 52	22 56	19 44	25 20	24 00	20 88	26 40
Tailor	15 84	14 64	14 88	12 00	15 36	16 80	14 40	22 32
Farm laborer	9 12	9 60	10 08	9 84	7 68	10 08	9 60	14 00

NOTE.—The difference in wages paid in different sections of the Union is so apparent that comment is unnecessary.

* With food.
† 1849 to 1853.

ARMY STATISTICS.

The wars of 100 years, down to 1892, involved an expenditure of $15,500,000,000, and the loss of life amounted to 4,500,000 combatants who were either killed in action, died of wounds or died of disease contracted in the line of military duty.

The war between England and France, 1793–1815, cost $6,250,000, and 1,900,000 lives. The war between the States, North and South, of the United States, 1861–1865, cost $3,700,000,000; since swelled by pensions and other contingent expenses to more than $6,000,000,000. The loss of life resulting from that war has been estimated as high as 656,000, though the actual loss at the immediate close of the war, for the Union Army, which suffered the most by reason of its being a larger body and fighting on the offensive, was but 280,420. During this war the ordnance department served out 7892 cannons, 4,022,000 rifles, 2,360,000 equipments, 12,000 tons of powder, 42,000 tons of lead and 1,022,000,000 rounds of cartridge. The following table, marked *Exhibit A*, though not including all the territory furnishing troops under the several calls of President Lincoln, nor including that body of soldiers known as U. S. Regulars, furnishes a comprehensive view of the sacrifices made by all the important States in the Union, besides showing at a glance that "disease kills more than the bullet and sword."

The number of men actually sworn into service was 2,656,553, or, reduced to a three-years' standard, 2,129,041; but in this number are included 186,017 colored troops which were so apportioned among the States that reliable data relative to the States and Territories from which they were obtained is not to be had. One peculiarity in the mortality of colored troops is the disproportion in the number killed and died of wounds to the number carried off by disease. But 2997 died in action or of wounds whilst 26,301 died of disease. About 1 in 7 of colored troops died of disease as against 1 in 15 of white troops. The column of pensioners is from the official report to June 30, 1891, and this number (by recent legislation) will largely increase. If all pensioners are truthful the service must have been severe and the Southern climate very deadly.

EXHIBIT A.

State.	Soldiers Furnished. *	Killed or Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease	Total.	No. of Pensioners.
Maine	71,745	2,871	5,544	8,415	17,610
New Hampshire	34,605	1,661	2,530	4,191	7,707
Vermont	35,256	1,902	2,998	4,900	8,566
Massachusetts	151,785	6,029	7,904	13,933	25,953
Rhode Island	23,711	476	1,073	1,549	2,889
Connecticut	52,270	1,962	3,309	5,211	8,713
New York	455,568	14,445	17,407	31,852	60,325
New Jersey	79,511	1,694	2,966	4,660	13,375
Pennsylvania	366,326	10,284	11,090	21,374	63,986
Delaware	13,651	310	214	524	1,764
Maryland	49,730	718	863	1,581	7,867
West Virginia	30,003	1,137	1,137	2,274	9,787
District of Columbia	16,872	55	244	299	6,132
Ohio	317,133	11,237	14,398	25,635	75,498
Indiana	195,147	5,817	13,392	19,209	85,704
Illinois	258,217	8,908	19,934	28,842	49,711
Michigan	90,119	3,927	8,499	12,426	34,447
Wisconsin	96,118	3,818	6,986	10,804	20,969
Minnesota	25,034	608	1,676	2,284	10,873
Iowa	75,860	3,444	8,642	12,086	28,430
Missouri	108,773	2,365	7,346	9,711	33,135
Kentucky	78,540	1,884	5,245	7,129	21,441
Kansas	20,097	1,226	2,194	3,420	29,421

NOTE.—The total number of deaths in all branches of the service was 280,420, of which number the cavalry lost 38,203, artillery 15,954, infantry 226,263. These figures represent only those officers and men who died in the service and does not include the many thousands who were discharged for disability and died afterwards. The total number of pensioners in 1892 was 345,125. The total disbursements for pensions from 1861 to 1892, inclusive, was $1,418,348,212. In 1892, more than $141,000,000 was disbursed.

So much has been said about men having enlisted for the sake of the bounty money, that the matter has received official attention and the following exhibit made public: 1,156,868 men received $100 each; 10,606 $200; 396,709 $300; 158,509 $400, and 738,372 men received no bounty money.

Of the number of Federals enlisted, there were 602,953 available and present for duty, March 1, 1865. It is next to impossible to determine the number of men available and present for duty in the Confederate army at that date; but the armies surrendered by Generals Lee, Johnston, Thompson, Taylor and Smith in the following months of April, May and June did not number quite 140,000 all told.

* Does not include troops furnished by Territories and States in rebellion or that furnished Union troops.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR CENSUS YEAR 1890.

Pupils enrolled in public schools	12,722,581
Average daily attendance	8,153,635
Number of teachers	363,922
Total school expenditures	$140,506,715

NOTE.—The Roman Catholic Parochial schools in the United States number 3482; pupils, 695,000.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	145
Number of professors	738
Number of students	7,053

LAW SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	54
Number of teachers	406
Number of students	5,252

MEDICAL SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1890.

Number of schools	118
Number of teachers	2,585
Number of students	16,530

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES* AND COLLEGES FOR 1891.

Number of colleges	430
Number of teachers	8,472
Number of students	124,684

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1892.

Number of schools	23,436
Number of teachers	25,339
Number of pupils	977,528
Cost of tuition	$7,766,657.16
Total cost of schools for 1892	14,329,140.46

CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE U. S.

OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1862.

Fiscal year.	Old demand notes.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Fractional currency.	Total
1862	$51,105,235 00	$96,620,000 00	.....	.....	$147,725,235 00
1863	3,384,000 00	387,646,589 00	.....	$20,192,456 00	411,223,045 00
1864	789,037 50	447,300,203 10	.....	22,324,283 10	470,413,523 70
1865	472,603 50	431,066,427 99	.....	25,033,128 76	456,572,160 25
1866	272,162 75	400,780,305 85	.....	27,008,875 36	428,061,343 96
1867	208,432 50	371,783,597 00	.....	28,474,623 02	400,466,652 52
1868	143,912 00	356,000,000 00	.....	32,727,908 47	388,871,820 47
1869	123,739 25	356,000,000 00	.....	32,114,637 36	388,238,376 61
1870	106,256 00	356,000,000 00	.....	39,878,684 48	395,984,940 48
1871	96,505 50	356,000,000 00	.....	40,582,874 56	396,679,380 06
1872	88,296 25	357,500,000 00	.....	40,855,835 27	398,444,131 52
1873	79,967 50	356,000,000 00	.....	44,799,365 44	400,879,332 94
1874	76,732 50	381,999,073 00	.....	45,912,003 34	427,987,808 84
1875	70,107 50	375,771,580 00	.....	42,129,424 19	417,971,111 69
1876	66,917 50	369,772,284 00	.....	34,446,595 39	404,285,796 89
1877	63,962 50	359,764,332 00	.....	20,403,137 34	380,231,431 84
1878	62,297 50	†346,681,016 00	.....	16,547,768 77	363,291,082 27
1879	61,470 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,842,610 11	362,585,096 11
1880	60,975 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,590,892 70	362,332,883 70
1881	60,535 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,481,891 65	362,223,442 65
1882	59,695 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,423,186 10	362,163,897 10
1883	58,985 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,376,629 14	362,116,630 14
1884	58,440 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,355,999 64	362,095,455 64
1885	57,950 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,340,114 21	362,079,080 21
1886	57,445 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,330,025 85	362,068,486 85
1887	57,130 00	346,681,016 00	.....	15,322,902 70	362,061,048 70
1888	56,807 50	346,681,016 00	.....	15,298,582 15	362,036,405 65
1889	56,442 50	346,681,016 00	.....	15,292,628 80	362,030,087 30
1890	56,032 50	346,681,016 00	.....	15,287,449 30	362,024,497 80
1891	55,647 50	346,681,016 00	$50,228,417 00	15,283,617 93	412,248,698 43
1892	.....	.....	no data.	no data.	.....

*In the European sense the schools or colleges in the United States, with but one exception, are not of the high grade that will entitle them to be called universities.

† In 1878, act passed to prevent destruction of U. S. notes. Amount now in circulation unknown.

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Interesting Features of the last Enumeration. The Growth of States and Cities.

Part first of the Compendium of the Eleventh Census, relating to population, has just been issued from the Government printing house. It is a large quarto volume of 957 pages, with a copious and intelligible index. This compendium would have been better liked, perhaps, even in two parts, octavo size, than the present somewhat unwieldy volume in quarto shape. The introductory review is a valuable contribution to such literature. Accompanying the statistical tables is a mass of descriptive and explanatory matter, including maps, notes and other data both interesting and instructive. There are special studies of the birth and death rates and of the principal causes of death in twenty-four of our largest cities; of the influence of race upon fecundity and mortality, and of the relations of occupation to death rates, and to particular causes of death, from the records of our largest manufacturing cities.

RAPID INCREASE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

One pleasing development of this census is the fact that the school enrollment has increased more rapidly than our population. The enrollment of all schools—public, private and parochial—in 1840 was 2,025,656, but little more than one-eighth of the population, which was 17,069,453, while in 1860 it had risen to 5,477,037, out of a total population of 31,433,321, more than one-sixth. In 1890 the school enrollment of the country was 14,373,670, nearly one-fourth of the total population of 62,622,250. In the public schools alone the enrollment in 1890 had reached 12,705,386, more than one-fifth of the total population. Of this total 1,346,861 were colored. This great army of scholars required the services of 362,008 teachers.

THE GROWTH OF A CENTURY.

In a chapter entitled "Progress of the Nation" many interesting tables of statistics are grouped. The first census was taken in 1790, when the population of the country was shown to be 3,929,214. In 1890—just 100 years later—the eleventh census found our population to be 62,622,250, an increase of 58,693,036—the most wonderful growth of a nation in the history of the world. The aggregate increase in each decade was as follows:

Population.		Increase.
3,929,214	1790 to 1800	1,379,269
5,308,493	1800 to 1810	1,931,398
7,239,881	1810 to 1820	2,393,941
9,633,822	1820 to 1830	3,232,198
12,866,620	1830 to 1840	4,203,433
17,069,453	1840 to 1850	6,122,423
23,191,876	1850 to 1860	8,241,445
31,443,321	1860 to 1870	7,125,050
38,558,371	1870 to 1880	11,597,412
50,155,783	1880 to 1890	11,466,467
	Total increase,	58,693,036

The lowest percentage of increase is that between 1860 and 1870, the only decade in which the aggregate increase also fell below the next preceding one. This falling off was probably caused by the civil war of 1861–65. But Superintendent Porter expresses the opinion that the census of 1870 was incomplete and defective in the Southern States, and failed to show their total population, and, therefore, the falling off may have been more apparent than real. But the destructive war of the rebellion, besides accelerating the death rate, must also have had a repressive effect both in respect of births as well as immigration.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE STATES.

A singular fact is brought out in the table, showing the aggregate increase in population of each State from decade to decade. Western newspapers and glowing orators of the sanguine temperament superficially take it for granted that the Eastern States are effete and moribund, and descant in florid language upon the comparative phenomenal growth of the new Western States; yet it is nevertheless true that the old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania made the greatest increase in population of all the States in the Union. Illinois made the greatest increase of any of the Western States, but her increase fell behind that of Pennsylvania by over 200,000. New York showed the next greatest increase, being a close second to Pennsylvania. Even the little State of Massachusetts beat Kansas, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa in aggregate increase.

The States showing an increase of 400,000 and upwards were 11 in number, as follows:

State.	Increase.
Pennsylvania	975,123
New York	914,982
Illinois	748,840
Texas	643,774
Nebraska	606,508
Minnesota	521,053
Missouri	510,340
Ohio	474,250
Michigan	456,952
Massachusetts	455,858
Kansas	431,000

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS ALL THE STATES.

In its aggregate of increase from decade to decade New York always led Pennsylvania until 1870, when the latter forged ahead slightly and exceeded New York's increase in both the following censuses of 1880 and 1890. The difference in 1890 in favor of Pennsylvania, however, was only 60,141. 1880 the difference was about the same. The total population of New York is 5,997,853; that of Pennsylvania 5,258,014, a difference of 739,039. So at this rate of gain it will be 120 years before the Keystone State catches up with New York in population. The percentage of increase in some of the Western States has been wonderful, but their aggregates have generally fallen far below these two giants of the East. Illinois made tremendous strides in the decades of 1850–60 and 1860–70. The great growth of New York and Pennsylvania is in their cities and manufacturing centres.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF CITIES.

The most remarkable figures to be found in this mass of statistics are those showing the growth of our cities both East and West. The growth of Southern cities has not been so marked, but it has been generally substantial. In 1880 the percentage of urban population—that is, people living in cities of 8000 and upwards—was 22.57 of the total, a little over one-fifth. In 1890 this percentage had increased to 29.20, nearly one-third our total population. In 1880 there were in the United States 286 cities having 8000 people and upwards, and their aggregate population was 11,318,547 out of a total of 50,155,783. In 1890 the number of these cities had increased to 448, with an aggregate population of 18,284,385 out of a total of 62,622,250. Of the total increase of 12,466,467 throughout the country between 1888 and 1890, 6,965,838 were in the cities. The percentage as well as the aggregate of increase in the population of the New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey cities has been far greater than in the Western and Southern cities, being nearly double in fact. These figures are very suggestive, showing the accelerated tendency of the American citizen toward city life. The per cent of urban to suburban population has gradually increased from 3.35 in 1790 to 29.20 in 1890, but the gain was more marked in the last decade than ever before. The proportion of city population to the

total in all the Southern States is very small, compared to the North and West, being less than 13 per cent.

In 1880 there was but one city, New York, having a population of over a million. In 1890 there were three. In 1870 there were only 14 cities having 100,000 people and upwards. 1880 the number had increased to 20, and in 1890 to 28. There were 124 cities in the country in 1890 having 25,000 inhabitants and upwards. Of this number 16 are in Massachusetts, 13 in New York, 12 in Pennsylvania, 9 in Ohio, 7 in New Jersey, and in no other State of the Union are there more than four cities of this class. Ten cities showed an aggregate increase of 100 000 and more in the last decade, as follows:

City.	Population.	Gain.
New York	1,515,301	309,002
Chicago	1,099,850	596,665
Philadelphia	1,046,964	199,794
Brooklyn	806,343	239,680
St. Louis	451,770	101,252
Baltimore	434,439	102,126
Cleveland	261,353	101,207
Buffalo	255,664	100,530
Minneapolis	164,738	117,851
Omaha	140,452	109,934

In addition to the foregoing three others—Boston, Pittsburg and Kansas City—are fairly entitled to a place in this class, as the increase in large suburban cities, which are practically parts of those towns, but not counted with them, would make the increase of each above 100,000. Besides these St. Paul made a gain of 91,683; Detroit, 89,536; Milwaukee, 88,881, and Denver of 71,084—remarkable growths, though not quite reaching the 100,000 limit. The only unsatisfactory returns from the greater cities are those of New Orleans and San Francisco, quarters from which so much was anticipated on the part of the public by reason of their great commercial advantages. The gain of San Francisco—65,038—was substantial, while that of New Orleans—only 25,949—is so small as to be surprising, considering its great foreign and Mississippi river trade. There are 176 cities in the country with from 8000 to 12,000 inhabitants, 107 of from 12,000 to 20,000, 91 of from 20,000 to 40,000, 35 of from 40,000 to 75,000, 14 of from 75,000 to 125,000, 14 of from 125,000 to 250,000, 7 of from 250,000 to 500,000, 1 of from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and 3 of 1,000,000 and upwards.

THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

In 1850 the foreign-born population of the United States amounted to only 2,244,602; in 1860 it had risen to 4,138,697; in 1870 to 5,567,229; in 1880 to 6,679,943, and in 1890 our foreign-born population had reached the enormous total of 9,249,547, one-seventh of the total population of the country. Of this number 4,060,114 were located in the Central, Western and Northwestern States, including Ohio and Missouri; 3,888,177 were in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States, while only 529,346 were residents of the 15 Southern States, the District and Oklahoma Territory, including Delaware, being only about one-twentieth of their total population. In the new far Western States and Pacific Slope States the total foreign-born population amounted to 770,910, about one-quarter of their total.

New York has the largest foreign-born population of any State in the Union, 1,571,050, and has always led all other States in this respect. Again Pennsylvania comes next with 845,720, and Illinois is third with 842,347; Massachusetts has 657,137; Michigan, 543,880; Wisconsin, 519,199, and Minnesota, 467,356. The other States fall far below these figures, Missouri, with its strong German infusion at St. Louis and other points, having only 234,869 foreign-born citizens. The great cities attract the gregarious foreigners, who largely engage in manufacturing, and this wholly accounts for the lead of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts in foreign-born population. The statistics on this head furnish an interesting study

NEGROES AND INDIANS.

There are 7,470,040 persons of African descent in the United States. Of this total, 6,741,941 are in the late slave States and the District of Columbia, leaving 728,099 scattered throughout the Northern and Western States. There are 107,475 Chinese in the country, about 85,000 of whom are in the Pacific Slope States of California, Oregon and Washington. Our total Japanese population numbers only 2039, over 1500 of whom are also on the Pacific coast. Our civilized Indians are stated at 58,806.

DIVISION OF THE SEXES.

There were 32,067,880 males and 30,554,370 females in the country in 1890. This preponderance of about a million and a half of males is ascribed to foreign immigration. Where natural conditions exist, the proportion of the sexes is generally about equal, but in the District of Columbia, where so many women find Government employment, 52.44 per cent of the population are females. In Massachusetts 51.42 per cent are females. On the contrary, in Montana the males are in the proportion of two to one of the population. In all the Atlantic seaboard States females are in excess, while in the far West and on the Pacific Slope three-fifths of the population are males.

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES.

The census shows that there are 11,483,318 dwellings in the country, with an average of 5.45 persons to a dwelling. Pennsylvania has one-twelfth of the whole, 999,364—more than 100,000 more than New York, which comes next, with 895,593. Ohio has 720,414 and Illinois 669,812. All other States fall far behind these. Some instructive figures are given, showing the number of persons to a dwelling in various centres of population:

Cities.	Number of Dwellings.	Number of Families.	Persons to a Dwelling. 1890.	1880.
New York	81,828	312,766	18.52	16.37
Chicago	127,871	220,320	8.60	8.24
Philadelphia	187,052	205,135	5.60	5.79
Brooklyn	82,282	170,970	9.80	9.11
St. Louis	60,937	91,756	7.41	8.15
Boston	52,669	89,716	8.52	8.26
Baltimore	72,112	86,654	6.02	6.54
Cincinnati	33,487	63,530	8.87	9.11
San Francisco	47,183	52,535	6.34	6.86
New Orleans	43,000	48,582	5.63	5.95
Washington	38,798	43,967	5.94	6.19

In New York it will be observed that the number of people to a dwelling has markedly increased during the past decade. It has also increased, but in a lesser degree, in Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, and decreased in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans and Washington. These are some of the marked and, perhaps, more interesting features of this first census volume, but that they have collateral branches which will doubtless be followed by many with equal interest and profit.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

New York	1,515,301
Chicago	1,099,850
Philadelphia	1,046,964
Brooklyn	806,343
St. Louis	451,770
Boston	448,477
Baltimore	434,439
San Francisco	297,990
Cincinnati	296,309
Cleveland	261,353
Buffalo	255,664
New Orleans	241,995
Pittsburg	238,473
Washington	229,796
Detroit	205,669
Milwaukee	204,150
Newark	181,518
Minneapolis	164,738
Jersey City	163,987
Louisville	161,005
Omaha	140,452
Rochester	138,327
St. Paul	133,156
Kansas City	132,416
Providence	132,043
Indianapolis	107,445
Denver	106,670
Allegheny	104,967
Albany	94,640
Columbus	90,398
Syracuse	87,877
New Haven	85,981
Worcester	84,536
Scranton	83,450
Toledo	82,652
Richmond	80,838
Paterson	78,358
Lowell	77,605
Nashville	76,309
Fall River	74,351
Cambridge	69,837
Atlanta	65,515
Memphis	64,586
Wilmington	61,437
Reading	58,926
Dayton	58,568
Trenton	58,488
Camden	58,274
Evansville	56,674
Lynn	55,684
Lincoln	55,491
Charleston	54,592
Hartford	53,182
St. Joseph	52,811
Los Angeles	50,394
Des Moines	50,067
Bridgeport	48,856
Oakland	48,590
Portland	47,294
Saginaw	46,215
East Saginaw	46,137
Salt Lake City	44,771
Lawrence	44,559
Springfield, Mass.	44,164
Utica	44,001
Manchester	43,983
Seattle	43,914
Hoboken	43,561
Savannah	41,762
Peoria	40,758
New Bedford	40,705
Somerville	40,117
Erie	39,699
San Antonio	38,681
Dallas	38,140
Sioux City	37,862
Elizabeth	37,670
Wilkesbarre	37,557
Covington	37,375
Portland	36,608
Tacoma	35,858
Holyoke	35,528
Fort Wayne	35,349
Binghamton	35,093
Wheeling	35,052
Norfolk	34,986
Youngstown	33,199
Augusta	33,150
Duluth	32,725
Springfield, Ohio	32,135
Lancaster	32,090
Yonkers	31,949
Mobile	31,822
Topeka	31,809
Quincy	31,478
Terre Haute	31,000
Salem	[illegible]
Long Island City	30,396
Altoona	30,269
Dubuque	30,144
Galveston	29,118
Chattanooga	29,100
Pueblo	28,128
Elmira	28,070
Houston	27,598
Pawtucket	27,562
Joliet	27,497
Little Rock	26,500
Sacramento	26,272
Birmingham	26,241
Springfield Ill.	24,852
Wichita	24,000
Macon	22,698
Muskegon	22,668
Spokane	22,626
Knoxville	22,447
Lexington	22,335
Springfield, Mo.	21,842
Montgomery	21,790

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	1890.	1880.
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525
California	1,208,130	864,694
Colorado	412,198	104,327
Connecticut	746,258	622,700
Delaware	168,493	146,608
Florida	391,422	269,493
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180
Idaho	84,385	
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946
Maine	661,086	648,936
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380
Montana	132,159	
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402
Nevada	45,761	62,266
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116
New York	5,997,853	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750
North Dakota	182,719	
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062
Oregon	313,767	174,768
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577
South Dakota	328,808	
Tennessee	1 767,518	1,542,359
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749
Vermont	332,422	332,286
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565
Washington	349,390	
West Virginia	762,794	618,457
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497
Wyoming	60,705	
The Territories	713,344	784,443
Population of the United States	62,622,250	50,155,783

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number of miles of railroad in operation from 1860 to 1889 inclusive

1860	38,626	1886	136,400.51
1870	52,922	1887	149,239.01
1880	98,296	1888	156,100.33
1885	128,362.78	1889	161,255.08

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30,	Imports.	Exports
1880	$652,812,281	$829,799,730
1881	625 471,415	894,118,038
1882	701,784,628	738,423,886
1883	698,177,866	798,749,558
1884	647,557,399	713,939,835
1885	556,377,853	718,006,456
1886	610,800,453	660,380,163
1887	664,757,709	694,793,545
1888	691,747,655	673,807,139
1889	706,903,791	713 964,858
1890	748,689,048	824,869,782
Total,	$7,305,180,098	$8,260,852,990

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The American University at Washington, D. C., dates its corporate existence from May 28, 1891, on which day, under a charter from the District of Columbia, its first board of trustees was organized and its first administrative officers were elected, namely, chancellor, secretary and registrar. A new charter with enlarged powers was obtained from Congress and approved by President Harrison, February 24, 1893.

This institution is the outcome of the thought of many educators and public-spirited men. The first material fact in its origin was the payment of $1000 as an option by Bishop John F. Hurst, on January 25, 1890, upon the site. The first installment of $20,000 on this purchase was paid February 28, 1890, and the transfer of the title from Achsah Davis to John F. Hurst, for $100,000, parts of tracts known as "St. Philip and Jacob" and "Friendship," was made on the same day. On May 28, 1891, Bishop Hurst transferred the title to the trustees.

The University is under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and two-thirds of its trustees must be members of that church. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its quadrennial session in Omaha, Neb., on May 25, 1892, unanimously adopted the American University, and voted that $5,000,000 should be secured as endowment before any department should be opened, and that ultimately not less than $10,000,000 would be needed to complete the enterprise.

The location of this University at the National Capital secures to it many advantages—the chief of which are access to, and the use of, by both professors and students, the unrivaled libraries, museums and other scientific and literary collections of the General Government. Among these may be noted, especially, the Library of Congress (the largest and most varied in America), the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Patent Office, the Department of Agriculture, the Naval Observatory, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army Medical Museum, the Botanic Gardens, the Fish Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Nautical Almanac Office and the Zoological Park.

The site of the University is a beautiful tract of ninety-two acres, diversified by levels, slopes, knolls and ridges, situated on the highest part of the District, four hundred feet above the Potomac, at the northwest terminus of Massachusetts avenue, extended, and commanding an extensive view in every direction. Its cost was $100,000—a gift from the citizens of Washington.

The plans for raising the endowment and building funds include both public and private appeals. The principal ones thus far developed are: 1. The Epworth Fund of $500,000 from the young people of the church for the building of Epworth Hall and endowing an Epworth Professorship and Epworth Fellowship. 2. A Lincoln Fund of $500,000 for erecting and endowing an adminstration building to be known as Abraham Lincoln Hall. 3. The Preachers' Fund of at least $100,000 for building an Asbury Memorial Hall. 4. A Woman's Fund of $1,000,000 to be raised under the leadership of Mrs. John A. Logan through the American University League. 5. A series of Fellowship Funds of $10,000 each. 6. A General Fund. The present assets (April, 1893,) are about $800,000.

The scope of its work is designed to include post-graduate and professional courses of study in literature, natural science, art, philosophy, history, language, law, medicine, political science and religion, and to secure the best and most modern appliance and help for original research in all departments.

Among the purposes of the American University these are prominent: 1. To afford on American soil and under positive American and Christian influences, to all competent and worthy students, the best facilities for assistance at that critical juncture immediately following their graduation from college and preceding their actual entrance upon their special and chosen life-work. 2. To promote a more thorough, widespread and profound scholarship among the rank and file of our people, and to provide for the most active and alert minds a direct path to the highest and best in human learning. 3. To elevate and unify the educational system of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 4. To utilize the immense and ever-increasing materials furnished by the Government at Washington by bringing earnest students from every State in the Union to a thorough and scientific study of them and of the department of knowledge to which they relate, under the fostering care of modern, progressive, evangelical, American Protestantism.

A welcome will be extended to every class of students, irrespective of race, sex or creed, who are morally fit and intellectually qualified and trained to pursue the courses opened.

The present officers of the University are:

Chancellor—Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D.
Vice-Chancellor—Rev. Samuel L. Beiler, Ph. D.
General Secretary—Rev. George W. Gray, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, A. M.
Registrar—Rev. Albert Osborn, B. D.

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, EX-OFFICIO.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court; Hon. C. F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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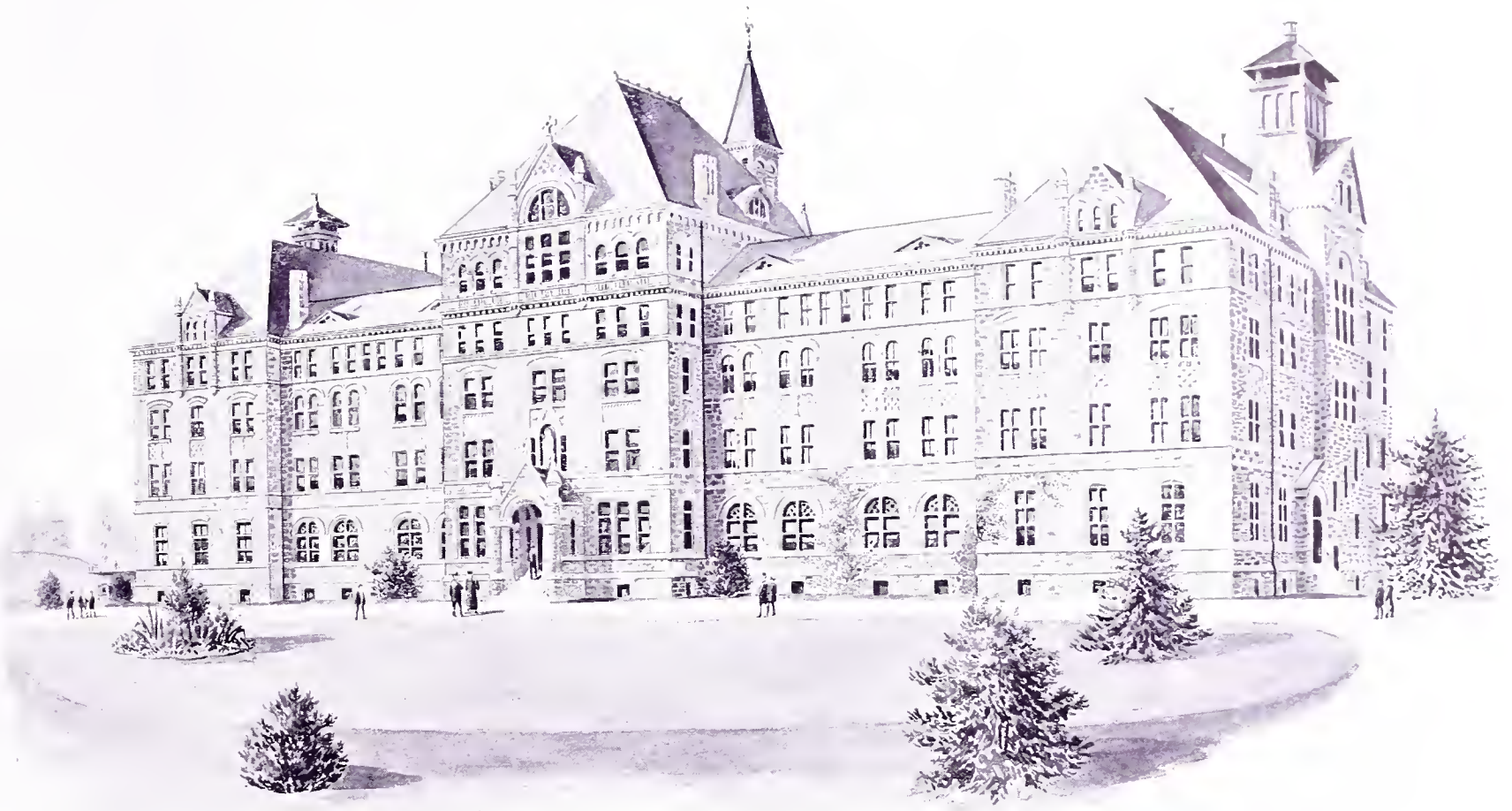
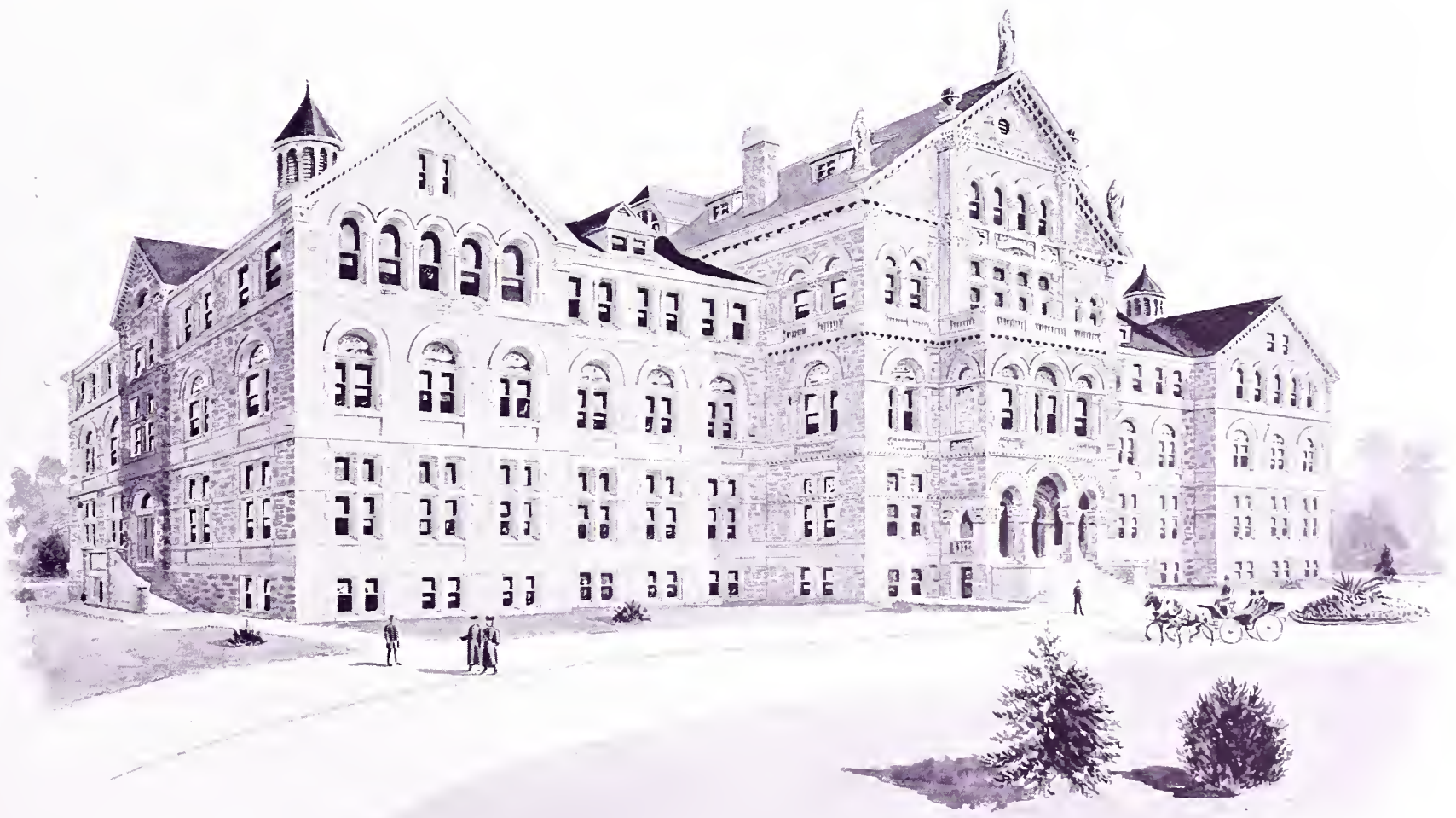


THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

HALL OF DIVINITY.



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

McMAHON HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

The Catholic bishops of the United States, assembled in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884, decreed the establishment of an institution of post-graduate divinity studies, to which should be gradually added the other faculties of a complete University. The Church of all the ages felt that the time had come for her to crown the system of Christian education in the great Republic of the West with an institution of highest learning, which would rival, and might surpass, the universities with which she had adorned the Old World.

The undertaking was warmly approved by Pope Leo XIII., who wished the University located at the National Capital, that it might be national in character and influence, and that the Church's sympathy with the principles and institutions of the country might thus be made manifest.

The financial means for starting the great work were supplied by the generosity of Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell. On the twenty-first of April, 1887, the new institution was incorporated under the law of the District of Columbia, with the title of "The Catholic University of America."

Its grounds comprise seventy acres, beautifully situated in the northern limits of the City of Washington, immediately adjoining the famous park of the Soldiers' Home.

The Hall of Divinity (illustrated on the opposite page) was dedicated November 13, 1889. Since then the Faculty of Divinity has been giving post-graduate courses in Biblical Languages, Antiquities and Exegesis, in Dogmatic, Moral and Ascetic Theology, in Canon Law, Patrology, Ecclesiastical History, Homilitics and English Literature. The students are Catholic Ecclesiastics from the various Dioceses of the United States.

The McMahon Hall of Philosophy (see opposite page), erected by the munificence of the Rev. James McMahon, will be completed and dedicated early in 1894. The Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Letters, for which it is intended, is meant chiefly for the laity; but the clergy will not be excluded, either as professors or as students. It will comprise the four following Schools:

The School of Philosophy will give advanced courses in Cosmology, Rational and Experimental Psychology, Logic and the Theory of Knowledge, Ethics, and the History of Philosophy. The courses are accompanied and completed by courses in the Schools of Science and of Sociology.

The aim of this School is to perfect a liberal education, and to fit one to grapple with the great questions of the day, as thinker, writer or teacher.

The School of Sciences compromises advanced courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Geology, Astronomy, Biology, with their cognate branches, and in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

In response to the popular demand for the sciences in their professional applications, special efforts will be made to render the Department of Engineering as complete as possible in instruction and equipment.

Separate laboratory buildings for Physics and Chemistry are planned and will be erected in the near future.

The School of Sociology and Comparative Jurisprudence offers thorough courses in the History and Philosophy of Social, Political, Economic and Legal Institutions.

Its studies interlace at many points with those of the School of Philosophy. They are indispensable to any one who aspires to eminence as lawyer, statesman, journalist, publicist, molder of public opinion or leader in public action. They are of inestimable value to the clergy. They are of great importance to all who are practically interested in the relations between capital and labor, and in the other great social and economic problems of the age.

The School of Letters will comprise advanced courses in the Philology and Literature of Ancient and Modern Languages, in History and in Art. It is needless to insist on the importance of these studies for a finished education.

It is proposed to open the above four schools of the new faculty for the laity, on Tuesday, October 2, 1894.

Theological students must have made their course of Philosophy, and at least three years of Theology, before entering the University.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts before matriculating, or stand their examination for it shortly after entering the University.

Candidates for a degree in science or a diploma in engineering must give satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, of having made the preparatory studies usually demanded in universities and schools of technology.

Students of any faith are received; no religious obligations are imposed; but morality and good order will be inexorably required. Catholic students will receive every facility and encouragement both for the thorough study of their religion and for its faithful practice.

Residence is optional. The first Students' Hall, beautifully situated in the University grounds, will be ready in October, 1894, and will accommodate about sixty lay students. Application for rooms should be made early in the year.

The University will aim at bringing the best possible educational advantages within the reach of the greatest possible number of deserving students, and therefore at the least possible expense. Exact figures have not yet been determined, but will be published early in 1894, and full information can then be obtained by writing to the University.

In order that the advantages of the University may be brought within the reach of all students blessed with brains, but not with wealth, the support of the institution must depend, not on fees, but on endowments.

In the Faculty of Divinity, the following Professorships have been endowed in perpetuity for $50,000 each:

By Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, of Newport, R. I.: The Shakespeare Caldwell Chair of Dogmatic Theology; The Elizabeth Breckenridge Caldwell Chair of Philosophy.

By the Misses Andrews, of Baltimore, Md.: The Andrews Chair of Biblical Archæology.

By the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pa.: The Francis A. Drexel Chair of Moral Theology.

By Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, of New York: The Eugene Kelly Chair of Ecclesiastical History; the Margaret Hughes Kelly Chair of Holy Scripture.

By Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of San José, Cal.: The O'Connor Chair of Canon Law.

By Mr. Patrick Quinn, of Philadelphia, Pa.: The Quinn Chair of Ecclesiastical History.

By the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America: The Father Matthew Chair of Psychology.

In the same Faculty the following Scholarships have been endowed for $5000 each:

By Messrs. Benziger, of New York: One Scholarship for the Archdiocese of New York.

By Count Joseph Loubat, of New York: One Scholarship for the Archdiocese of New York.

By Michael Jenkins, Esq., of Baltimore: One Scholarship for the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

By Miss Emily Harper, of Baltimore: One Scholarship at the disposal of the University.

By Mr. Charles L. Routt, of Alton, Ill.: One Scholarship for the Diocese of Alton.

By Rev. W. A. Nolan, of Allegheny: One Scholarship for the Diocese of Pittsburg.

In the Faculty of Divinity endowments are needed for three additional professorships and at least fifty scholarships. Moreover, there ought to be at least ten fellowships for advanced students, at $10,000 each.

In the new Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Letters, in order to make a worthy beginning of its work, there should be endowed within a year at least twelve professorships, twenty scholarships and ten fellowships. Here is the noblest field that has yet been offered for the generosity, not only of intelligent Catholics who have at heart the honor of the old Church of Christ, but of all who believe that the greatest need of the generations to come is deep and solid learning with God and Christ in it.

THE CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT.

By Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. D.

The Chautauqua movement in its rise and progress is at once the marvel and the glory of the century. The movement in its beginning was the conjoint thought of two men, Bishop J. H. Vincent and Hon. Lewis Miller. Each is modest and generous enough to give the fullest credit to the other. The first was in charge of the general Sunday-school work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the second was the beloved superintendent of what was called the model Sunday school of all the country, at Akron, Ohio. Both were earnest Christians, believers in camp meetings and in soul saving, yet felt impressed that some additions and subtractions should be made in the old-time camp-meeting to make it fit into the newer times into which we had come. Their thought was of Sunday-school work and workers; how both might be helped. A series of normal lessons was prepared on the *word* and the *work*. A call was issued to Sunday-school workers, and in August, 1874, on an old camp ground, on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, in the State of New York, the first Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly was held. It was a glorious success, full of enthusiasm and hope for the future, and largely attended. The next year more came, the next more. Everything took on an air of permanency. The white tents gave place to tastefully-built cottages; the canopy of trees to a commodious auditorium. Instead of hundreds, thousands came annually to enjoy this "new thing under the sun."

To the normal lessons, lectures by distinguished orators, pleasing entertainments, and the finest music were added. The session, at first fourteen days, was lengthened to three weeks, then to a month, then to nearly two months. One hundred thousand people visited Chautauqua annually. There was magic in the word Chautauqua." Then came the crowning event, the organization of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; the "People's College" as it is sometimes called. A four-years' course of study, occupying forty minutes a day; six books a year, along the lines of history, literature, art, economics, etc., and costing about seven dollars a year. It was for people long out of school who wished to review; for those who, because of the hard ways of life, were denied much time for reading; for those who, reading much, knew not how to do it to the best advantage. A board of counsellors, consisting of five wise and learned men, arranged the four-years' course of study, and have from the first directed the affairs of the organization. The movement has already had the hearty endorsement of some of the leading educators of the times. Trace is kept of each student by the central office. Correspondence is conducted. Memoranda of the reading of each student is filed. A small fee is charged to conduct the work. At the end of four years a time of graduation is reached, and a diploma or certificate is given to all those who meet the requirements and complete the course. More than 200,000 persons have undertaken the course of study. More than 30,000 persons have fully completed the work, and received the diploma.

The movement is not confined to America alone. Many readers are to be found in Europe, Asia and even among the colonies in South Africa.

The central office is at Buffalo, N. Y., and is most efficiently conducted by Miss Kate F. Kimball, the secretary. The movement has its official organ, *The Chautauquan*, published at Meadville, Pa., and ably edited by Dr. T. L. Flood. It is published monthly, and contains some of the required reading. Well-paid writers of reputation contribute to its columns, and it ranks among the best magazines of the day.

In later years, there has been added a sustained system of summer instruction, embracing almost all departments of language, literature, art and science, some being continued through the year by correspondence. In the development of this educational work President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has rendered assistance of the highest importance. There is, of course, but one Chautauqua—the old mother, but she has many precocious children scattered abroad throughout the country who are doing a good work in popularizing the movement. Some eighty Chautauqua Assemblies have been organized in various parts of the land. Some of them have been associated with, and subordinated to, land schemes, and have failed, as they richly deserved to fail. Those built on basis of the good they might do are succeeding splendidly. A notable example of the latter is the Mountain Chautauqua, at Mountain Lake Park, Md. For twelve years it has been writing a splendid history. High in the mountains, it is equally high in its aims. Its home is a magnificent tract of land comprising eight hundred acres. The scenery and climate are beyond description; $300,000 has been expended on improvements; 150 tastefully-built cottages, hotels, and ample Chautauqua buildings, add to the attractions of the place. The attendance is increasing wonderfully with each succeeding year. Twenty departments of school work are conducted for three weeks each summer by competent and enthusiastic instructors, and the regular program is as attractive as genius can devise or money procure.

Chautauqua, like every other movement, has had its critics, largely because its ideals and methods have been misunderstood. Especially has the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle met with opposition in some quarters. It has been unfairly stated that Chautauqua put a limited course of reading as an equivalent for a college course. No such claim was ever made. It simply promises the college student outlook, but not the college student discipline. It puts sandals on feet; scrip in purse; staff in hand, and, in the enthusiasm of present attainments, leads to the Alps, and points to the Himalayas beyond. It is efficient but not sufficient; suggestive but not exhaustive. Space is left on the diplomas given at the end of the four-years' course for the placing of forty seals, when the number of special reading courses shall have been completed.

Chautauqua is inter-denominational to the last degree. This wide-spread movement has done more than any one agency to raze to the ground the partition walls dividing the different denominations. To her platform are invited men of all shades of religious belief. It is the freest platform on earth. No man's lips are padlocked. All the credentials he needs is the possession of a great new thought, and the courage to give it utterance. This brings an enlargement of thought, and is a death blow to narrow sectarianism.

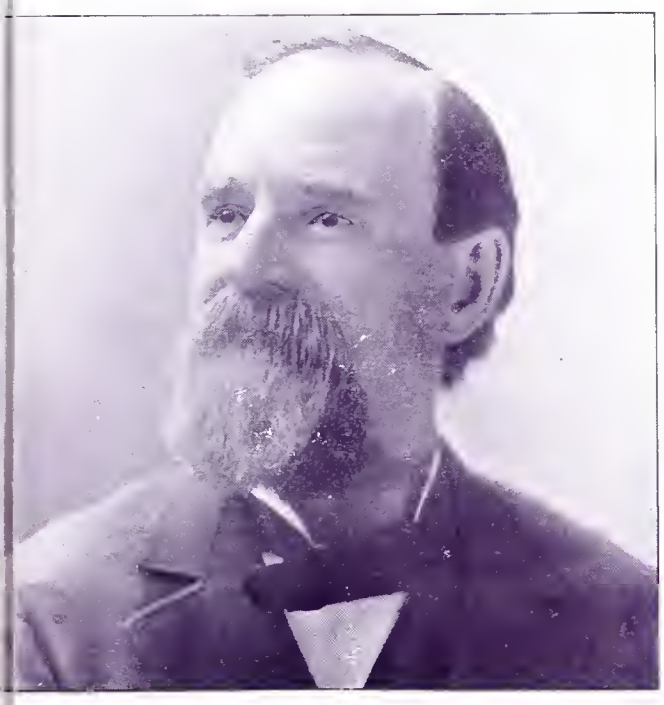
Chautauqua has infused new life into the lyceum platform of the country. Many lecturers, now of national reputation, found the first round of the ladder of fame on the Chautauqua platform. Chautauqua has discovered and brought to the front a great number of admirable lecturers who, otherwise, would never have achieved other than a local reputation. People hearing them at assemblies, have wanted to hear them at their home towns. The local reading circles have in the very nature of the case given impetus to this sort of work, so that now every city, every town, even every hamlet, has its lecture course, helpful and uplifting, and the good work widens with each succeeding winter.

Chautauqua will prove the strongest ally of the University Extension Movement. Her reading circles, developing a community of interests, and a desire for more thorough and methodical study, have made fallow the ground for the reception of this imported seed. The end is not yet; the builders of the Chautauqua movement, so fertile in plans in the past, are projecting large things for the future, and it is safe to conclude that what has been done, is as nothing compared to what will be done in the days to come.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE

HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON

HON. W. H. H. MILLER



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HON. LEVI P. MORTON

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HON. BENJAMIN F. TRACY

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR

HON. E. C. WALTHALL

HON. HERBERT W. LADD EX-GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND

HON. S. B. BUCKNER, EX-GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

HON. E. C. BURLEIGH EX-GOVERNOR OF MAINE

HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, EX-GOVERNOR OF OHIO

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD

HON HIRAM A. TUTTLE, EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

HON. HORACE BOIES, GOVERNOR OF IOWA

GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT

HON. LUZON B. MORRIS, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

HON. HENRY H. MARKHAM, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

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HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO

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HON. ELISHA P. FERRY EX-GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON

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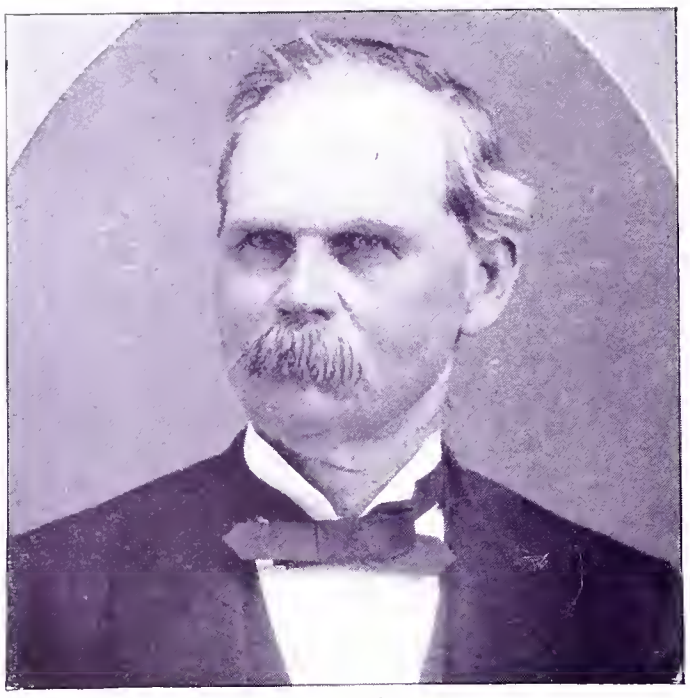

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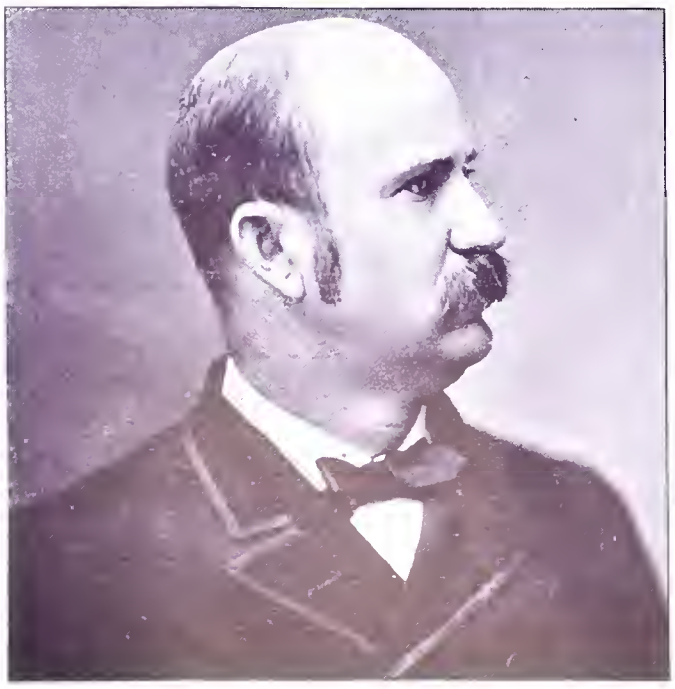

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PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES ...OF... REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.,

Was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856. He is, however, of New England stock, his father, Charles N. Peary, and mother, Mary Webster Wiley, being from Fryeburg, Me. He was educated in various private schools in Maine, completed his preparatory college education in the Portland High School, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in the class of 1877, standing at the head of the scientific department, and number two in the entire class of forty-one. Having selected the profession of civil engineer, he obtained, in 1879, as the result of a competitive examination, a position as topographical draughtsman in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Devoting all his spare time to the study of his profession, in 1881, he obtained, after an exhaustive competitive examination lasting two weeks, his commission as civil engineer in the United States Navy with the relative rank of lieutenant, which position he still holds. In 1884 and 1885 he was assistant engineer on the surveys for the Nicaragua Interoceanic Ship Canal, under orders from the Government. In 1886 he accomplished his first Arctic work, a reconnoissance of the Greenland Inland Ice, east of Disco Bay. This work was undertaken entirely alone and at his own expense during a six months' leave granted him by the Navy Department. He penetrated a distance of 600 miles over the ice cap accompanied by a single companion, and accomplished one of the most noteworthy journeys upon the great interior ice cap. Returning from this work he outlined, in a paper before the American Geographical Society, a comprehensive scheme for the exploration of Greenland, and indicated the route followed two years later by Dr. Nansen across the southern part of Greenland, and also the route from Whale Sound to the northern terminus of Greenland followed by himself in the spring and summer of 1892. In 1887 and 1888 Peary was assistant chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company in charge of the final location of the canal. In 1891 he again obtained leave from the Government for the purpose of carrying out his further plans of exploration in Northern Greenland. In fitting out his second expedition for this work he received invaluable assistance from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which from the first took the deepest interest in his plan, and also from the American Geographical Society of New York City. He returned from this expedition to Philadelphia on the twenty-third of September, 1892, having discovered the insularity of Greenland during one of the most remarkable of Arctic sledge journeys, and having shown that an exploring party can exist and work in the Arctic regions, not only without serious danger, but even in actual comfort. Other results of his expedition are the gathering of additional knowledge in regard to the great glacial cap of inner Greenland, and valuable ethnological studies of a tribe of Eskimos, the most northerly human beings upon the globe. Peary is now fitting out a third expedition from which, with his former experience to aid him, he anticipates still greater results than before.

Josephine Diebitsch Peary,

The wife of Civil Engineer Peary, who accompanied him on his last Arctic expedition, is a native of Washington, D. C., and her home has always been in that city. She is one of four living children, and became Mrs. Peary in August, 1888. She is of Russian descent, and her father, Captain Herman Diebitsch, formerly an officer in the Prussian Artillery, was one of the prominent officials in the Smithsonian Institution during the régime of Professor Henry. Her mother was a native of Halle an der Saale, Germany. On her mother's side Mrs. Peary is related to Baron von Tauchnitz, and on her father's to the famous Russian field marshal, Diebitsch von Zabalkanski, so that she comes naturally by her plucky and adventurous disposition. She is an expert in the use of rifle, shot gun, revolver, and snow-shoes, and showed herself during her sojourn in the Arctic regions capable of enduring the same hardships as the other members of the expedition.

The Picture of Navy Cliff

Shows the giant bronze precipice at the head of Independence Bay, upon the summit of which Civil Engineer Peary placed his cairn and permanent records, on the fourth of July, 1892. The position of this cliff is 81° 37′ north latitude and 34° 5′ west longitude. Its elevation above the level of the sea is about 3800 feet. Though not the farthest north latitude reached by Civil Engineer Peary, he having touched 82° on the inland

ice west of this point, it is where he made his permanent land-mark, and is higher by about 4° on the east coast of Greenland than any previous authentic position. This point was reached by Peary with one companion, after a journey of some 600 miles across the unknown snow desert of the interior of Greenland. Floating from the top of the cairn are seen the flags presented by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and by the National Geographic Society of Washington.

Hon. John H. Mitchell,

United States Senator from the State of Oregon, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 22, 1835. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm in Butler County, Pa., to which locality his parents had removed when he was two years old.

Choosing law as the profession to which he desired to devote himself, he then entered the law office of Samuel A. Purviance, who was subsequently Attorney-General of the State.

Admitted to the bar in 1856, he soon after removed to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mitchell's first conspicuous public appearance was at the formation of what was known as the Union party in Oregon. As the representative of the Union party, Mitchell was elected to the State Senate of Oregon, and was chosen presiding officer of that body. Growing in popularity, he soon became the recognized leader. In 1866, he came within one vote of the caucus nomination for United States Senator.

In 1872, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1873, in which he served upon several important committees. During the struggle which followed the Presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Mitchell was, for a time, acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Among the first steps taken by Mr. Mitchell soon after his election to the Senate was to secure the aid of the National Government in removing obstructions from the Columbia River. After countless difficulties, he finally succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of $500,000, and when his work is completed, and the last obstruction to the free navigation of the Columbia is thus removed, "a mighty river will go mingling with his name forever."

In 1882, Mr. Mitchell received the nomination for Senator, two-thirds of the Republicans in the Legislature voting for him in caucus. For forty days the Legislature balloted without result, Mitchell, during most of the time, receiving forty-five votes, or within one necessary to elect.

In 1885, the Legislature failed to elect. At a called session, Mr. Mitchell, though not a candidate, was elected by the votes of both Republicans and Democrats, it being the almost universal wish of the people of the State that he be returned the Senate.

January 20, 1891, Mr. Mitchell was, for the third time, elected to the Senate, receiving the unanimous vote of his party both in caucus and in the Legislature, and at the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress was assigned to duty on the following committees: Claims (as chairman), Judiciary, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Privileges and Elections, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and Claims of American Citizens against the Government of Nicaragua.

As a lawyer, Mr. Mitchell is clear-headed and quick to appreciate and apprehend a point. In the debate in the Senate on the Interstate Commerce bill he took a position as to the proper construction of that measure, which has been followed by the courts when called upon to construe the law.

True to his friendships, Mr. Mitchell has the largest personal following of any political leader on the Pacific Coast, and this following is by no means confined to Republicans, but his admirers are to be found on the other side of the party wall.

The future has much in store for him, for it is hardly to be supposed that ability, energy and sincerity are to be overlooked.

Hon. Thomas R. Stockdale

Is the descendant of an old family which settled in Pennsylvania soon after the Revolutionary War. He was born in Greene County, Penn., February 28, 1828. At the age of twenty-one he entered college at Waynesburg, and in 1853 became a student in Washington and Jefferson College where he graduated in 1856, when he moved to Mississippi and became a law student in the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated in 1859. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 young Stockdale felt it his duty to take up arms against his government and cast his lot with the fortunes of the South, and valiantly did he fight to maintain the views held by that section. In the early history of that eventful period he entered the service of the Confederate Army as a private, and was rapidly promoted from grade to grade until he became lieutenant-colonel. He was paroled from General Forest's army in 1865, after having performed gallant and continuous service since 1861. Colonel Stockdale returned to civil life in his adopted State and resumed his legal

profession, taking high position among the leading members of the bar. As might be expected of a man of his ability, he became active in the politics of his State and the country at large and in 1886, '88, '90 and '92 served as a representative in Congress, devoting his talents and energy to secure the best interests of the people at large. Mr. Stockdale is a gentleman of great force of character, an eloquent and fluent speaker, a close student of sterling integrity, indomitable energy, and unflinching in purpose, having the courage of his convictions.

Elliott F. Shepard,

The distinguished editor of the *Mail and Express*, and one of the most active members of the Republican party, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in July, 1833. His father, Fitch Shepard, was president of the National Bank Note Company, which, after his death, consolidated with the Union and American Bank Note Companies. Elliott F. Shepard graduated from New York University in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. During the civil war, he served as aide-de-camp upon the staff of Governor Morgan, of New York, and while in charge of the recruiting station at Elmira, was instrumental in putting nearly 47,000 men into the field. In the year 1868, Colonel Shepard married Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He has five children. For sometime he practiced law with the firm of Strong & Shepard and on the dissolution of this partnership he became attorney for the New York Central Railroad and other corporations. He was instrumental in securing the passage by the Legislature of an act creating a court of arbitration for the Chamber of Commerce, and in the organization of the New York State Bar Association, of which he was the first president. In 1884 Colonel Shepard relinquished his law practice and visited Europe. Three years later he went to Alaska on a pleasure trip. His travels afforded material of which he has since often availed himself in lectures, greatly to the enjoyment of his hearers. Shortly before his purchase of the *Mail and Express*, the Colonel published a pamphlet entitled "Labor and Capital are One," in which he declared the modern corporation to be "one of the greatest blessings of the nineteenth century, and a distinguishing mark of its civilization." Colonel Shepard favored the abolition of Sunday travel, and as a large stockholder in the Fifth Avenue Stage Company he did succeed in stopping the Sunday traffic on that line. He frequently lectured upon religious subjects, and introduced the custom of placing a text from the Bible at the head of the editorial column of his paper. In personal appearance Colonel Shepard was rather above the medium height, well built, and of dignified carriage. His expression and manner were pleasant and genial.

Hopkins J. Hanford.

Unlike many young men reared in idleness and becoming worse than worthless, the subject of this sketch was born, fortunately for him, of parents who made their living by farming. Being reared on a farm, he acquired a vigorous constitution, and after receiving such primary training as the facilities of his birthplace afforded in the public schools of his native county (Huron, Ohio), he acquired a substantial business education, and henceforth devoted himself assiduously to business in various capacities, such as general agent for the American Transportation Company, export salesman for a lumber company and other important enterprises coming within his scope of observation. At one time he was head clerk of the railway mail service in the Post-Office Department, at another superintendent of the registered letter system, Washington, D. C., and just prior to accepting his present position as cashier in the National Bank of Deposit, New York, was chief clerk of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

It will be seen from the above record that ability, integrity and industry have characterized his career, and as a consequence, he has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and reaped the reward of an honorable and successful business life.

B. G. Bloss

Was born in Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass., on June 2, 1819. At the age of six he removed to Oneida County, N. Y., with his parents, where he attended school, subsequently entering Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y. Being the eldest son and obliged to aid in support of the family, he was not permitted to complete his collegiate education.

He became a farmer in Annsville, Oneida County, N. Y., and continued as such until in 1850 when he moved to Rome, N. Y., where he carried on a general merchandise business for several years.

From Rome he removed to Wisconsin and was in 1857, elected cashier of the City Bank of Beaver Dam.

As a result of the civil war all State banks were obliged to close, and Mr. Bloss, being thrown out of his position, went to New York City, and, entering into a

contract with the New York Life Insurance Company as a general agent, at once made his mark in insurance work. In 1864 he was elected vice-president of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and while with that company originated the non-forfeiting feature,

under which an ordinary life policy becomes non-forfeitable after a given period.

Resigning his position in that company, he accepted the position of general manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, and remained with it until, in 1881, when he was elected president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, being one of its incorporators and its first president.

In religion Mr. Bloss is a Baptist and has been active in that denomination in various ways, also as trustee, and for a number of years treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York.

Successful in his business transactions, Mr. Bloss is now, at the ripe age of seventy-four, in the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of his early labors, and conscious of having lived a consistent, honorable life.

Joseph A. Favre

Was born at Pearlington, Hancock County, Miss., February 21, 1834. He is of French descent on his father's side, and Quaker on his mother's. The Favres are the oldest family in the county of Hancock, the founder of the name in America having been sent to America before the Revolution. This was Captain Simon Favre, of the French army. His mission here was to act as agent for the French government, in the Department of Louisiana, which then embraced so much territory.

Simon Favre married a M'lle Rochon, of a very prominent Louisiana family of ante-bellum days. To this union there were four children born, one of them, Onegin, the father of Mr. J. A. Favre, the subject of our sketch. All the children inherited large numbers of slaves and lands, which were mostly lost during and after the civil war.

Onegin was married in 1830, to Miss Mary Moody, a South Carolinian by birth, of Quaker descent. To this union there were five children born, one of them, Joseph Augustin, of whom we write.

In 1858, Joseph A. Favre was married to Miss Rebecca Anne Toomer, a lady of English descent, her family itself being from South Carolina. To this union there were eight children born.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Favre joined the cavalry formed by the young men of Pearlington, but had not journeyed far before he was honorably discharged on account of a malady which has held him victim since he has been a man, and he is still a sufferer from it.

In 1867, he formed with Mr. John Poitevent, the firm of Poitevent & Favre, and the same was the name of the firm until 1888, when it was made into a stock company, of which Mr. Favre is vice-president. He is vice-president of the East Louisiana Railroad, and is a member of many clubs and charitable institutions.

Nathan K. Atkins, Lynn, Mass.

Was born in Windsor, N. S., and at the age of four years his parents removed to Cambridge, Mass. Receiving a common school education he, at the age of fifteen years, was apprenticed to the glass cutters' trade. In 1862 he went to New York and enlisted in the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. "Highlanders," and served until the end of the war, where he rose from a private to a captain. In 1865 the relic hunters committing acts of vandalism at Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, he was sent with a strong guard to protect the home and remains of the Father of our Country a noteworthy event, as through the war the soldiers of both armies so honored and respected the place that it was never deemed necessary to place a sentinel there before. Returning home after the war, he engaged to act as

agent for the celebrated brewery of G. F. Burkhardt, Boston, Mass., and he located in Lynn, Mass., where, by untiring effort, he has accumulated a modest competency, sufficient to enable him to be assured of a comfortable home for his wife and two interesting boys. Mr. Atkins is a lover of literature and he has written some choice verses, his "Ode to Nature" being classed as a gem by some of the best of literary critics. He is genial and companionable, honest in his dealings, and all in all a man who has the respect of all who know him.

John J. White

Is a native of South Carolina. He was born in Anderson County, April 1, 1830. His father, William Moore White, was born in Ireland in 1803 and came to the United States in his eighteenth year, locating in Charleston, S. C.

In 1828, Mr. White married Miss Elizabeth J. McMurtray, of South Carolina, who died in Madison County in 1847, in the forty-third year of her age. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom John J. is the oldest.

John J. White was eight years old when his parents moved to Mississippi. He received the rudiments of on education in Madison County.

In 1859 Mr. White and his brother, Robert E. White, formed a co-partnership to engage in the saw-mill business near Summit, Pike county, Mississippi. Here they labored for two years with fair success.

Mr. John J. White continued for awhile the business at Summit. He supplied no inconsiderable quantity of timber at this time for Confederate gunboats. In 1862 he closed the mills and enlisted in the Wilson Guards, known afterwards as Company H of the Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiment. He was a lieutenant in his company and participated in the battles at Corinth, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. At the latter place he was captured by the enemy and was taken a prisoner to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. He remained a prisoner until the close of hostilities.

When McComb City, Pike County, was located, Mr. White, having a large body of land one mile south of McComb, moved his mill plant on this land. The saw-mill has a capacity of 60,000 feet per day, the planing-mill 40,000 feet, and six Sturtevant dry kilns are required to season lumber. Two locomotive engines and twenty miles of railroad, composed of iron and steel rails, are necessary to bring timber to the mill.

Mr. White owns 50,000 acres of timber land in Pike and Marion Counties. His operatives have comfortable homes near the mill site, known as Whitestown.

Mr. White was married, in 1870, to Miss Helen E. Tyre, a most estimable lady. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church in McComb. She is domestic, kind and charitable, and has contributed her full share, by her home management, to the general prosperity.

Mr. White is president of the Yellow Pine Lumber Association, and vice-president of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers, two corporations representing vast capital in money and lumber supplies.

J. H. Hinton

Was born in Jefferson, Ga., and is the son of a farmer-planter and slaveholder whom the war made bankrupt. At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Hinton went West, engaging in the business of a common laborer in and about a saw-mill. Quick to learn and ambitious, although without outside assistance, he, by his frugality and perseverance, rose to his present position, that of senior member of the firm of Camp & Hinton, operating one of the most extensive mills in South Mississippi. He was the original founder of the town of Lumberville, is a stockholder and director of the Marion Brick and Tile Company, and has enough of the world's goods to make him independent. Mr. Hinton is another true type of the "self-made" man of which America is justly proud.

David M. Watkins,

Purvis, Miss., was born on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1858, in Smith County, Miss., of poor parentage. His father, William Watkins, was a popular sheriff for twelve years in Smith County. At the outbreak of the civil war was captain, and in 1865 was killed near Resurka, Ga., while he was major under General Hood. At the conclusion of the civil war, David M. was left an orphan about six years old with a widowed mother to support. Perfectly destitute of means and being compelled to work on a small farm for a living, he was denied even old field schools advantages. He devoted twenty-one years of his life on the farm and when twenty-two years old attended the University of Mississippi where he learned something of the sciences and acquired a fair knowledge of the English language. After his return from the University of Mississippi, he spent about four years farming and teaching school and studied law in leisure hours without any preceptor. In December, 1885, he applied and obtained license from Chancellor Graham to practice law and began his profession at Columbia, Marion County, where he built

up a respectable practice and gained a good reputation as a lawyer. He represented Marion County in the lower branch of the Legislature of the State in 1888

and represented the Fourth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Marion, Covington, Simpson and Pearl River in the Senate of 1892. He now practices law in the town of Purvis.

Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. D.,

Is an honored graduate of Scio College, Ohio, and Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He began early in life the work of the ministry, as a member of the East Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he had large success, filling some of the leading charges of the conference. For the past seven years he has been one of the field agents of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having charge of the sixteen Southern States, He is an enthusiastic worker and in touch with the best Sunday School methods of the present day. In 1883 he made an extensive trip abroad, one of the results of which was the writing of a popular book of travel, "Over the Sea and What I Saw," which has had a wide sale. During the present year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. During the past eight years Dr. Davidson has made a grand reputation in Chautauqua work. He has lectured at nearly every Chautauqua Assembly in the United States, being recalled to the same place again and again. He has, besides, shown great skill in Chautauqua management. He has had charge as Superintendent of Instruction of the Assemblies at Mathmedi, Minn.; Beatrice, Neb.; Mountain Lake Park, Md.; Lexington, Ky., and De Funiak Springs, Fla. The success at each has been phenomenal. As a preacher, a writer, a lecturer, a leader of men, Dr. Davidson has few peers. His versatility, affability, tact and unbounded enthusiasm render him a valuable and much sought after Chautauqua manager. He is still under forty and unquestionably has a brilliant future to be added to his brilliant past.

William M. Marine,

A resident of Harford County, Md., was born August 25, 1843, in Sharptown, Somerset County, Md. His father was the late Fletcher E. Marine, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and a Baltimore merchant. His ancestors, on the paternal side, settled in Dorchester County, Md., about 1675. His mother, Hettie Elenor Knowles, was the daughter of Mr. William Knowles, whose ancestors were early settlers in Sussex County, Del. William Mathew Marine first attended a public school in Vienna, until the removal of his parents to Baltimore, in the year 1854, when he was sent to a private institution kept by Thomas Gale. From here he entered Irving College, at Manchester, Md., receiving the finishing touches to an excellent education at the Cumberland Valley Institute, in 1859, at Mechanicsburg, Pa. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of law under the late Thomas Yates Walsh, and was, on the tenth of September, 1864, admitted to practice in the Superior Court of Baltimore City. From that date to March, 1890, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, being chiefly engaged therein as a trial lawyer. He married Harriet P., a daughter of the late Richard D. Halls of Prince George's County, on the nineteenth of November, 1871. They have had seven children—four girls and three boys, five of whom are living. He was one of the board of standing commissioners to take testimony in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, during 1866 and 1867. He was corporate attorney for Ellicott City and of Havre de Grace, and counsel to the sheriff of Baltimore, from 1884 to 1886. He has been an active, life-long Republican, having figured very prominently in the State and National conventions of his party, and on the stump earned a reputation for effective oratory. He has been a candidate for the Legislature,

Congress, on the Electoral ticket, for clerk of the Court of Appeals and State's Attorney for his county—the standard bearer of forlorn hopes in each instance.

President Harrison, on the expiration of ex-United States Senator James B. Groome's administration as Collector of the Port at Baltimore, nominated, and the Senate promptly confirmed, Mr. Marine as Mr. Groome's successor, which office he now holds. Mr. Marine has a fondness for literature and literary people. He has written a great deal of fugitive verse and prose ; a series of letters, some forty in number, on his observations in Europe were contributed to the *Baltimorean*, by him during his visit there in 1886. He is engaged in finishing an historical account of the British in Maryland during the war of 1812, which is nearly ready for the press.

Henry Hebing

Was born in Germany, November 24, 1834, came to this country with his parents July, 1846, and has since resided in the City of Rochester, N. Y.; received an academic education; entered the hardware business in 1855 as a clerk, and for the last thirty years conducted the same business and at the same old stand as sole proprietor. Became interested in politics at the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was elected an alderman in 1861 and again in 1863 and 1879; was appointed collector of canal tolls in 1880; an alternate delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888; represented the Thirtieth Congressional District in the Electoral College in 1888; was appointed collector of customs on August 5, 1889, in which position he has given entire satisfaction to the administration, and to the importers and others with whom he has had dealings.

Hon. C. F. Johnson,

Collector of Customs for the District of Duluth, Minn., was born in Sweden, April 18, 1843, and emigrated with his parents to Chicago in 1853. The family moved to St. Paul, Minn., in the spring of 1855. In 1869 he went to New York and worked in George W. Alexander's bindery in the old Caxton Building until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves) and served to the end of the regiment's term of two years. Was twice shot in action ; first, at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862, and afterwards in the battle of Antietem. After discharge, went west and engaged in the bookselling and stationery trade. In 1869 he married Miss Minnie Sherry, daughter of Thomas Sherry, a prominent business man of Chicago in the fifties. He moved to Duluth, Minn , in 1870, where he was city comptroller for five years and deputy collector of customs for as many more. Resigned this position to engage in the bookbinding, bookselling and

printing business, publishing the first daily market report of the Duluth Board of Trade and a weekly trade paper, *The Journal of Commerce*. Sold out business in 1888 and was appointed collector of customs in 1890 by President Harrison.

Thomas Brent Johnston,

Collector of Port, Charleston, S. C., was born in Ireland in 1839, and came to America in 1852, landing at Boston, Mass. In 1861, he enlisted in the famous Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, and served three months ; re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Massachusetts and was commissioned first lieutenant; promoted to the rank of captain, and was afterwards, by President Johnson, brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service at Port Hudson, La., and Cedar Creek, Va. He was severely wounded at Cedar Creek, October, 1864. After the surrender of General Lee, Major Johnston was assigned to provost duty in South Carolina. His command was mustered out of service in New York on July 6, 1866. Major Johnston then returned to South Carolina, locating in Sumter County, where he engaged in planting and merchandising. Was appointed postmaster for the city of Sumter in 1870, but resigned in

1872, when he was elected a member of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1874 and 1876. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1876, 1880 and 1888; was appointed collector of Port of Charleston by President Arthur, and removed by President Cleveland in 1885, and reappointed by President Harrison in 1890. Major Johnston is highly esteemed by the community as an honorable and successful merchant and faithful public servant and gives undoubted satisfaction to the Federal government as a reliable and honorable representative in the important department of which he is chief.

Hon. Ezra Brewster Bailey,

A native of the town of Franklin, Conn., was born in 1841. He is of sturdy New England stock, his early ancestry through both branches representing prominent families of both the revolutionary and puritanic periods in our country's history.

Mr. Bailey's early life in Franklin was spent on the ancestral farm. In 1861, Mr. Bailey was in his minority, but his patriotic impulse impelled him to enlist in defence of the Union. In 1873, upon the organization of the firm of E. Horton & Son, of Windsor Locks, under the corporate name of The E. Horton and Son Company, manufacturers of the celebrated "Horton Lathe Chuck," he became its secretary and treasurer. In 1880, he was made manager of the E. Horton and Son Company, since which time he has controlled it. He is also president and director, as well as an incorporator, of the Windsor Locks Electric Lighting Company; is a director of the Windsor Locks Saving Bank; also in the Connecticut River Company; a director in the Dwight Slate Machine Company, of Hartford; director and one of the incorporators and prominent promoters of the Windsor Locks Water Company, and a director of the J. R. Montgomery Company, manufacturers of warps and fancy yarns. In politics, Mr. Bailey is an ardent and active Republican, and as such has been elected to various positions of public trust. He has been elected to the Legislature twice, in 1879 and in 1882; although his district is heavily Democratic, Mr. Bailey was elected by a handsome majority. He was elected State Senator in 1887, running ahead of his ticket in seven towns of his district; was appointed United States Collector of Customs for the Port of Hartford in 1890.

Mr. Bailey is an excellent representative Connecticut citizen, and always equal to his opportunity. He has been successful in his undertakings, and occupies an important and influential position in the community. Mr. Bailey was married, in 1871, to Miss Katie E. Horton, of Windsor Locks, daughter of Eli Horton, the inventor of the lathe chuck which bears his name.

William H. Alexander,

Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Neb., was born in Lisbon, Conn., in 1849. His great grandfather, James Alexander, was one of a company of Ulster Presbyterians, who came to America in 1719, bringing the mingled blood of Covenanter and Puritan. When thirteen years of age he had finished the studies provided in the public school, and immediately took up advanced courses at Yale. Legal study having been interrupted by his father's ill health and causes resulting therefrom, he began the work of teaching. After three years of successful service, he left New England in 1871 for the West, traveled nearly eight years over thirteen western States as superintendent of agencies for a large organ company, managed an extensive furniture house in Lincoln, Neb., three years, and came to Omaha in January, 1883.

Mr. Alexander was a member of the first Omaha Council under a metropolitan charter, and made an enviable record. He has always been a recognized force in religious, political and educational matters. He has contributed largely to public journals upon the tariff, historical sketches and industrial articles, all of which bear evidence of careful thought and deep study. In January, 1890, he was appointed surveyor of customs for the district by President Harrison. In November, 1891, Mr. Alexander was appointed disbursing agent for the government on the million-dollar custom house and post-office now being constructed in Omaha.

Henry de B. Clay,

Collector of Customs, Newport News, Va., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1843, and graduated in 1860 at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; was appointed May 14, 1861, a captain in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, while still under eighteen years of age, thus it is possible that he was the youngest captain ever commissioned by the President; he served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; after the war accompanied his regiment to the frontier and served in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory; was transferred as senior captain to the Twenty-third United States Infantry, in 1866; in May, 1870, went abroad and made an extended tour through Europe examining into the organization and

discipline of the armies of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy; was present at the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan; resigned from the army November 20, 1870, and in 1872 removed to Jamestown, Va., where he engaged in farming, from which he was called to organize and, as colonel, to command the Centennial Guards, a semi-military police of 1200 men, at the International Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876; was appointed assistant superintendent of the New York House of Refuge in 1876; resigned therefrom March, 1879 and returned to Virginia so as to give personal attention to his farming interests; in 1882 was appointed by the Governor a member of the board of managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of the State, at Williamsburg, and the following year was

elected its president; in April, 1883, was appointed collector of customs at Newport News, which position he held until September, 1885; in 1885, and again in 1886, he was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; in April, 1891, was elected by a State convention as president of the State League of Republican Clubs of Virginia; in May, 1887, was elected by the people as clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Warwick County, for the term of six years, resigning in July, 1889, to accept collectorship of customs; was confirmed by the Senate as collector of Customs at Newport News, January 20, 1890; is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is a member of various Masonic bodies and of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Henry J. Ritchie,

Collector of Customs for the District of St. Augustine, Fla., was born in the Province of Quebec, February 11, 1865. Before he was five years of age, his parents removed to Lowell, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools, being a high school pupil at the age of fourteen. After a few years' experience in a counting room, he, at the age of seventeen, went to Florida, where he has since resided. He had great success as a cultivator of oranges, but having an aptitude for mechanics, he mastered the builders' trade which, in connection with his large real estate business, keeps him a very busy man. By popular election, he was chosen city assessor of St. Augustine in 1888 and in April, 1890, was appointed by President Harrison to his present position, being at the time of his appointment the youngest collector of customs in the service. Mr.

Ritchie is also custodian of the Government Building and commissioner of deeds for Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Ross Guffin,

Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo., was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1837, and has been a resident of Missouri since 1866. His father, George Guffin, was a farmer, and the boy was brought up to do all kinds of farm labor. In 1852 he took the premium at the county fair and received a diploma as the best plow-boy in his county under the age of sixteen years. In 1853 he entered an academy and fitted for college and in 1857 was admitted to Antioch College then under the presidency of Hon. Horace Mann. After Mr. Mann's death he went to the N. W. C. (now Butler) University, near Indianapolis, Ind., where he graduated in 1860. In 1861 he graduated from the law school of Harvard University, and soon thereafter volunteered as a private soldier in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers. He was soon made first lieutenant and then captain and served over three years in the army, being nearly all the time on staff duty. In 1862 he was the choice of the majority of the line officers of his regiment for major, but was not commissioned. He served with the Army of the Tennessee. He commenced the practice of the law in 1865 and has since continued therein, until assuming his present office, December 2, 1889. In 1882 he was Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri

under Major William Warner, and succeeded Major Warner as such United States attorney on the latter's election to Congress in 1884. He continued as United States attorney until May, 1885. Mr. Guffin's Customs District embraces Southwestern Missouri and the State of Kansas, and he gives his entire time to the duties of his office.

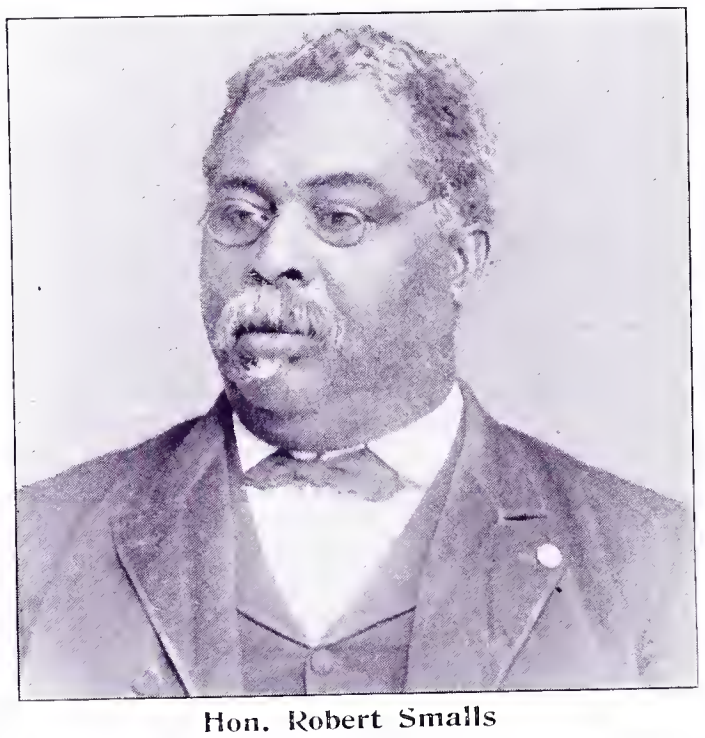
Oren Metcalfe

Was born in Hartford County, Conn., the youngest of twelve children born to Thomas and Sybil Chapin Metcalfe, January 28, 1810. At the age of ten years, his father moved the family west and settled in the town of Chardon, O., 1820; lived on a farm there for six years. In 1826, Oren became clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained four years. In 1830, went to Natchez, Miss., and accepted a situation as a bookkeeper in a New Orleans and Natchez commission house. In May, 1831, returned to Chardon, O., resuming his former place of business, but decided to return to Natchez in the spring of 1833. For twenty years continued the merchandising and planting business. Was united in marriage with Zuleika Lyons, daughter of Joseph B. and Aurora Cox Lyons, in the spring of 1838. Twelve children were born (a family characteristic), five now living, three sons and two daughters, the eldest son now being in Seattle, Wash., practicing law; he was the first Attorney-General of Washington Territory (James B. Metcalfe). In 1850, Oren was elected a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson College, the oldest chartered institution of learning in Mississippi. In 1854, was elected treasurer of Jefferson College, which office he has held continuously to the present time. A member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years and ruling elder for forty years. Elected sheriff of Adams County in 1853, held the office about thirteen years, the last year by appointment of the Provisional Governor, Wm. L. Sharky. Since then he has followed the insurance agency business.

Colonel John H. Deveaux

Is a native of Savannah, Ga., where he received his education from a private tutor just before the late war. When General Sherman occupied Savannah in his famous march through Georgia to the sea, Deveaux was made chief issuing clerk in the commissary department, and was afterward clerk to the board of registration during the reconstruction period. He was appointed a clerk in the Custom House at Savannah in 1870, and served until Mr. Cleveland's administration, at which time he was auditor, when he resigned and engaged in journalism as editor of the Savannah *Tribune*. He was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Georgia, 1870–80; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, at Chicago in 1888, and Minneapolis in 1892, and for the past eight years has been secretary of the Republican State

Central Committee. He was grand master of Masons of his State for ten years from 1874. Colonel Deveaux is the present commander of the First Battalion of Georgia Volunteers, colored. He was appointed collector of customs at Brunswick, Ga., by President Harrison in 1889.



Hon. Robert Smalls

Was born at Beaufort, S. C., April 3, 1839. Being a slave he was debarred from attending school, but educated himself with such limited advantages as he could secure. He removed to Charleston in 1851, worked as a rigger, and led a sea-faring life; in 1868 was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and also a member of the House of Representatives and to the State Senate, and re-elected to the Senate in 1872; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of the South Carolina Colored State Militia in 1873, afterward appointed brigadier-general of Second Brigade, subsequently appointed major-general of Second Division South Carolina State Colored Militia, which office he held until the re-organization of the militia in 1877; was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, re-elected to

the Forty-fifth Congress and defeated as a candidate for the Forty-sixth Congress; was elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican; was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1872, in '76, in '84 and in '88; was appointed collector of customs for the District of Beaufort, S. C., by President Harrison and took control of the office on July 1, 1889. During the war between the States Mr. Smalls was the hero of several exploits, notably that of the capture of the rebel steamer *Planter*, in May, 1862, which he conducted down Charleston Harbor and surrendered with all its stores to the Federal fleet. He was pilot on the monitor Keokuk in the memorable attack on Fort Sumter on the seventh of April, 1863, which ended in the destruction of that vessel. He was promoted to a full captaincy by General Gilmore for bravery and gallant conduct in the face of the enemy.

Hon. Edward A. Noonan

Was born about forty years ago in Reading, Pa., and learned, in his youth, the trade of a machinist. He subsequently studied law, and after taking a full course of legal instruction in the law school of Albany, N. Y., was admitted to the bar of that State. He started in practice at his home in Reading, in the office of Moses Becker, Esq., a prominent lawyer. In 1875 Mr. Becker came to the city of St. Louis bringing Mr. Noonan, then a young man, with him to embark in the practice of their profession in the City of St. Louis. Almost upon his arrival he entered into the field of politics, and was, within a short time, a candidate for the position of assistant circuit attorney, to which position he was nominated by the Democratic convention, held at that time, and was elected by a handsome majority. At the conclusion of his four-year term, Mr. Noonan was again renominated and re-elected. Two years thereafter he was nominated for the position of judge of the Court of Criminal Correction, and received a larger vote than both his opponents combined, and was the only man on the Democratic ticket elected. Two years later he sought the nomination of mayor at the hands of the Democratic convention. He received the largest vote at the convention, but after balloting for two days he was defeated by the joint vote of his competitors uniting against him. At the conclusion of his four-year term as judge of the Court of Criminal Correction he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention and re-elected, receiving the largest vote upon the ticket. Two years thereafter he was again a candidate for mayor and although the city had gone Republican by some ten thousand votes a few months previous, he was elected by a majority of about two thousand votes. During his career as mayor the city has had an unexampled progress. In the judgment of all liberal men Mr. Noonan was the best mayor the city of St. Louis has ever had. His term ended, he has retired, and is now again practicing his profession in handsome offices in the Wainwright Building in St. Louis.

In 1878 he married Miss Maggie Brennan of St. Louis. The union was blessed by two daughters and one son.

Horace Kephart, St. Louis, Mo.,

Was born in East Salem, Pa., September 8, 1862. He is lineally descended from Nicholas Kephart, a Swiss, who emigrated to Pennsylvania shortly after the French and Indian war. At the age of sixteen, Horace Kephart was graduated from Lebanon Valley College (A. M., 1882). After a year of post-graduate study in Boston, and some experience as a backwoods school teacher, he entered Cornell University, and took advanced work in history and political science. Here he became interested in library work and served four years as an assistant in the university library. In the winter of 1884 he went abroad and spent the ensuing year in Florence preparing a bibliography of Petrarch, under the direction of Willard Fiske. Returning to America in 1886, he was for a short time employed in the library of Rutger's College, and later in that of Yale University, where he remined four years. In 1890 he was appointed librarian of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis. He is a contributor to various magazines, mostly on bibliographical and historical topics, and is at present collecting material for several exhaustive historical works.

Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, Governor of Maine.

Governor Henry B. Cleaves was born in Bridgton in 1840, and educated in the common schools of his native town and at Bridgton Academy. He enlisted in the summer of 1862, as a private soldier in Company B, Twenty-third Maine Volunteers, and served during his first enlistment at Poolesville, on the Potomac, and at Harper's Ferry, and was promoted to the position of orderly sergeant of Company B. Having been mustered out at the expiration of his time of service, Sergeant Cleaves immediately re-enlisted for three years under General Francis Fessenden, who was recruiting a veteran regiment for active service in the South. Lieutenant Cleaves during his latter enlistment served a portion of the time in the Department of the Gulf, participating in various

engagements under General Banks on the Red River expedition. At the close of the campaign in Louisiana the regiment was ordered to Virginia and Lieutenant Cleaves served during the remainder of the war in the Army of the Potomac and under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. When mustered out of service at the close of the war he returned to his home in Bridgton, and in January, 1868, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar the following September. He removed to Portland and formed a law partnership with his brother, Judge Nathan Cleaves.

Governor Cleaves was a member of the Legislature from Portland in 1876 and 1877, and was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was elected city solicitor of Portland in 1877, and during his two years of office tried many important cases for the city. He was made Attorney-General of the State in 1880, and was twice re-elected.

Governor Cleaves is a prominent member of the Grand Army and the Maine State Veteran Association. In the practice of his profession and in matters of charity he has always shown great friendship for old soldiers. He has always been a Republican, and was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, at the State convention held in Portland, in June, 1892. He was elected in September and inaugurated as Governor of the State on the fifth day of January last. He came to the position with a large experience in public affairs and is giving the people of the State a most excellent administration.

Frederick Morgan Crunden, St. Louis, Mo.,

Is the librarian and secretary of the St. Louis Public Library. He was born in England, of English parents who, in 1849, when Frederick Morgan Crunden was an infant, migrated to America and settled in St. Louis. In that city Frederick Morgan Crunden attended the public schools, graduating in 1865 from the high school with honors. In 1869 he was graduated from the Washington University with degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts, in 1872. For six months Mr. Crunden taught in the preparatory department of Washington University, and for three years thereafter was principal of a grammar school, which position he resigned to accept that of professor of elocution in the Washington University. In 1877 Mr. Crunden was appointed to his present office, that of librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. In 1889 he was elected president of the American Library Association, an honor well-merited and worthily bestowed. Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, besides his literary labors, is quite active in all social reform movements and is a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association. He was married in June, 1889, to Miss Kate Edwardson, a lady of talent and refinement, who has been to him an invaluable assistant.

Hon. William J. McConnell, Governor of Idaho,

Was born in Commerce, Oakland County, Mich., September, 1839. His parents were born in the North of Ireland and were Protestants in their religion, being members of the Seceder Church. His early life was spent on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools and academies of his State, alternately teaching and attending school after he was sixteen up to the time he was twenty years of age.

In the spring of 1860 he started overland to California, and worked his way through dangers and toil, known only to those who have had similar experience, under similar circumstances, and could have been accomplished only by men of indomitable energy and courage.

Arriving in California, he engaged in mining during the winters of 1860 and '61–2, with indifferent success. From there he started north to the Salmon River mines in May, 1862, and made the voyage from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., on the old Sierra Nevada. In the fall of 1862 the Boise mines were discovered, and in the following spring a large immigration poured into that country, McConnell among them, where he fairly succeeded in the line of agriculture. Having established a reputation for fearlessness in time of danger, he was appointed deputy United States marshal under Alvord, and had many hard hand-to-hand conflicts with the ruffian element of that place. Returning to Oregon in the fall of 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business, and of necessity in politics, remaining till 1887, when he moved to his present home in Moscow, Idaho. Here he took a prominent part in the convention which formed the present Constitution and did all he could to secure the admission of the State into the Union, and was elected one of the first Senators to the United States Senate. Having drawn the short term he remained there only a few years, but took an active interest in all the stirring questions of the day. Mr. McConnell is a type of the self-made American citizen. What he has accomplished he owes to his own energy and determination. He has proved himself a foeman worthy of any champion's steel, whether in debate or otherwise. He is now administering the affairs of State, as Governor, whose term of office will expire in 1895. Doubtless much will be heard of him in the years to come.

Hon. N. O. Murphy

Was born October 14, 1849, in Lincoln county, Me., of revolutionary stock. He moved to Manitowoc County, Wis., in 1856, received common school education in Wisconsin, and taught school there several years before becoming of age. Early following the course of empire, he became essentially a Western man, living west of the Mississippi for twenty-three years. He is in full sympathy with Western enterprise and progress, successful in the field of politics, possessing keen knowledge of men, energetic, and to a large degree self-educated and very popular with the masses. In 1889 he was appointed Secretary of State for Arizona and Governor in 1892. He is now actively engaged in railroad construction and mining, and otherwise promoting enterprises for the development of his State. In politics he is a stalwart Republican.

Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska,

Is a descendant of German ancestry who came to this country many years ago and settled in New York. He

was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1834, in Schohaire County, and like many other youths, after graduating in the public schools became teacher himself at the age of seventeen, continuing to teach in the winter and to be taught in the summer, for several years. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession at Fort Plain, in the same State. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Crounse enlisted at his country's call, and raised a company known as Battery K, First Regiment New York Artillery, and was at once chosen as its captain. In the summer of 1862, he was severely wounded at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, and was compelled on this account to resign and return home the following September, resuming his practice at his former home where he remained till 1864, when he removed to Nebraska and settled at Rulo, Richardson County. Here he immediately interested himself in the affairs of the Territory, and in 1865 was elected to represent that county in the Territorial Legislature. He at once took a prominent part in its proceedings and served on the Judiciary Committee, also upon the special committee appointed to draft the first Constitution for the proposed State. With the adoption of the Constitution in 1866, Mr. Crounse was elected, at the age of thirty-two, as one of the three justices of the first Supreme Court of the new State. In the deliberations of the court he at once took prominence, particularly in those cases demanding an exposition of the provisions of the new Constitution, and of personal rights. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress, and in 1874, again to the Forty-fourth Congress, in both of which he took an active part, and was at all times a champion of the rights of the people. Mr Crounse has served in various other public offices in the State, demonstrating his ability as an efficient public officer and maintaining an unblemished character in all his various positions of honor and trust. He was inaugurated Governor of Nebraska, January 5, 1893.

Hon. Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota,

Was born February 2, 1843, near the city of Bergen, in the southwestern portion of Norway. His ancestors from time immemorial were farmers, owning, in moderate-sized farms, the land they tilled. At the age of three years he lost his father. In 1849, on the fourth day of July, he landed with his mother at Castle Garden, New York. They resided at Chicago, Ill., till the fall of 1850, when they moved to Walworth County, Wis., from whence, in the spring of 1853, they moved to Deerfield, Dane County, in the same State, where his mother still lives, and where Mr. Nelson had his home till he came to this State. He worked on the farm in summer, and attended the district school in the winter till the fall of 1858, when, without any means, through the kindness and assistance of Professors Williams and Cornwall, he was enabled to enter Albion Academy as a student, where he continued with his studies till May, 1861, when he, with a score of boys from the same school, enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, in which he served as a private and noncommissioned officer till the end of July, 1864. It was the first regiment that landed with Butler at New Orleans, May 1, 1862. He was with the regiment in the expedition to Vicksburg in 1863 and the first expedition to the Red River in the spring of 1863. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Bisland and Baton Rouge and in the siege of Port Hudson. At daybreak, on the fourteenth day of June, 1863, within a few yards of the Confederate parapet at Port Hudson, in the great charge of that day, where his regiment headed one of the charging columns, Nelson was wounded—a bullet passing through his thigh—and he remained on the field, under the enemy's breastwork, disabled and helpless, until evening of the same day, when a rebel picket captured him and took him inside the fort, where he remained a prisoner in the hospital till the place surrendered on July 8, 1863. During the last ten days of the siege Nelson, in common with the other inmates of the place, subsisted on mule meat, corn bread of the poorest possible kind and sassafras tea. On his return from the army he again entered Albion Academy and finished his course there in the summer of 1865. In the fall of that year he entered the office of Senator Vilas, at Madison, Wis., as a law student and remained there until he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court for Dane county in the spring of 1867. In the fall of that year, at twenty-four years of age, he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Assembly from the Second District of Dane County and was re-elected in the fall of 1868. While serving as such member he actively aided in the election of Matthew H. Carpenter to the United States Senate. In August, 1871, Mr. Nelson moved to Alexandria, in this State, and in the fall of the same year settled on a farm adjoining the village, on which he has ever since lived and where he still has his home. In 1872, '73 and '74 he was county attorney of Douglas County and in 1875, '76, '77 and '78, he was State Senator for the then Thirty-ninth District, embracing the counties of Douglas, Pope, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone. In 1880 he was chosen elector on the Garfield and Arthur electoral ticket. In 1882, after a most unusual and extraordinary canvass, he was elected a member of Congress in the old Fifth District by a plurality of 4500 votes over Kindred, Independent Republican, and Barnum, Democrat. In 1884 he was re-elected by a majority of 12,000 over Baxter, regular Democrat, and in 1886 he was again re-elected by a majority of 42,698 over Lang, Prohibitionist. He was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University by Governor Hubbard and has ever since held the office and is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Board. Since leaving Congress in March, 1889, Mr. Nelson has practiced law and carried on his farm. Without effort upon his part, and in response to the almost unanimous voice of the rank and file of the party, he was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the Republican State Convention, held in the City of St. Paul on July 29, 1892. In November following he was triumphantly elected by a plurality of 14,720 votes, over D. W. Lawler, the Democratic candidate, after one of the hardest fought political battles in the history of the State.

Hon. Abraham J. Seay, Ex-Governor of Oklahoma Territory,

Was born of poor parents in Amherst county, near Lynchburg, Va., November 28, 1832. His ancestors came to this country from England and settled at Jamestown. He was taken by his parents when three years old to Osage County, Mo., where all the first settlers were quite poor, and lived in log cabins. He was the oldest of eleven children, and at an early age was put at work in helping to clear up and till the land, and so continued until he had attained his majority, when he set out to make his own future, and with spade in hand found employment on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1853–54, which was the first railroad he had ever seen. Having saved money enough to buy a few books, he taught a country school for a few months, and in 1855 became a pupil in Steelville Academy, remaining a short time. About this time his father died, leaving a

dependent family, whose mother and younger brothers and sisters looked to him as their help and guardian. He continued to teach and attend school alternately till 1860, availing himself of whatever spare hours he had evenings and Saturdays in reading. In August of that year he entered as a law student the office of Pomeroy & Seay, in Crawford County, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He had early imbibed the free-soil doctrines of those exciting times, although surrounded almost entirely by those of opposing sentiments. He boldly and unfalteringly espoused the cause of the Union and helped to raise the first Union flag in Crawford County, and under it made his maiden speech for the Union cause. Henceforth his sympathies, his services and his destiny were with the Union army. After having formed a company and enlisted as a private soldier, he was rapidly promoted, and led his men in the first battle in which he ever participated, at Elkhorn, Arkansas. His career for the following four years is intimately linked with the history of the Army of the Tennessee, having the confidence of his superior officers and the love of his fellow soldiers.

Returning to civil life in August, 1865, and resuming the practice of law, he as naturally became the leader of his party as he had been a leader in the army, and was soon placed in official position by his party. He was as courageous and unflinching in his political contests as he had been in facing the bullets and bayonets of the enemies of his country. Having served twelve years as judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Missouri, he retired from the bench with the high esteem of his legal brethren and the love and respect of the entire district, regardless of party affiliations. In the spring of 1890 President Harrison appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma, which position he held until qualified as Governor, February 1, 1892, since which he has delicately and satisfactorily discharged the duties of his office, harmonizing many discordant interests and bringing order out of chaos. The Governor is a strong man, physically, mentally and morally, having the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents. His life has necessarily been one of hard work, with little time for literary pursuits, yet he stands eminent among the well-read members of his profession. Having turned over the State affairs of Oklahoma to his Democratic successor in 1893, he has taken up his abode at Kingfisher, in the Second Judicial District, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life, as he has committed his fortune and future hopes with the future of his adopted State. He owes his success in life to his indomitable will, persistent effort, untiring energy and honest purpose. Of such a record any man may justly feel proud.

Lyman E. Knapp, Governor of Alaska,

Was born at Somerset, Vt., November 6, 1837, and is of the fourth generation, in the direct line of descent, from Captain Joseph Knapp, who commanded a company in Colonel Titcomb's regiment, war of the revolution. His ancestor came from England about 1640, first settling at Brighton, Mass., but soon returning to Taunton, which remained the family home for several generations.

Governor Knapp graduated with honors at Middleburg College in 1862. He enlisted as a private soldier in the volunteer service of the United States directly after graduation, and was made captain of Company I, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, before taking the field. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted and became captain of Company F, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, his regiment joining the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac. In this regiment he served until the close of the war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of his regiment during several important battles. He participated in thirteen of the historic battles of the war and was three times wounded, viz., at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House and at the capture of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. None of the wounds were severe. He was brevetted for gallantry in action on the last-mentioned occasion.

At the close of the war he returned to civil life and gave attention to literary work and the study of law, practicing his profession in the State and United States Courts in his native State, where he was honored in the election to positions of trust in various offices in the legislative, judicial and executive departments, also in important business enterprises.

Governor Knapp was always found on the side of justice and humanity, exerting his influence on the side of morality in various humane and benevolent associations, and of religion in church work.

On the twelfth day of April, 1889, he was appointed Governor of Alaska by President Harrison, and sworn into office on the thirtieth day of the same month, since which time he has held that important position, residing at Sitka. Here he won the hearty approval of the administration, under which he mainly served, and accomplished much in the way of reform and material progress for the territory, and added very materially to the facilities for administering the government.

Hon. James E. Boyd, Ex-Governor of Nebraska,

Was born September 9, 1834, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and immigrated to this country with his father in 1844, who located in the State of Ohio, where he lived till 1856, when he removed to Nebraska, then a Territory, and has been a continuous resident of that State ever since. Here he engaged in the business of a railroad contractor on the Union Pacific Railway, pork packer and cattle raiser, and other enterprises likely to engage the attention of a man of his character. As might be expected in a new State, Mr. Boyd became interested and active in politics, and in 1888 was nominated for the office of Governor and was duly elected, and on the eighth day of January, 1889, was installed as the Governor of the State. On the ground of his having been of alien birth, however, and never having been legally naturalized as a citizen of the United States, the right to his seat as Governor was contested by his predecessor, Governor John M. Thayer, and by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, it was held that such was the case, and on May 5, 1891, he was

removed by order of the court. Believing, however, that his right was without doubt, he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, who, upon a careful examination into all the points at issue, decided in his favor, and on February 8, 1892, he was reinstated into his office, and served the balance of his term, which expired January 13, 1893. Governor Boyd is yet in the prime of life, and has the hearty respect and confidence of all classes of citizens.

Governor Robert J. Reynolds, of Delaware,

Is a native of Smyrna, Del., and is now in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Having been a farmer all his life he takes great interest in all that pertains to the agricultural resources of his State, and has exerted himself to develop the products of her generous soil. He has always been prominent in the politics of his State and taken an active part in her political campaigns. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Governor, and after a very spirited canvass was elected by a handsome majority. The Governor is in the prime of life and seems to have a good prospect of farther political preferment from his admiring constituents.

Hon. Roswell K. Colcord, Governor of Nevada,

Was born twenty-fifth of April, 1839, in the State of Maine, where he received a common school education and afterward emigrated to the West, where he engaged in the mining and milling business. While actively engaged in the prosecution of his own business, he also greatly interested himself in the welfare of his adopted State and took an active interest in its political affairs. His ability as a successful business man, and recognized qualities as a leader in public affairs, recommended him to the public as one suitable to administer the affairs of State, and he was accordingly honored with the nomination and election to the office of Governor, a position he still holds, to the satisfaction of the public at large and with credit to himself.

Ex-Governor Francis P. Fleming

Was born at Panama, in Duval County, Fla., on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1841. His parents were both natives of the State and were intimately associated with its early history, his father having been actively engaged as colonel in the Seminole war.

The facilities for education in Florida being at the time very limited, Governor Fleming's education was by private tutors.

At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in Captain John W. Starke's Company of Florida Volunteers, which was soon after incorporated into the famous Second Florida Regiment, and on the thirteenth day of July, 1863, he left with that regiment for the battle grounds of Virginia. There he rendered manly and faithful service, with his command, in the Army of Northern Virginia, until August, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in Company D. First Florida Cavalry, in the Army of Tennessee, in which capacity he faithfully served until the end of the war, having been engaged in the bloody campaigns which marked the last year of the struggle in Tennessee and North Georgia.

Soon after the termination of the war Captain Fleming entered the law office of E. M. L'Engle, Esq., and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, and shortly after became a member of the law firm of Fleming & Daniel, with which firm he continued to be associated up to the time of its dissolution by the death of its senior members, earning for himself not only a reputation in his own locality, but throughout the State, as an able advocate and a reliable counsellor. While devoting himself to the practice of his profession he always manifested a profound interest in the welfare of the State. His loyalty and devotion to the interests of Florida have made for him hosts of friends among all political parties.

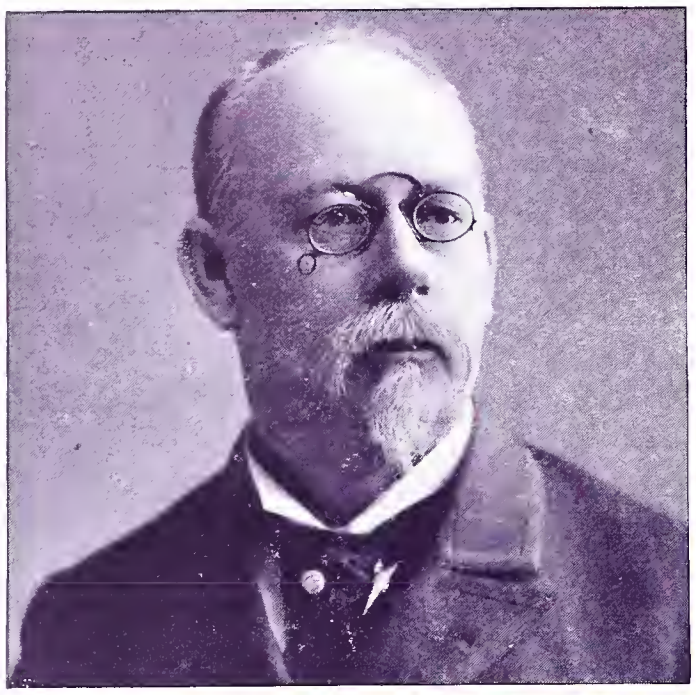
The splendid and successful campaign he made in 1888 as a candidate for Governor of Florida, under the most trying circumstances, when an epidemic of yellow

fever prevailed in various parts of the State, will long be remembered.

After receiving a handsome majority, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office with imposing and appropriate ceremonies on January 8, 1889.

One of his first acts, after being seated in the Governor's chair, was the calling of a special session of the Legislature, in order to establish a State Board of Health, the need of which was sorely felt in the summer and fall of 1888.

Governor Fleming is a man of dignified and commanding presence, an able lawyer, a deep thinker, a logical writer and a fluent speaker.



Hon. George W. Peck, Governor of Wisconsin,

Is the second Democratic Executive that Wisconsin has had in the last quarter of a century. The State has since then had a line of very distinguished Republican Governors, ending with Uncle Jerry Rusk, ex-Secretary of Agriculture. Governor Peck was fortunate in receiving the Democratic nomination at a time when there was great uncertainty regarding the tariff issue and when the Bennett-school law was meeting the fiercest opposition. These two questions gave the State to the Democracy. Governor Peck is too warm-hearted to step on anybody's toes in the social or business walks of life, but he is by no means an idle theorist in politics. He is a consistent Democrat, in full accord with the party in the Northwest.

George W. Peck will be more generally and popularly known as a humorous writer than a politician. He is unique as an editor. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country.

Hon. A. B. Fleming, Ex-Governor of West Virginia,

Was born on his father's farm, near Fairmont, W. Va., October 15, 1839, and until his twentieth year worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter. In 1859 he became a law student at the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1862, beginning practice at Farmont, in West Virginia, where he has spent most of his life. He has served the State in various offices, as attorney, legislator, judge and Governor, in all of which proving himself to be a man of clear judgment, progressive ideas, and a recognized leader, not only in the business interests of his locality and State, but in politics likewise. As a judge he commanded the respect and confidence of the people in a marked degree, and before the expiration of his term of service, was nominated by his party for Governor by a practically unanimous vote, the functions of which office he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner. Perhaps no man in the State has done so much as himself to develop the resources and promote its business interests. He has probably done more to call the attention of outside capitalists to the value of West Virginia's resources, and in the establishment of great industries than all the other Executives combined who preceded him. In fact Governor Fleming has in some way been identified as a leading spirit in almost every enterprise in this section that has enlisted capital and promoted industry.

J. S. Hogg, Governor of Texas,

Was born at Rusk, Cherokee County, Texas, on the twenty-fourth of March, 1851. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having settled first in Virginia, whence the family moved to the Carolinas, to Georgia, Alabama, and finally to Texas.

Young Hogg was left an orphan at the age of twelve years. He earned his own living, educated himself, and made his own way in life from boyhood. He obtained most of his schooling at Rusk, and gained much in the line of practical education in the printing office which he entered at the age of seventeen. He became an editor and established papers of his own which he ran successfully.

Moving to Tyler he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874.

He was chosen justice of the peace, then county attorney in that county, and afterwards district attorney of the Seventh Judicial District for two terms. He was elected Attorney-General of the State in 1886 and again in 1888. He was chosen Governor in 1890, as favoring a railroad commission. He received a majority of 186,000 votes, beating even the usual Democratic record in that line. Governor Hogg is chiefly noted for his advocacy of the rigid enforcement of the laws.

He is genial, good-natured, of magnetic force and pleasing manner.

He is regarded in Texas as the champion of the people against grasping corporations.

Hon. William McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio,

Was born at Niles. Trumbull County, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. His father was an iron manufacturer, and is still living, his age being eighty-five. Young McKinley was educated at the public schools and at the Poland (Mahoning County) Academy. In June, 1861, he

enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. On September 24, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7, 1862, first lieutenant; on July 25, 1864, to captain, and was brevetted major by President Lincoln, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He served on the staff of ex-President Hayes and Major-General George Crook,

and after Crook's capture he served for a time on the staff of Major-General Hancock, and subsequently on the staff of General S. S. Carroll. He was with the Twenty-third in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26, 1856. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio. He had a liking for the military profession, and it was said that but for the advice of his father, he would, at the solicitation of General Carroll, have attached himself to the regular army. He studied law with the Hon. Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, of Mahoning County, and then attended the law school at Albany, N. Y. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the same year, he located in Canton, Stark County, where he soon formed a partnership with Judge Belden. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County in 1869. On January 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a prominent citizen of Canton. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and was continuously in Congress until March, 1891, except part of his fourth term, he being unseated by a Democratic House late in the first session, his seat being given to Mr. Wallace, his competitor. McKinley has been three times "gerrymandered." In 1878, he was placed in a district consisting of the counties of Stark, Wayne, Ashland and Portage, which was Democratic by 1800; but McKinley carried it by 1300. In 1884, he was placed in a district consisting of Stark, Summit, Medina and Wayne, and was elected by over 2000. Under the Price "gerrymander" of 1890, his district was made up of Stark, Wayne, Medina and Holmes, which had given Governor Campbell, the year before, 2900 majority, but on the fullest vote ever polled in the district Mr. McKinley reduced this majority to 303. He received 2500 more votes in the district than had been received by Harrison for President in 1888 in the same district. While in Congress, he served on the Committee of the Revision of Laws, the Judiciary Committee, the Committee of Expenditures of the Post-Office Department, and the Committee on Rules; and when General Garfied was nominated for the Presidency, Mr. McKinley was assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means in his place, and he continued to serve on the last-named committee until the end of his congressional career, being chairman of that committee during the last Congress, and was the author of the famous tariff law which bears his name.

For a number of years he has been the recognized champion of the cardinal Republican principles of Protection. He was delegate-at-large to the National Convention of 1884, and supported Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. He was also delegate-at-large to the National Convention of 1888, when he supported Mr. Sherman. At the latter convention his name was sprung for the Presidential nomination, but in a speech which was characteristic of the man he forbade the use of his name for the reason that he had pledged his loyalty to Sherman. He was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at both conventions.

On June 7, 1891, Major McKinley was unanimously nominated by the Ohio Republicans for Governor; and after one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the history of the State, he was elected by a plurality of 21,511.

At the Ohio Republican State Convention, 1892, Governor McKinley was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis; he was made chairman of the Ohio Delegation, and Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois,

Was born in Prussia in 1848, and came to this country with his parents when a boy, the father settling on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio. At this early date he began to show those studious traits and mental powers that have since raised him to eminence. He worked hard and studied his books in his few leisure moments. He attended the schools when work on the farm was not pressing, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and went to the front, participating in the campaign of Grant that closed the war. Returning home, he spent the next few years alternately teaching school, studying and working as a farm hand. Going to St. Louis, he read law in a desultory way while there, and afterward in the office of Haven & Rea, Savannah, Mo. His industry and faculty for diving to the heart of his subject brought clients, fame and prosperity. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Andrew County, but in October, 1875, he resigned his office, sold his furniture and moved to Chicago. He took little interest in politics for several years, but in 1884 ran for Congress in an overwhelming Republican district, and was defeated by

a reduced Republican majority. In 1886, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated for Superior Judge of Cook County, at that time largely Republican. So perfect was his organization, that, notwithstanding defections from the Democratic party and quarrels within the ranks, he was elected by a large majority, the laboring men being especially active in his interest. A multiplicity of private interests compelled him to resign his place on the bench in August, 1891.

In April, 1892, he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of Governor, and, contrary to the expectation of all but himself and a few personal friends, was elected by a large majority, his energy, ability and talent for organization, in a great measure, deciding the contest. He is a business man who applies business principles in the discharge of his official duties, demanding qualifications other than party service.

In business, he has been quite successful, principally by shrewd buying and selling of real estate in Chicago. He is also interested in street railways in various cities.

In 1878 he married Miss Emma Ford, an accomplished lady, who has already become very popular in Springfield society.

Hon. Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland.

Mr. Brown is descended from a line of ancestry distinguished alike for eminent service in the councils of the State and nation, also rendering valuable aid to the country in the revolutionary struggle. He was born August 8, 1848, on "Brown's Inheritance," Carroll county, Md. He has inherited to a large degree the characteristics of his father in his love of agricultural pursuits, stock raising, and public political life, also for his interest in the church of his fathers, the Presbyterian. His early education was received at the Springfield Academy, near the place of his birth, and later in private academies in Baltimore. He began to take an interest in public affairs in his sixteenth year, which has grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength. He first entered upon public life by the acceptance of a clerkship in the State Tobacco Warehouse in 1870. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1877 was again elected to the same office from his native county, and served during two sessions with distinguished ability. After the death of his father and uncle, George Patterson, he was obliged to relinquish his service as a State legislator and devote himself to private business, but was always in close touch with the leaders of his party, serving continuously on State campaign committees. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster at Baltimore, which position he filled with great satisfaction to the government and with marked benefit to the public service of the city. It was during his term of service as postmaster that his fine executive abilities were especially recognized. Although defeated in the contest for nomination to the office of Governor in 1887, he announced his candidacy for the same office in the next campaign, and in 1891 he received the unanimous endorsement of the State convention, and was elected by a majority of over 3000 ballots, and on January 13, 1892, was duly inaugurated Governor.

Governor Brown is thoroughly Democratic in his sentiments, and devotes himself to the various duties of his office with the same care which marked his public life in other positions and in the care of his own private affairs. Genial in his disposition, he has many warm friends and admirers outside the lines of his political associations.

Hon. William E. Russell, Governor of Massachusetts,

Is a member of the well-known Boston law firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, the firm consisting of father and four sons. Mr. Russell was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 6, 1857, where he still resides. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city, where he graduated with marked honors; he graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and later from the law school of Boston University, at the head of his class, receiving the first degree of Bachelor of Laws granted by that university, after which he entered his father's office.

Governor Russell was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880, and has since risen rapidly in his profession, ranking to-day among the foremost members of the bar. His native city did not forget its son. He entered public life in 1882 in the service of his native city, and so continued until 1888, when, having served the City of Cambridge for seven consecutive years, he decided to rest for a while; but the period of rest was of short duration. His party, recognizing his wonderful abilities, nominated him in 1888 for the highest position in the gift of the State, and he was defeated by Governor Ames by a plurality of 28,069. His party again nominated him in 1889, and he was again defeated by Governor Brackett by 6775 votes, a decided gain from the previous year in his favor. He was again nominated for Governor in 1890, and after one of the warmest political campaigns ever known in the State of Massachusetts, he was

elected by a very handsome plurality, defeating Governor Brackett, the Republican candidate, by 8953 votes, a remarkable and steady gain, especially when it is considered that the State of Massachusetts has usually given from 10,000 to 30,000 Republican majority. He was re-elected in 1891 and 1892 by large majorities, and is talked of as the next Democratic candidate for President.

Governor Russell has given very good satisfaction during his administration. He is a favorite with all who know him, a ready, able speaker, and is very pronounced on the issues of the tariff, which he expounds clearly and in a very favorable manner.

Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey

Was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1844. Governor Humphrey's family was of New England stock, his father being a man of more than average ability and widely known and respected in the early history of Ohio. Governor Humphrey's educational advantages consisted of a common school course until he was seventeen years of age, when he volunteered and entered the army as a member of Company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry. The Seventy-sixth Ohio became famous, and after the war gave to the country Judge William B. Woods, of the United States Supreme Court; Willard Warner, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, and General Charles R. Woods, of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Governor Humphrey was promoted to first lieutenant, acted as adjutant of his regiment, and later commanded his company for two years before he was of age. Although thus early honored, his soldier life was by no means an easy one. Beside the usual privations of the soldier, he participated in the hard-fought battles of Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Chicasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Sherman's march to the sea. He was twice wounded, though never absent from his command during four years' service. After leaving the army he completed his education at Mount Union College and Ann Arbor University, graduating from the law department of the latter, from whence he returned to Ohio, was admitted to the bar and removed to Shelby County, Missouri. Here he practiced law a short time, removed to Independence, Kansas. Governor Humphrey here met with that appreciation and success certain to be commanded by a man of his sterling worth. A large legal practice which he has enjoyed with unremitting success accumulated on his hands. Always a consistent Republican and endowed by nature with a fine presence and perfect command of language, he soon became a leader of his party in Kansas. He was elected to the lower House of the Legislature; served one term in the State Senate; was twice Lieutenant-Governor; in 1888 was elected Governor and in 1890 was re-elected.

In person Governor Humphrey is a man of fine appearance and pleasing address. Mentally he is a man of quick perception, studious habits and ready in debate. Socially he is a genial companion, absolutely temperate, and devoted to his family and friends.

Hon. Carroll S. Page, Ex-Governor of Vermont,

Was born at Westfield, Vt., January 10, 1843. He was educated in the academies of Morrisville and Hyde Park, and engaged in business near his native town. By industry, economy and close attention to business, he has become one of the representative business men of his State, being the president of several banking institutions, lumber companies, and the reputed largest dealer in calf skins on this continent, if not in the world. He has also been honored by his fellow citizens by election to represent them in the State Legislature, and to important offices of trust in various capacities, as well as chairman of the Republican State Committee for many years. As a crowning act of appreciation he was elected Governor of his native State in 1890, and discharged the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and great satisfaction to the people of all political shades. Governor Page is still in the prime of life and enjoys the confidence and high esteem of the people throughout the State.

Hon. David Rowland Francis

Was born in Richmond, Madison County, Ky., October 1, 1850. He attended the village schools in his native town until fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He graduated at the latter institution in June, 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following August he became connected with the commission house of Shryock & Rowland, in the city of St. Louis, and continued in the employ of that firm until May 1, 1877, when he began the grain business on his own account in the city of St. Louis. He is still engaged in that business, being president of the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company. He is also largely interested in a number of business enterprises in St. Louis, and is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the State. He

was Mayor of St. Louis from April, 1885, to January, 1889, and elected Governor of Missouri in November, 1888, and served from January, 1889, to January, 1893. His administration of the affairs of the city of St. Louis as mayor was characterized by business methods which gave to the city a new impetus of progress. As Governor, he was ever active in developing the resources of the State and in making known to the outside world the advantages and possibilities of that great Commonwealth. Material reductions in taxation were effected

by him as mayor, and also as Governor. He advocated the endowment of the State University and succeeded in inducing the Legislature to devote to that purpose the direct tax refunded to the State by the Federal Government amounting to $650,000. He also induced the Legislature to make liberal appropriation for a State exhibit at the World's Fair. In all respects Governor Francis is a public-spirited citizen, having the interests of the people at heart as well as desiring to advance the welfare of the State.

John Willock Noble,

Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831. He obtained an academic education in Miami and Yale universities and studied law in the office of Stanbery & Noble, of Cincinnati. He began practice in St. Louis, but subsequently removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he attained high rank in his profession. When the war for the Union came on he entered the ranks as a soldier in the Third Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted, successively, to adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was brevetted brigadier-general for distinguished and meritorious service in the field. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge, the surrender of Vicksburg, the battle of Tupelo, the storming of Selma, the capture of Columbus, Ga., and upon the great raids under General James H. Wilson. He was judge advocate of the Army of the Southwest and of the Department of Missouri, under Curtis, in 1862–3. When his old friend, Stanbery, was Attorney-General, he accepted the appointment of United States Attorney for Eastern Missouri. Other than this he has held no public office since the war except the one lately held as above stated. He has been given the degree of Doctor of Laws by both Miami and Yale universities. He is now practicing his profession of law at St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. William M. Fishback, Governor of Arkansas,

Was born in Jefferson, Culpeper County, Va., November 5, 1831. Was educated at the University of Virginia. Read law in Richmond, and emigrated to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1858, where he now lives. On a visit to Illinois, in 1858, he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who took a fancy to him and employed him to go over the State of Illinois on legal business for his firm.

In 1861 he was elected from the County of Sebastian as an Union man to the convention which seceded from the State.

After the State had been recognized under the proclamation of President Lincoln, Mr. Fishback was called upon to write most of the Constitution of 1864, sometimes called the "Fishback Constitution." As he did not believe it would be safe to confer suffrage upon such a large mass of illiterates, he refused to strike out the word white and was therefore not seated as Senator.

In 1865 he was appointed treasury agent for Arkansas, but refused to accept until told that by so doing he could save the people of South Arkansas many millions of money.

In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed the present Constitution, and in 1876, 1877 and 1884 served as a member of the Legislature of the State.

He is the author of what is known as the "Fishback" amendment to the Constitution of Arkansas, by which the Legislature is forbidden ever to pay certain fraudulent bonds of the State issued during reconstruction.

During the summer of 1892 he made no canvass for the nomination for Governor, but the people took up his case, and he received 540 votes out of 628 in the nominating convention. His plurality at the polls was larger than any other Governor has received since reconstruction times.

Immediately after his election he was urged by the National Democratic Committee to go to Indiana and New York to make speeches in those States in the interest of the Democratic party.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.,

Is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Westminster, in that State, August 8, 1839. His ancestors came to this country in 1662, from Swansea, Wales, and were among the earliest settlers and explorers of New England, and were also numbered with the soldiers and patriots who fought for the freedom of our country in the revolutionary war, and later in that of 1812. He received his education in the public schools, by private tutor, in the Westminster Academy, and the Commercial

College of Boston. When a young man he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, Mass. He inherited the spirit of a soldier. In 1860, he joined Salanack's famous independent corps of cadets and became very expert in military tactics. In 1861, he raised a company of volunteers, devoting all the property he possessed, and borrowed some $2500 and devoted it to promote and aid that patriotic object, and offered his services to his country.

He entered the service at the age of twenty-one as captain of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and served until after the close of that great war in the volunteer service as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, as a brigadier-general and as a major-general. He received the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864, "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Va." On August 25, 1864, he was brevetted a major-general of volunteers for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va." He was brevetted brigadier-general United States Army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.," and major-general for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va."

He took part in many hard-fought battles of the war and commanded the largest division of the Army of the Potomac at one time. At the age of twenty-five was in command of the Second Army Corps, numbering 25,000 men. He was engaged in the battles of the Peninsula before Richmond, at Antietam, and in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, until the surrender of Lee, at Appomatox Court House. He was mentioned for distinguished services in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Old Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Ream's Station, Richmond, campaigns of 1864, and many other important battles of the war. He was thrice wounded, and at the battle of Chancellorsville was borne from the field with what was supposed to be a mortal wound through the body.

After the close of the war, July 28, 1866, he was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, and was, March 15, 1869, transferred to the Fifth United States Infantry. His service since the war has been scarcely less important. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the United States Army in December, 1889, and major-general in April, 1890.

His services in the western part of the United States have been of inestimable value to the country. The six different Indian campaigns which he has conducted, resulted in complete success and permanent peace. He has been in command of the Department of the Columbia, of Missouri, of Arizona, of California, and the military divisions of the Pacific and Missouri, embracing troops stationed in nearly every part of the country. He has done much to open up for civilization vast sections of the great West, and has the confidence of the settler and the Indian alike, for both respect his integrity and sincerity of purpose, as well as judgment and sense of justice.

He defeated the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches on the Staked Plains of Texas in 1874–1875. In 1876–1877, he subjugated the hostile Sioux and other Indian tribes in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontier, and defeated the tribes led by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Hump, and other prominent and noted chiefs. In December, 1877, after one of the most remarkable forced marches on record, over a distance of 160 miles and a desperate and bloody battle, he captured Chief Joseph and his tribe of Nez Perces Indians, near Bear Paw Mountains in northern Montana. In 1878, he intercepted and captured Chief Elk Horn and his hostile tribe of Bannock Indians near the Yellowstone Park, Montana.

In 1886, he accomplished what seemed an impossible task, that of the subjugation and capture of Geronimo and Natchez, and the band of Apaches that had been a terror to New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico.

For his services on the frontier, he received the thanks of the Legislature of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, and was presented with a gold sword at Tucson, Arizona, in 1887, by the citizens of that Territory.

His last important service was in preventing a serious Indian War, which threatened the peace of the Dakotas and many Western States. By his thorough knowledge of the Indian character, and so disposing his troops as to effectually protect the settlements and prevent the escape of the Indians, he forced several thousand of the most warlike Indians to return to their agencies and surrender, thereby saving life and property.

General Miles is now the third general officer in rank in the United States Army, and is still in the full strength and vigor of manhood.

General Chauncey McKeever,

Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, was born at Baltimore, Md., August 31, 1829, and is at present assistant adjutant-general in the United States Army, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Military History—Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July, 1845, to date of graduation, July 1, 1849; second lieutenant, Third Artillery, twenty-seventh of July, 1850; first lieutenant, Third Artillery, twenty-fourth of December, 1853; brevet captain, assistant adjutant-general, first of July, 1861; captain, assistant adjutant-general, third of August, 1861; major, assistant adjutant-general, seventeenth of July, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general of Third Army Corps, August 20 to December 31, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, assistant adjutant-general, third of March, 1875; colonel, assistant adjutant-general, February 28, 1887.

Battles, etc.—Served in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1849–50; assistant professor of mathematics at Military Academy, August 29, 1851, to September 6, 1855; on frontier duty at San Francisco, Cal., in 1855, and in Indian hostilities on Puget Sound, Wash., 1855–56; Utah expedition, 1858–59; march to Oregon, 1859; instructor of artillery to Major W. T. Sherman's command at Washington, D. C., May 28 to June 12, 1861; battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; action of Oak Grove, June 25, 1862; battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Northern Virginia Campaign, August to September, 1862; battle of Manassas, August 29–30, 1862; defences of Washington, D. C., September to November, 1862.

Brevets—Lieutenant-colonel, September 24, 1864; colonel, March 13, 1865; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Michael R. Morgan

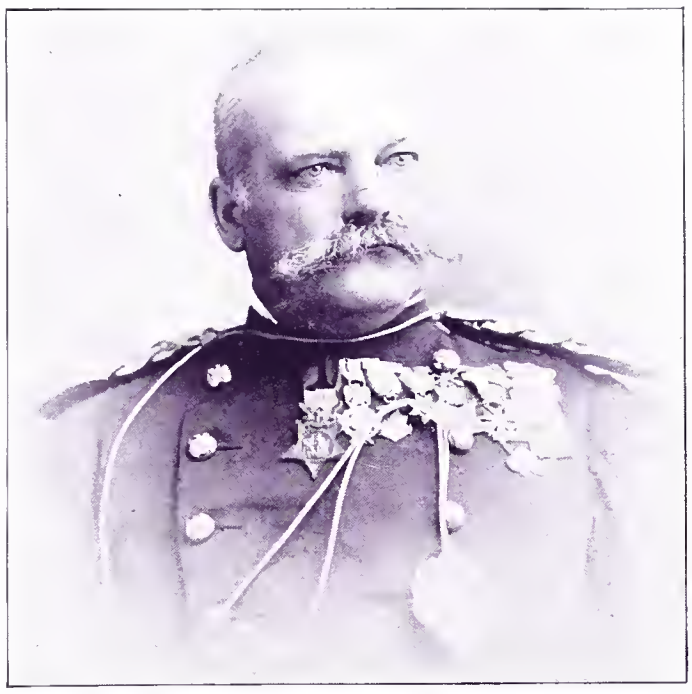
Was born in Nova Scotia; cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1854, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 1, 1854; promoted to rank of first lieutenant, Third Artillery, November 11, 1856; captain in Eleventh Infantry, May 14, 1861; captain commissary of subsistence, August 3, 1861; major commissary of subsistence, November 17, 1865; brevet-major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel to date from July 6, 1864, for distinguished services as chief commissary of subsistence of the armies operating in the campaign of 1864, before Richmond, May 26, 1865; brevet brigadier-general United States Army to date from April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee; during the war served in the Department of the South, Department of Washington, Department of Virginia and North Carolina; announced as chief commissary of subsistence of the armies against Richmond; on the staff of General U. S. Grant, June 16, 1864; announced as chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri, May 28, 1866, and served as such on the staffs of Major-General John Pope,

Major-General W. S. Hancock, Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Smith, Major-General P. H. Sheridan and Major-General J. M. Schofield. It would require several pages of closely printed matter to detail the eventful military career of General Michael R. Morgan, who, as chief commissary of subsistence and in other positions of great trust and importance, has served his country well and faithfully in peace and in war, for a period of forty years, during which he has been called upon by his government to perform the most exacting duties at nearly every military post in our broad union of States and Territories.

Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. Army.

The military record of Colonel Edmund Rice, dates from April 27, 1861, to the present. Though well-known in military circles the world over as the inventor of the famous trowel bayonet, his career as an army officer of good fighting qualities and of excellent judgment, has not escaped the attention of his superiors in command. As captain and major in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, he was engaged in the battles waged on the Peninsula, and in the memorable seven days' retreat. Also with General Pope at Thoroughfare Gap, McClellan at South Mountain and Anteitam (severely wounded); with General Hooker at Fredericksburg and General Meade at Gettysburg, where he was twice wounded and earned and received a medal from Congress for conspicuous bravery. As lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the regiment, he participated in nearly all of the battles waged by the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant; in 1886 received three brevets in the regular army, viz., captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. Has served since the rebellion at many important posts, but principally in

the Territories against the Indians. Colonel Rice has, for military instruction, visited some of the military posts in Europe, especially in England and Russia,



here he was treated with every mark of respect. At this date, Colonel Rice is commander of the Columbian Guards of the World's Fair, at Chicago, Ill.

Brevet Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,

Was, in 1850, appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; served as cadet at the military academy from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1854. Was on expedition to Harper's Ferry, Va., to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859, but from 1854 until 1861, his chief military duties were performed in garrisons off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Army, May 13, 1861, and served during the rebellion of the seceding States; was in charge of trains and supplies of General Banks' command in the field in Maryland, from August, 1861, to February, 1862, and in charge of the quartermaster's depot in Nashville, Tenn., from March, 1862, to March, 1863. In April, 1863, was appointed chief quartermaster of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and served to August 25, 1864. Was present at many of the principal battles fought during that time by the army under the command of General Sherman. From December, 1865, to January, 1867, was on duty at St. Louis as inspector of the quartermaster's department in the West and South. In 1869 made inspections of several military posts in Texas. Served as assistant in the office of the quartermaster-general in Washington, D. C., from April 4, 1870, to October, 1879, and in charge of the bureau from October 5, 1873, to January 19, 1874. Served as chief quartermaster, district of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., since June 4, 1886. Was promoted to quartermaster with the rank of major, July 29, 1866; to captain quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1875; to assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, July 2, 1883; to brevets major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; to brevet brigadier-general, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service in the field during the war. This is but a very brief sketch of the military services of one who, from the time he entered West Point until the present, has earned honors and distinction by a faithful performance of duty. That his military history is not more complete can be attributed to that spirit of modesty which is ever the handmaid of valor.

Captain Alfred Morton, Captain Ninth U. S. Infantry,

Was born in Winthrop, Me., January 16, 1843. After receiving his school education at Augusta, Me., he emigrated to California, the then land of golden promise, in 1852. For several years Mr. Morton was engaged in newspaper work at Sacramento, a work he relinquished on August 29, 1861, to enter the Union Army in which he served during the civil war with merit and distinction.

The following, copied from the army records, is a brief epitome of Captain Alfred Morton's military record: Sergeant Company F, and commissary sergeant Second California Cavalry, September 13, 1861; first lieutenant Second California Infantry, January 6, 1862; captain, Second California Infantry, February 14, 1863; major Seventh California Infantry, November 25, 1864; honorably mustered out, March 17, 1866; provost marshal, Department of the Pacific and Department of California, March 20, 1865, to March 17, 1866; second lieutenant Ninth United States Infantry, March 3, 1866; first lieutenant, Ninth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; captain, Ninth United States Infantry, March 20, 1870.

Captain Marion P. Maus, U. S. Army,

Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Nelson A. Miles, was born at Burnt Mills, Montgomery County, Md. His early education was obtained at private schools; he was later sent to Charlotte Hall Military Institute, a classical school in St. Mary's County, Md., where he remained under instruction for two years. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1870, and graduated in the class of 1874. His assignment as second lieutenant of the First Regiment United States Infantry, took him to the scene of the troubles with the Sioux Indians in the Department of Dakota. He commanded General Miles' scouts in the campaign against the Nez Perces Indians, and was present at the battle of Bear Paw, which resulted in the capture of Chief Joseph and his noted band of Nez Perces Indians. He served in that section of country until 1879, when his regiment was ordered to Texas along the Rio Grande. His service from that time on has been very varied, embracing almost every State and Territory west of the Missouri River. He served in the Apache campaign; made several expeditions into Mexico and was present with the expedition against Geronimo and his band of Indians in Mexico under Captain Emmet Crawford. He was present during the engagement with the Indians in the Sierra Madre Mountains in 1886, and also during the engagement with the Mexican troops that attacked the command of Indian scouts, and succeeded Captain Crawford when that officer was killed at that time. He has been mentioned in general orders on several occasions, and recommended for several brevets for gallantry and meritorious service.

Major Gilbert Cole Smith, Quartermaster U. S. Army,

Was born the twenty-seventh day of July, 1839, in the township of Newfield, Tompkins County, N. Y. He continued to go to school most of the time until he was fourteen, but spent a part of the time in helping his father in the work of the farm. Soon after he was fourteen he left the farm and went into a drug store in Havana, N. Y., where he remained one year. When he was seventeen he attended a winter term at the Seneca Collegiate Institute at Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., following it up with two terms, summer and winter, at the Academy at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y. He left New York in November, 1880, for California. Arriving at Sacramento he found his uncle, Cornelius Cole, who was afterward a member of Congress and also United States Senator for California, but then district attorney of Sacramento County, into whose service he went as clerk, and at the same time received an appointment as deputy collector of delinquent taxes. Young Smith felt it his duty to enlist in the service of his country and did so on the seventeenth of September, 1861, as a private of Company D, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers. Soon after enlisting he was made first sergeant of his company, and on the twenty-seventh of December following was elected second lieutenant by the men of his company, and commissioned as such by the Governor of the State, serving with distinction in the West and Southwest against the Indians. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry in May, 1866, and in January, 1867, a captain and assistant quartermaster in the army. In July, 1868, he married Miss Lola Oury, the daughter of William S. Oury, a pioneer. In June, 1870, Captain Smith was ordered to

Washington, D. C. He remained there three or four months, and has since then served on the Pacific Coast, at Baltimore, Md., and latterly in Chicago. While at Baltimore he was promoted to the rank of major on the ninth of April, 1885. In 1890 he was ordered to Chicago, Ill., as assistant to the chief quartermaster, and as depot quartermaster, and where he arrived and assumed duty on the fifth of February, 1891, and still remains. His duties at Chicago are numerous, as they usually are in the quartermaster's department of the army.

Major Smith's army life of which this is but a mere outline, has been active, energetic and patriotic. His promotions were merited, and it is only reasonable to presume that a yet higher position awaits him in the near future.

S. R. Stafford, Captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry,

Has risen to his present position through the following gradations: He was a private in Company G, Thirteenth New York Infantry, and Company K, Third New York Cavalry, May 2 to September 18, 1861; second lieutenant Eighth New York Artillery, August 22, 1862; first lieutenant, May 22, 1864; captain, January 10, 1865; brevet major, March 13, 1865. Faithful services during the war: Second lieutenant Thirty-eighth Infantry, May 21, 1867; first lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry, January 15, 1873; captain, January 31, 1882; regimental quartermaster Fifteenth Infantry, January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1881. Services since the war in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Ohio, New York and Illinois. Service in New Mexico for fifteen years, and was almost entirely in a hostile country. During the war, he participated in the battles of first Bull Run, Har-

per's Ferry, Gettysburg, around Baltimore, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, all the battles before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, over the siege line in front of Petersburg for months, also in the final pursuit and capture of Lee and his army.

Colonel Thomas H. Monstery,

Of the celebrated School at Arms, Chicago, was born in Baltimore of Danish parents. In early life he went to Copenhagen for his education, and is a graduate of the military and gymnastic schools of Copenhagen and Stockholm. He has served under the flags of twelve different countries, viz., Denmark, Russia, the United States in the Mexican war, Nicaragua, with Cuban insurrection, General Lopez in the United States of Colombia, Spain, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Gautemala and Mexico. Since then Colonel Monstery has been a teacher of fencing in New York and Chicago. Junius Brutus Booth, Ada Isaac Mencken, and many others of public prominence have received instruction from Colonel Monstery in the art of fencing. He bears many wounds, has victoriously participated in twenty-three duels, and has assisted in twenty others. But after all these experiences Colonel Monstery is active and strong as a youth.

Personally the Colonel is a gentleman of distinguished appearance, and is highly respected for his unsurpassed record, his professional skill, and his honorable and straightforward methods.

Captain Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A.,

Was born June 26, 1842, at Manchester, Washtenaw County, Mich. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a lieutenant of the Michigan Horse Guards, and afterwards served in the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, with which organization he remained on duty until the end of the war, serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, and with General Sherman's army during his great campaign from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Washington, D. C.

At the close of the war he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. On February 23, 1866, he received his appointment as lieutenant in the regular army. Served with the Nineteenth Infantry, was transferred to the Thirty-seventh, and finally to the Fifth Infantry, and for twenty-five years was actively engaged on the frontier.

He served with General N. A. Miles, who commanded the troops during the memorable and relentless campaigns against the hostile Sioux, Cheyennes, Nez Perces, Bannocks and other tribes; also against Sitting Bull, which resulted in the final destruction or surrender of those tribes.

Besides conspicuous and brilliant service as a staff officer and as chief of scouts, Captain Baldwin exercised, at different times, command of detachments of the main command, and in that capacity won an important victory over the hostiles on McClellan Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874, in which, besides defeating a force greatly superior to his own, he wrested from the Indians two white girls held captive by them, and in December, 1876, conducted to a successful issue a conspicuously perilous expedition against Sitting Bull, in Montana, in midwinter. With one hundred scantily supplied infantry he attacked and utterly routed Sitting Bull near the source of Red Water, in a region then little known.

From 1881 to November, 1885, he was judge advocate of the Department of the Columbia, during which time he formulated decisions and recommendations which are now incorporated in the rules and regulations that govern in the administration of justice throughout the army.

In 1884 he had charge of the successful settlement of the then threatened troubles with the Indians on the Moses and Colville reservations in Washington Territory. Returned to his regiment in the winter of 1885, and remaining with it until November, 1890, he was ordered to the scene of the hostilities near Pine Ridge, South Dakota, where, as acting assistant inspector of the Division of the Missouri, he served until the final

surrender of the hostile Indians in January, 1891, going thence to Chicago, where, in the position of inspector of small arms practice of the department, he has since been on duty.

Captain Baldwin was honorably mentioned for his heroic defence, with one company of infantry, of a stockade at Stone River, Tenn., which was attacked by a division of the enemy, under Wheeler, October 5, 1863, and was awarded a medal of honor by Congress "for distinguished bravery at the battle of Peach Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864." He was recommended for the brevet of captain "for distinguished services in a fight with hostile Indians on Salt Fork, Texas, September 7, 1874;" for the brevet of major "for distinguished services in the engagement of McClellan Creek, Texas, November 8, 1874, resulting in the complete routing of a large body of Indians opposed to him and the recapture of two white girls held by them as captives;" for the brevet of lieutenant-colonel "for conspicuous gallantry in leading their commands in the successful charge against superior numbers of hostile Indians, strongly posted, at the battle of Wolf Mountain, Mon., January 8, 1877," and on several occasions has been mentioned in general orders by his commanding officers.

Edwin Walker

Was born in Western New York sixty years ago. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, N. Y., and immediately thereafter located at Logansport, Ind., where he practiced his profession with success from 1855 to 1865, when he removed to Chicago. Mr. Walker is a lawyer of great ability, being retained as solicitor by several large railroad corporations and controls a general practice independent of corporations that would make a fortune and a reputation for many an aspiring younger lawyer. During the preliminary organization of the World's Fair Mr. Walker was chairman of the sub-committee on legislation which proceeded to Washington to secure the location of the fair in Chicago. Mr. Walker was elected member of the first local directory, and was made chairman of the committee on legislation, and a member of the executive committee. He was re-elected a director in April of this year, is still chairman of the legislation committee, also a member of the executive committee, and also is an active and influential member of the Directory's Board of Reference and Control.

Though sixty years old, Mr. Walker is manifestly in the prime of life, both physically and mentally. He is a man of liberal ideas and sound conservatism, unobtrusive in manners, genial and courteous.

Francis W. Walker,

The senior member of the law firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley, was born October 12, 1856, at Chicago, Ill., his ancestry dating back to the early colonial days of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He received his early education in the schools of Chicago, and after graduating with the highest honor from the high school he spent two years in Dyrenfurth's Academy. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the business of his father, who was at that time a prosperous merchant, and the boy was left unaided in the career he had mapped out for himself. For some years after the fire he worked in the mailing department of the Chicago *Times*, at the same time carrying on a large paper route; and night and day he worked in this way, part of the time attending school, until, in 1875, he entered the law office of Mills & Ingham. While studying in the office he carried on the regular course in the Union College of Law, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1877. Immediately after graduating he formed a partnership with Lawrence M. Ennis, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker. In 1884 Mr. Walker was a prominent candidate for State's Attorney, but was defeated by Julius S. Grinnell, who selected Mr. Walker as his first assistant. The history of the States Attorney's office from 1884 to 1887 is familiar to every well-informed person in the country, for it was during this period that the Anarchists were tried, condemned and some of them hung. During this period, also, the county commissioners charged with bribery and fraud, known as "Boodlers," were tried and convicted. In 1887 Mr. Walker resigned his position in the States Attorney's office and formed a partnership with Edward J. Judd, under the firm name of Walker & Judd, which partnership continued until January, 1892, when the present firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley was formed. The above firm, of which Mr. Walker is the senior member, occupies a most advanced position at the bar, being connected with a great deal of prominent litigation. Mr. Walker is an active member of the Iroquois and Douglas Clubs and of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. As a lawyer Mr. Walker is found for the most part in the court room, and his abilities have placed him in the front rank of the trial lawyers at the bar of Cook County.

Intellectually Mr. Walker is much more than a lawyer, and as a citizen he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Colonel Edward C. Culp,

Whose ancestors on both sides settled in Ohio, 1801 to 1810, was born in Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio, March 23, 1843.

After obtaining a common school education he learned the printer trade in the office of the Norwalk, Ohio, *Reflector*, entering the office at the age of fourteen. On April 17, 1861, he entered the three months' service as private; enlisted in May, 1861, for three years in Company D, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, as sergeant; served continuously in that regiment until June 16, 1866. He was first sergeant, sergeant-major, adjutant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and was also brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct and colonel for long and faithful service. During his term of service participated in all of the important battles in Virginia until after Gettysburg and then served in the Department of the South until mustered out of service.

For a time he was inspector-general, Department of the South, and at the muster out of his regiment he was in command of the Sea Island District.

After leaving the army Colonel Culp located in Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1869 was elected sheriff of Huron County, and served two terms. Was prominent in politics in that State; was appointed by President Hayes as United States consul at Cadiz-Jerusalem and commercial agent at Bradford, England, all of which appointments were declined.

In 1879 he removed to Kansas and engaged in business, organized the Hamilton Investment Company, a large and conservative loan company.

At the first session of the National World's Fair Commission Colonel Culp was tendered the position of secretary of the committee on ceremonies and still has charge of that department.

Major M. P. Handy,

Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Missouri, where his father was the pastor of a Presbyterian Church. Moses Purnell Handy inherited his Christian name from nine generations of Huguenot ancestors.

Although born in Missouri, Moses Purnell Handy is naturally a Virginian, his father having removed there while the son was a mere infant. Reared and educated in Virginia, if school-days interrupted by the horrors of war at sixteen can be called an education, he cast his lot with the State of his adoption. His father was in a

military prison, the home was wrecked, the family scattered, and young Handy was early adrift in a world of storm and battle. At seventeen he was in the Southern army, and attached to the staff of General Stevens as a special courier, with a rank of lieutenant, but out of the adventures which now befel him, grew his first literary achievement. For it was in a series of articles descriptive of his military experiences, published in Dr. Deems' paper, *The Watchman*, of New York, that his literary career began.

In the summer of 1867 ex-Senator Wilson was canvassing Virginia in the contest of the Vice-Presidency, and was announced to speak near Richmond. Young Handy went to the Richmond *Dispatch* with an offer to report the speech for five dollars and a railroad ticket. So brilliant was the report, that it was widely copied, and was followed by the proffer of a permanent situation upon the *Dispatch*. In the editor, H. K. Ellyson, young Handy found a faithful, helpful friend. Working steadily with all the intellectual force within him, Moses Purnell Handy climbed toward the higher ranges of the journalistic ladder.

In 1869 he married Miss Sara Matthews, a member of a prominent family in Cumberland County, Va. An especially fine and exclusive report written by him of the surrender of the Virginius in Cuban waters in 1873, excited metropolitan admiration, and led to his establishment amidst a brilliant corps of writers in the New York *Tribune*.

From New York he returned to Richmond to become editor-in-chief of *The Enquirer*. Going to Philadelphia as a United States Commissioner from Virginia to the Centennial Exhibition, and *The Enquirer* being discontinued during his absence, he remained in the Quaker City, and became thoroughly identified with its press, and the president of the Clover Club. He was successively an editorial writer on the *Times*, managing editor of the *Press*, and editor-in-chief and principal proprietor of the *Daily News*.

Failing health caused him to relinquish active journalistic work, and he went abroad. Returning strength found him in Washington, engaged with characteristic energy in journalism. Then came the unsolicited appointment of editor-in-chief of the Columbian Exposition. Simultaneous with it was the offer of the appointment as consul-general to Cairo. The first was accepted, and in January, 1891, Major Handy entered upon the large and difficult undertaking of advertising the World's Fair.

Henry C. Barnabee,

The noted operatic artist, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 14, 1833. His early life was spent in that quiet city, and he received such literary training as the place afforded in those days. After leaving school he engaged in business at home, and remained in his native city until 1854, when he went to Boston, and accepted a clerkship in the dry goods house of C. F. Hovey & Co. Here he joined the Mercantile Library Association, and first appeared before the public at an entertainment given by this association, April 30, 1856. His début as a comedian and humorist was wholly accidental. He was called on at a late hour to personate a Yankee character in the place of another well-known member of the association. The result was a most decided success. This circumstance, in a measure, shaped his future course. The possession of a fine voice and a natural taste for music had early led him to the cultivation of his gifts in that direction, and was for many years associated with various church choirs in Boston and elsewhere.

Once free from business trammels, his services were in frequent demand. His dramatic abilities commanded the approval of the severest critics. He also appeared with great success in various operettas. In 1870 Mr. Barnabee organized a regular concert company. With many songs and sketches, such as the "Cork Leg," "Blue Beard," "Alonzo Ye Brave," "Mrs. Watkins' Evening Party," "Brown's Serenade," "The Monks of Old," etc., his name is inseparably connected.

In 1879 he associated himself with the Ideal Pinafore Opera Company, and it is through this and the "Boston Ideal," perhaps, that he became more widely known than through any other means.

In 1887 "The Bostonian" was organized, as was also the Bostonians' Operatic School, with Mr. Barnabee as associate manager. He always took an active interest in Boston's affairs, and has been identified with many of its social and musical organizations. His prominent position in the Masonic Order (having taken the thirty-second degree) has brought him many friends. His happy and congenial marriage in 1859 has contributed greatly to his social and professional career.

Tom Karl,

An American citizen by adoption, was born in Dublin, Ireland. He was taught to sing at the tender age of six years by his mother, who herself was an accomplished musician and singer. When nineteen, in opposition to his father's desire, he went to Birmingham, England, and began his studies with the celebrated

English bass singer, Henry Phillips, for whom the bass part in Elijah Mendelsohn's oratorio and the part of Count Arnheim in Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl," were written. From England he went to Italy, having just enough money in his pocket to keep him in Milan for one year. He began his studies under the celebrated teacher, Sangiovanni, and remained with him just one year. Sangiovanni introduced him to the celebrated Italian composer, Petrella, who offered him an engagement at three hundred francs per month to sing the tenor role of an opera called "La Contessa D'Amalfi"—"Countess of Amalfi." He made his début on the stage in 1870, being then a little over twenty-two years old. From the first he won success. He sang in "La Scala" at Milan, and all the large Italian cities, also a season in Malta, in Barcelona, Spain, in Odessa, and in the Northern countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, under engagements to the well-known impressario, Lorini. In 1872 he first came to the United States, engaged by the celebrated Carl Rosa to support his wife, the famous Parepa Rosa, during her last operatic season in 1872 and 1873. In May, 1873, he returned to Italy, singing at intervals and prosecuting further studies. He sang in Gonoud's "Faust," in Genoa, during a season of eight weeks, thirty-two performances alone of the title role. In 1874 he again returned to the United States singing under Max Strakosch for five seasons, with all the famous artists of late years, namely Nilson, Lucca, Kellogg, Annie Louise Carl, Therese Titjens, Adelaide Phillips, Marie Roze, etc. When Pinafore became the craze and a company was formed to sing it in a first-class manner, he was chosen the tenor of the company. From this sprang the once celebrated "Boston Ideal Opera Company." He afterwards, with Messrs. Barnabee and MacDonald, formed the now justly famous "Bostonians," the fortunes of which they have steered to great success for five seasons. Their exquisite production of "Robin Hood," the title role of which was written for Mr. Karl, has brought the managers, Barnabee, Karl and MacDonald, fame as well as fortune.

William H. MacDonald,

Who, in conjunction with H. C. Barnabee and Tom Karl, has made the Bostonians the foremost of American operatic organizations, came upon the world's stage in Steubenville, Ohio, in November, 1849. Numerous local musicians, whose opinions were worthy of consideration, urged him to go abroad and take a thorough course of vocal culture. Acting upon this advice he

went to Europe where he studied for five years in England, Germany and Italy, with the most talented teachers and his progress was flattering in the extreme. After five years of industrious application under the direction of his instructors, he made his début in Italy in opera and was welcomed by the Italian music lovers as a singer of unusual force and finish. Returning to America he joined the Emma Abbott Company in 1880, singing the baritone roles in all the operas that made up the favorite prima donna's repertory. The following season he became a member of the Boston Ideals which just then entering upon its career as an opera company of high class. With that organization he remained until 1887, when Messrs. Barnabee and Karl, together with himself, formed a copartnership and launched their venture under the name of the Bostonians. Their success has been larger than that of any like company known in America.

Mr. MacDonald's voice is a high, brilliant baritone of remarkable sweetness ; and though for over a dozen years it has been in almost constant use, it retains all its admirable qualities in the fullest sense. During his career, Mr. MacDonald has sung in over fifty operas, the roles ranging from the Count di Luna in "Il Trovatore" to Little John in "Robin Hood." Little John, as applied to Mr. MacDonald, is in one sense a misnomer, for there is no finer physique than his among all the stage favorites either in the drama or in opera. He stands slightly over six feet and weighs two hundred pounds without any superfluous flesh to mar the graceful athletic outlines of his striking figure. He is one of the most popular men connected with the stage, either as manager or artist, and in every city, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is welcomed by hosts of friends for his whole-souled and gentlemanly qualities. A comparatively young man, he has achieved both fame and fortune and finds the world a very fair and pleasant place.

Edwin W. Hoff

Was born in Baltimore, Md., and began his musical career when but a child, being the solo alto of St. John's Episcopal Church choir, in Washington, under the leadership of J. R. Fairlamb, Esq., from whom he received his first lessons in vocalization. He returned to Baltimore when sixteen years of age and studied with Caroline Richings Bernard, with whom he made his début as *Lionel*, in "Martha." In 1884 he joined the McCaull Opera Company, making his professional début in October, in "Desiree," by Sousa, at Philadelphia ; continued as leading tenor of that company for four years, when he was engaged to occupy a similar position in the Bostonians, with whom he has been so prominently identified for the past five seasons. In that time Mr. Hoff has acquired a repertoire of some fifty operas, creating a number of important roles, notably among which may be mentioned the role of "Robin Hood," in the reigning success of that name. Mr. Hoff is the only American tenor to achieve his present high position who has been entirely taught in his native land, having pursued his studies, since joining the Bostonians, with Mr. F. E. Bristol, of New York.

Camille Darville.

One of the most prominent and popular figures on the light operatic stage to-day is Camille Darville, the prima donna of The Bostonians. She was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1860, of Dutch and French parentage, inheriting her talent as an actress from her mother. While she was yet in her teens she became a prize pupil in the conservatory, and soon a favorite in musical soirees. Her ambitions tended toward the stage and she secured a position to fill minor roles in the Royal Opera. In 1879 she joined a German opera company, traveling through that country for two years, and a year later was engaged in a similar capacity with a French company. She next took up her residence in London, and after a season on the concert stage again resumed the light operatic roles at the Gayety and Lyric theatres. Her first appearance in America was in New York, under the

direction of J. C. Duff, in his sumptuous production of "The Queen's Mate." At this time Lillian Russell, the prima donna of this company, was visiting at her country seat, but the success of Miss Darville in the role she had rejected was so great, that she concluded to resume it at once, and Miss Darville returned to England. The following season she made an engagement with Aronson, and was the star of the New York Casino Company, making her first appearance in the West in "Poor Jonathan" and the "Grand Duchess." The two seasons that she has been the prima donna of the Bostonians she has leaped into phenomenal prominence as a public favorite, with this standard and popular operatic organization. Miss Darville has a fine figure and a mobile face, that gives her decided advantages in stage presence; and in addition to being a skilled and sympathetic singer, has discretion and power as an actress. Her ability is most marked in the direction of character creation, old-time operatic roles get new lights and graces from her fancy, while the new ones take an animation and vivacity that she popularizes *sui generis*.

Hon. John T. Rich.

His parents were natives of Vermont and emigrated to Crawford County, Pa., in 1839. On April 23, 1841, the subject of this sketch first saw the light at Conneautville, Pa. In 1848 the lad, then only seven years old, was taken to Michigan to live with relatives, his mother having died and his father having returned to his former home in Vermont. Here he has resided ever since, contributing to the welfare and development of the State and participating in its prosperity. Whether as a youth laboring on the farm in summer and attending school in winter, as a school teacher in the country districts, or as a farmer, he was regarded, by all who knew him, with favor, being industrious, kind-hearted and generous. Of all the distinguished men of the State it is probable that no one is closer to the people than John T. Rich. He arose from the people, and no aristocratic notions have ever been attributed to him. He is a thoroughly self-made man, and one whose sense of honesty of purpose and integrity have never been questioned. His qualities of mind and heart are appreciated not by his neighbors and fellow-citizens only, but his reputation has extended beyond State limits, and he has been called to serve in positions of trust and responsibility under the general government. His congressional career was characterized by the same faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of duty which had distinguished him as a State legislator at Lansing. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the country. Upon retiring from public life in Washington in 1883, he returned to his loved farm life, in which he has always taken the liveliest interest in its various phases, devoting special attention to the raising of sheep of the finest quality with the view of superior wool growing. Many positions of honor have been conferred on him in the interest of agriculture without solicitation on his part, solely because of his prominence in the fields represented. In 1890 Secretary Foster appointed him a member of a commission to revise the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is now engaged. He is also a member of a committee to classify the wool samples of the World's Fair. In 1887 he was appointed railroad commissioner for the State and reappointed two years later. In no position he has ever served have the duties been more delicately executed or more creditable to himself and satisfactory to all parties concerned. Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable in manner and loved by all who know him.

Governor George T. Werts, of New Jersey,

Was born at Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J., March 24, 1846, where he lived until his parents moved to Bordentown in 1849. The Governor attended the Bordentown High School and the State Model School at Trenton, and at the age of seventeen went to Morristown to study law with his maternal uncle, Mr. Vannatta. He was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1867, and began the practice of law in Morristown. He was recorder of that town from May, 1883, to May, 1885, and was Mayor from 1886 until his resignation in February, 1892. He was Senator from Morris County from 1886 until he resigned in February, 1892, to accept the office of justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed by Governor Abbett, whose nomination was at once confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate, taking the place of the late Justice Knapp, of the Hudson County Circuit.

During the legislative session of 1889 Governor Werts served as President of the Senate, discharging the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. While a member of the Senate, he drafted the Liquor and the Ballot Reform Laws. He always took a prominent part in legislation, being regarded as the leader of his party in that body.

He was elected Governor in 1892 by a plurality of 7625 votes. He occupied his seat on the bench during the whole of the campaign, personally taking no part in it beyond writing his letter of acceptance of the nomination, which had been unanimously tendered him by the Democratic State Convention.

Hon. Levi K. Fuller, Governor of Vermont,

Was born in Westmoreland, N. H., February 24, 1841. After the completion of his educational training in the high school at Brattleboro, Vt., he served an apprenticeship as a machinist in Boston and returned to Brattleboro and engaged in business with the Esty Organ Company. By his mechanical skill he greatly facilitated the business of the company and suggested many valuable improvements in the manufacture of their celebrated musical instruments. The international pitch was recently adopted by all leading makers of musical instruments through his influence. Governor Fuller has been a busy man outside his connection with this company, giving attention to business enterprises of a public character, as well as to those of a political nature. In 1886 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont and in 1892 was inaugurated Governor, which place he fills at this writing. Governor Fuller is a self-made man as the phrase goes, and in all his varied relations of life he has been diligent in business, highly esteemed by his associates and honored by his constituency with the highest gift in their power.

Hon. William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri,

Is a native of Madison County, Ky., and is now in his forty-fifth year. After completing his education at the State University of Missouri, he studied law and was admitted to the bar and has been practicing his profession since 1869. He has been honored in his adopted State by many positions of trust both in county and State offices. He was also elected to represent the Twelfth Missouri District in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and in October, 1892, was chosen Governor for a term of four years. Governor Stone is a man of keen perception, clear judgment and fine executive ability, and commands the confidence of the entire State.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard,

Son of Hon. James A. Bayard, was born in Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828. His father intended he should pursue a mercantile life, but after the death of his elder brother, in 1848, he concluded to study law and was admitted to the bar in New Castle County, in 1851, and has since occupied an enviable position in his profession. In 1868 he succeeded his father in the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1875, and again in 1881, serving until he became Secretary of State under President Cleveland in 1885. At the beginning of Cleveland's second administration he was nominated as the first American Ambassador to Great Britain since the early days of the Republic, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Bayard will no doubt prove eminently acceptable to the British Court in the discharge of responsible duties, for which he is admirably qualified, and will have special advantage of thorough familiarity with the important questions under discussion between the two governments. He represents the country abroad which he has so honorably and usefully served in her legislative halls and cabinet councils at home, with dignity and conscientious fidelity to the highest canons of official duty.

Rev Madison C. Peters.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent young men in the ministry of the evangelical churches, and for several years has occupied conspicuous positions on the high places of Zion. The versatility of his talents was soon developed and they have been wisely employed to advance the interests of Christ's kingdom wherever he has labored. His success has been almost phenomenal in every field he has occupied, and this success began with his entrance into the active duties of the ministry. He was born in Lehigh County, Pa., November 6, 1859, and at the age of fourteen he entered Muhlenberg College at Allentown in the same State, and after attendance there for one year was transferred to Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., where, after two years, he closed his undergraduate course. His theological studies were pursued at Heidelberg Theological Seminary, Tiffin, Ohio. After his graduation in 1881, he entered the ministry of the German Reformed Church in Indiana. Having united with the Presbyterian Church, he was called to the old historic Buttonwood Street Church in Philadelphia, and, though a "down-town" church, he preached there for five years to the largest audiences in that city.

In his thirtieth year he was called to his present charge in New York. The church edifice is one of the finest in the city, surrounded by palatial residences, and to-day his congregations are second in numbers to none

in New York, and are drawn from the intelligent non-church-going public, but nominally connected with nearly a dozen different denominations, and from these he is building up a strong church in wealth, in Christian activity and in the vital truths of Christianity.

Hon. George L. Thoup,

United States Senator from Idaho, is a native of Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa., and received such mental training as was afforded in the public schools of Freeport and Slate Lick, until he was sixteen years old, when, with his father, he moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1852, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for a short time. The spirit of adventure and enterprise, however, had seized him, and in 1851 he removed to Colorado and 1861 enlisted in an independent company of scouts, and was soon thereafter commissioned second lieutenant and spent several years on duty in various parts of the Rocky Mountains, New Mexico and adjacent territory, being promoted from time to time, until he had reached the position of colonel of the Third Cavalry and was

REV. JAMES M. TAYLOR, D.D., PRESIDENT VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

mustered out in Denver with the regiment at the expiration of their term of service.

In 1866 he established a business at Salmon, Idaho, his present home and has since been identified with the development of his adopted State, and by his diligence and tact in business and his legislative capacity and active interest in public affairs has come to rank among the foremost men of the State, having served as Governor of the Territory and later as Governor of the State and since 1890 as United States Senator.

D. Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island,

Was born in Connecticut, March 28, 1848. His early years were spent on his father's farm where he worked as hard as farmers' sons usually do. His education commenced at the district school, but showing an aptitude for study, his father sent him to the academy at Manchester, Conn. He finished his studies in Hartford, then entered the employ of a merchant of Rockville, and two years later became head salesman of a similar establishment in Hartford. In 1870 Mr. Brown went to Providence, where he took charge of a mill supply store. Here he soon formed a partnership with William Buttler & Son, and purchased his employer's business and continuing it under the firm name of Buttler, Brown & Co. In 1877, the demise of Mr. Buttler necessitated the dissolution of the partnership, and the firm became Brown Brothers & Co. From his first introduction to Providence Mr. Brown took an active interest in municipal and State affairs. In 1880, he was elected to the Common Council of Providence and served four years. His party tendered him the nomination of mayor in 1886, but he declined, accepting, however, the office of presidential elector in 1888. In 1891, he was elected Governor, taking his seat on the 30th of May following. He proved himself an able presiding officer and gained the commendation of both parties by his excellent appointments. Mr. Brown is sympathetically and actively interested in various charitable and educational institutions in the city and State. He is an active member of the Congregational Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and many other organizations of a humane and benevolent character.

BISHOP HORSTMANN, CLEVELAND, OHIO

NAVY CLIFF

MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, LEADING TO WORLD'S FAIR SITE

Libby Prison.

ALL readers of history are familiar with this famous old structure, used as a Confederate prison during the late civil war.

The building was erected in 1845, by Luther Libby, and was occupied by him as a ship-chandlery and grocery store, deriving its notoriety from a sign which hung over the large square door: "Libby & Son, Ship-Chandlers and Grocers." At the time the war broke out it was still owned by Mr. Libby, but was confiscated by the Confederate government and forcibly taken by Brigadier-General Winder, to be used as a prison, and held more than 40,000 Union officers and enlisted men as prisoners.

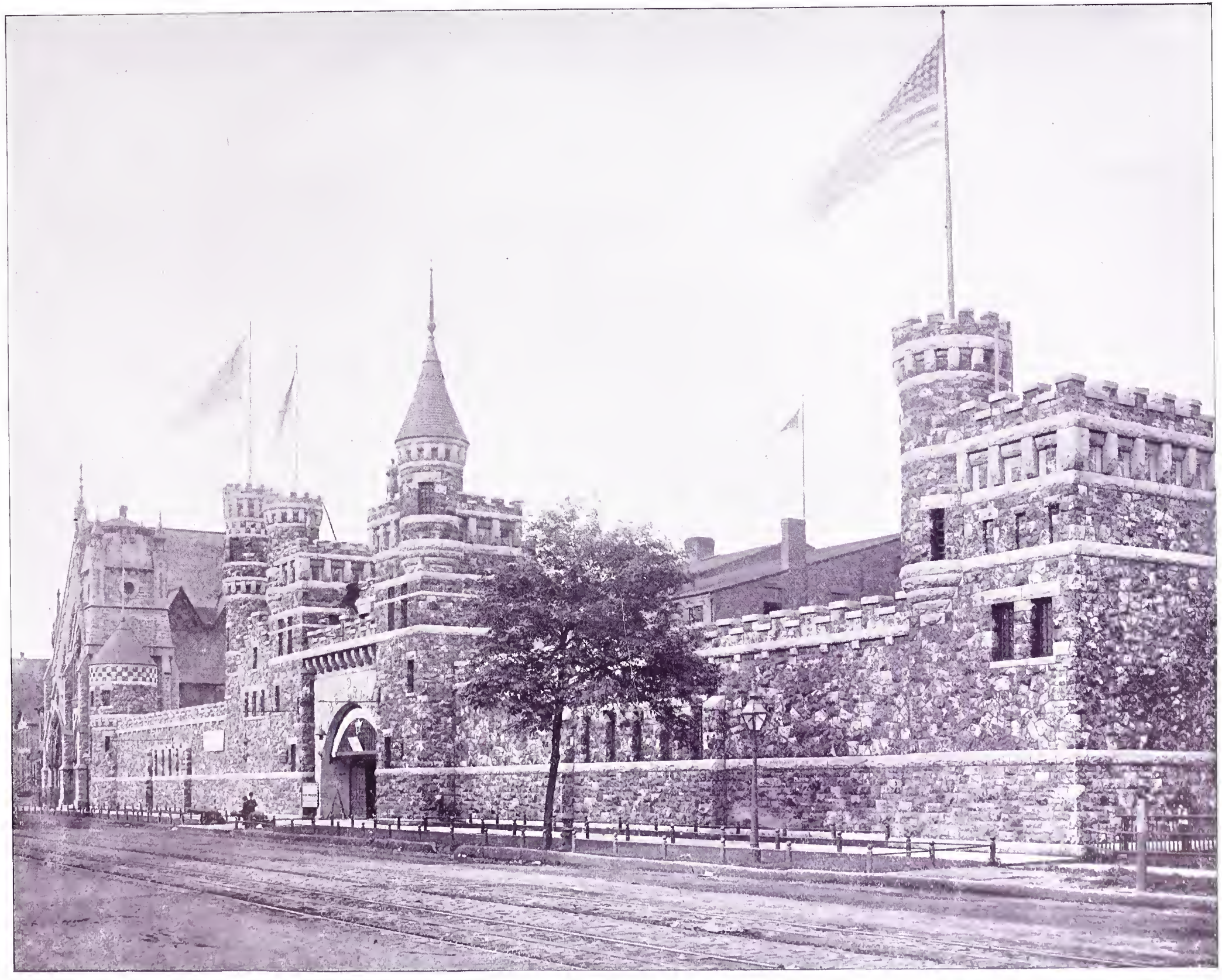
Passing through the arch, under the massive stone battlement walls, the old prison comes into view, and there it stands just as it stood at the corner of Carey and Twentieth Streets, in the City of Richmond, Va., during the war of 1861-1865.

The rear part of the building faced on the James River Canal, which was parallel with the river that bears the same name. The building measures 132 feet in front, 110 feet on the side, is three stories high at the front, and four stories at the rear. It contains about 900,000 imported brick. During the war it was guarded on the outside by a few patrolling guards and a mounted battery always ready for action. Any prisoner that took the liberty of appearing at any of the windows did so at the peril of his life, for strict orders had been given by Major Thomas P. Turner, that all prisoners should keep away from the windows, and the guards were ordered to first give a warning to any prisoner caught looking through these barred openings, and if the warning was not heeded, to shoot the prisoner on the spot. Many a poor prisoner, with the hope of obtaining a breath of fresh air or a glimpse of the outer world, thus lost his life. The prison as it now stands does not deviate an inch from its original proportions.

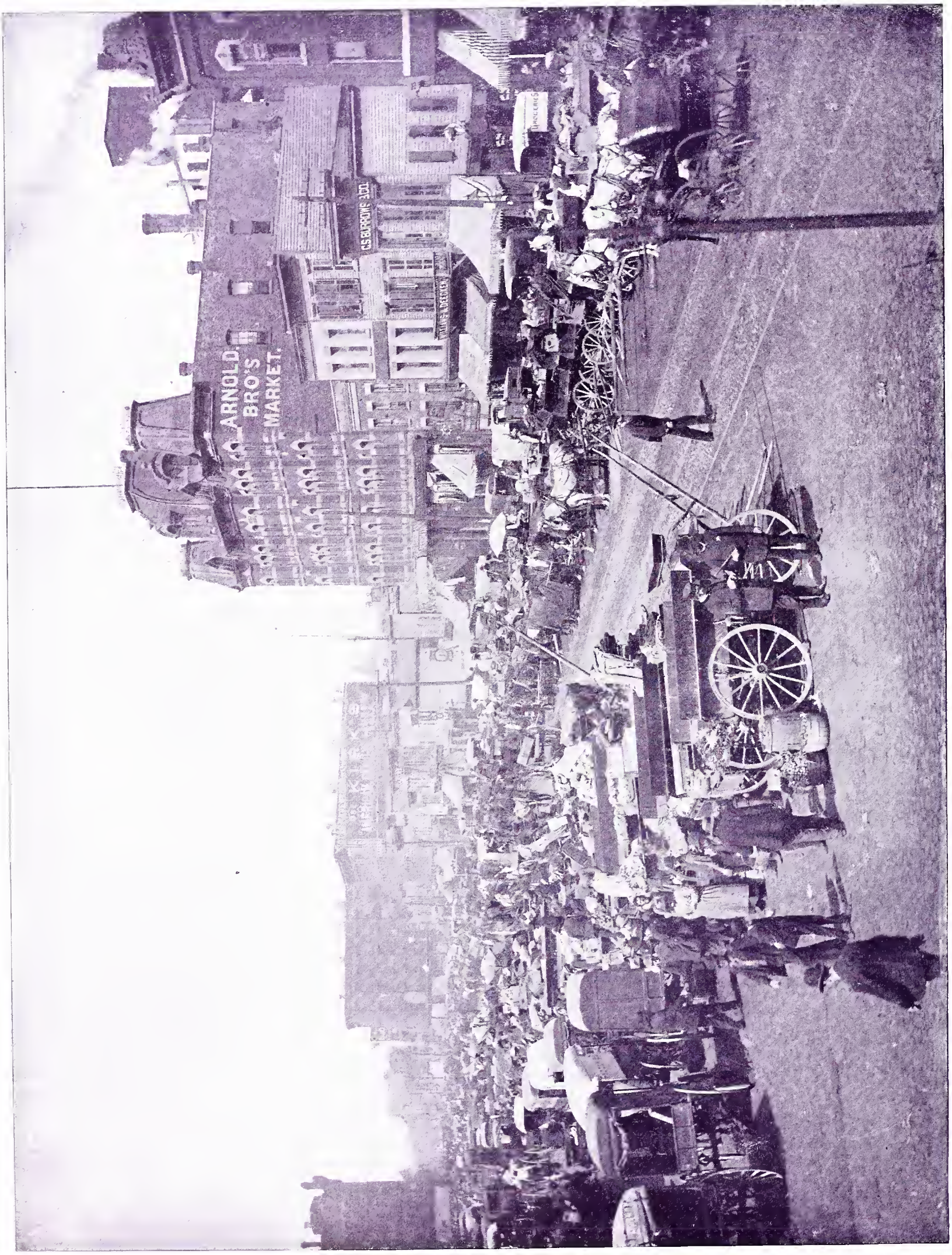
The project of removing Libby to Chicago was thought of by a well-known Chicago business man, who interested a syndicate of his business associates, and, as a result, they visited Richmond in the latter part of 1888, and it was decided to purchase; negotiations were closed and the syndicate commenced to make arrangements for its removal.

Mr. Louis M. Hallowell, a well-known and experienced Philadelphia architect, was engaged to work on the spot. He made all of the working plans for taking the structure apart, shipping it to the cars and rebuilding it in Chicago. The work commenced in December, 1888, and as the building was taken apart, each board, beam, timber and block of stone was numbered and lettered in such a manner that there was not the least trouble about placing these parts correctly together again in rebuilding. The contract for hauling the material was given to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which kept box-cars on the York River side track, near the building, and as soon as a carload was ready for shipment it was sealed and sent on its way to Chicago. This required 132 twenty-ton cars. In the meantime the massive stone wall of artesian stone, quarried within the city limits of Chicago, had been erected on the Wabash Avenue front of the Chicago lot, and after the completion of this, the re-erection of Libby Prison commenced, and was completed early in September, 1889. The museum was opened to the public, September 21, 1889, and the patronage of the institution demonstrates that the enterprise of Chicago business men who took hold of this project is appreciated, and that the Libby Prison War Museum is a place well worth visiting.

The old prison is filled with thousands of relics of the late war, new ones are being added every day, and in the near future this museum will be second to none in this country. One of the most interesting and important points about the exhibit in this building is the fact that it contains one of the most complete and valuable collections of Confederate relics in existence.



LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO



THE HAYMARKET SQUARE, CHICAGO

THE HAYMARKET SQUARE where eight policemen were killed by the bomb-throwers, May 4, 1886. The large open space is filled with market wagons, and this is one of only two or three such convenient gathering places in the city. The bomb was not thrown in the Haymarket Square. The spot lies to the right, 200 feet into the cross-street, called Desplaines. The celebrated meeting of revolutionists was held still further away. Four anarchists were hanged November 11, 1888, one committed suicide, one died while serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet in 1892, and two were pardoned by Governor Altgeld in the Spring of 1893.

"Struggle for Work."

It is doubtful whether any sculpture sent to Chicago this year will arouse as deep interest or command as much comment as the group in plaster modeled and executed in Chicago. It is entitled "Struggle for Work," by Johannes Gelert, of Chicago. This colossal group has occupied him for more than a year. It is a work of unique scope, being the first time that sculpture has rounded six figures in a single detached group, all in high relief. The subject is taken from the custom that prevails in the manufacturing centres of England. The seekers for employment there are always in excess of the labor required. In Manchester, when a man is wanted in a factory, for example, or in any other sort of labor, a number upon a wooden card is thrown to the waiting crowd, and the employers who are seeking labor accept the men in the order in which they happen to have tickets. It is this familiar incident that Gelert has used to teach the great lesson of the "Struggle for Work."

The group is philosophical in its complete grasp of the human problem. It includes a typical representative of both sexes and of different ages. The wooden ticket has been thrown into the crowd. A brawny man in the prime of life has seized it and holds it aloft in triumph. On his left side an old man, feeble but desperate, raises his quivering arm to snatch it. On his right a starved but sinewy youth stretches himself upward, so as to almost touch the coveted billet. The possessor of the prize looks with mingled determination and compassion at the old man, his sense of triumph, his boldly expressed anticipation of bread money for his family, melting at the sight of hunger in the old man's appealing face. He seems to reach the verge of irresolution, pity for weakness and years overmastering eager satisfaction in his own luck. The face of the central figure is a superb effectuation of this mingled play of human emotions. The modeling of the other two figures is equally truthful and powerful. The coherency is perfect in each to every detail of strain and desperation, but each is totally different in its mode of expressing the passion that tortures both. The universality of the thought in the entire group receives a highly dramatic reinforcement, in the introduction of a little boy clutching at the leg of the central figure, as if in fear that he will lose what is apparently necessary to others, as well as to its winner, while the sacrifice of womanhood and infancy to the cruel conflict in which the weak always go down, is illustrated in the voluntary prostration of a mother between the legs of the central figure to rescue a little babe. The composition is in this respect daring to audacity and finely successful. The innocent unconsciousness of the babe that has barely escaped death, is charmingly illustrated.

Words are silent in the presence of its complete and convincing demonstration. If a Venus or an Apollo, a Mercury or a Juno be prized by the human race for their truth to type, yet devoid of moral significance, how much more should this superb and beautiful creation be valued since, in addition to adding to monumental art, a great achievement, it preaches more effectually than Scripture, more explicitly than literature, the inevitable inequality of life and the need of endeavoring to smooth some of its roughness, soften its oppression and to make more gentle the load that old age, womanhood, youth and infancy have to bear?

The scheme of the group is so completely the artist's, as are the modeling and execution.

Johannes S. Gelert, Sculptor,

Born December 10, 1852, at Nybel in Slesvig, Denmark, and was educated at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen; one year in Paris, and three years in Berlin, studying with the great German sculptors Simmering and Wolff. Returned to Denmark, where he made a portrait bust of the Danish premier-minister, Estrup, a

statue in heroic size; "Augustinus," for the "Marble Church," and several pieces for the "Dagmar Theatre." Made a tour of nine months studying in Italy, and went from there to America in 1887.

Residing since the fall of that year in Chicago, where he has made, among other things, the following works: The Haymarket Monument (1888); six large portrait medallions for the auditorium (1888); mediæval herald and three large tymphanon reliefs representing the history of printing, for the new Herald building (1890); statue of General Grant, heroic size (unveiled in Galena, Ills., June 3, 1891); two large reliefs (eighteen feet) for McVicker's Theatre, representing The Fort Dearborn

Massacre, and La Salle's Triumphant March through Illinois (1681); statue of "Neptunus" (twelve feet) for the World's Fair, to crown the rostral columns in the grand court; statue in heroic size of the Danish poet, Hans Christian Andersen, to be donated by Danes in America to the city of Chicago (1893), and a large group of six figures representing the "Struggle for Work" (1893).

The following fine works of art of Mr. Gelert's are on exhibition at the World's Fair: "The Struggle for Work" (group in plaster, eight feet high); "The Little Architect" (group of children, made Rome, 1882–83); "Theseus," statuette in bronze (Copenhagen, 1886); "Lincoln," bust, heroic size (Chicago, 1892).

Dr. Florence Ziegfeld.

As the head of a great musical conservatory, the Chicago Musical College, and as a man who holds an enviable social position, Dr. Florence Ziegfeld has long wielded in artistic matters, large influence. His name is so closely interwoven with the higher development of the community that it has become a household word in the west.

Dr. Ziegfeld is a native of Oldenburg in Germany. His father was a court official, who, himself a lover of music, did all that he could to foster his son's artistic tastes and talent. At six he began the study of the piano-forte and afterwards went to the Leipsic Conservatory, where he enjoyed the instruction of the most eminent living teachers. After his graduation he received an invitation to take charge of a conservatory in Russia, but a visit to America changed the current of his life. He came to Chicago in the fall of 1863, where he opened a musical studio. He quickly gained public esteem as a fine musician, and public confidence as a gentleman.

After four years of hard work he determined to found the Chicago Musical College. Its growth has kept pace with the growth of Chicago, and it is known wherever music is loved. Two thousand pupils are this year enrolled in its classes and its graduates are numbered by the thousands. Recently the college celebrated its silver jubilee and the event was recognized by the Chicago people quite as much as a social event as a musical.

Dr. Ziegfeld is held in high respect in Chicago. He is a man who possesses not only the finest artistic instinct and profound musical knowledge, but business shrewdness in a remarkable degree—a rare combination indeed. His latest achievement, "The Trocadero," is situated on Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, and contains the finest concert hall in America. A number of splendid attractions from all over the world have been engaged personally by Dr. Ziegfeld, and the Trocadero is one of the great features of the World's Fair season.

Henry A. Knott

Came to Chicago in 1868, graduating in the class of 1875 from the Chicago University. He is of the firm of Knott, Tuttle & Lewis, mortgage bankers, 92 Washington street. He is a member of the University, Chicago and Tolleston Clubs, and has been secretary of the Union League Club since 1891. Mr. Knott is attentive to business and enjoys the confidence of the community. He is genial and sympathetic in his nature, affable in his manner and a general favorite in social circles.

Ferdinand W. Peck.

We here present the portrait of the man who built the Auditorium at Chicago. In the directory of the World's Fair, and in the company of its officials, are marshaled cyclopean builders of the order of Ferdinand Peck—but none so clearly distinguished. It is their combined ambitions that startle the eye of the world at Jackson Park. He devotes the greater part of his time to the management of the Auditorium Building, a property including a vast theatre, a business block, a leading hotel, and a popular observatory. His temperament is nervous, his disposition kindly, his intelligence acute and apparent. He lives in a house on Michigan avenue which closely follows the exterior appearance of the huge building which has made him famous.

Colonel George R. Davis,

The Director-General of the World's Fair is pre-eminently fitted for his position. There are elements in the character of the man who is the recipient of this high honor that render it possible for him to give justice to the arduous duties of his office. Colonel Davis has clearness of judgment, promptness in decision, determination in purpose, a knowledge of men, and a tact in dealing with them which have been rarely equaled. He was born in Palmer, Mass., on January 3, 1840, and, receiving the rudiments of an education in the public schools of his native place, he entered Williston Seminary, whence he graduated with high honors in 1860. After this graduation he pursued a course of study for the law, and was admitted to the bar in due season. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he abandoned his chosen profession, and enlisting in the Union Army was commissioned captain of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment until 1863, when he resigned his commission, and, returning to Massachusetts, organized a battery of light artillery. Colonel Davis came to Chicago with General Sheridan in 1869, and retired from the army to make Chicago his permanent residence in 1871. He still retained his interest in military matters and took a leading part in the organization of the local militia. He was elected to Congress in 1878, served three terms, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of Cook County, of which Chicago forms a part. This office he held until his appointment as Director-General of the Exposition, for which position he was the unanimous choice of the local directory and the National Commission.

He was the main spirit that secured the Exposition for Chicago, bringing all his genius and influence to bear upon the question. Knowing his great ability and devotion to his work, there is no reason to doubt that the execution of the work connected with the great enterprise will be carried out to the satisfaction and gratification to all.

Samuel A. Crawford,

Secretary of the Committee on Ways and Means of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a native of Chicago, where he was born on December 22, 1864. In 1878 Mr. Crawford graduated from the Chicago Grammar School, and in 1880 received a diploma from the High School of the same city.

Mr. Crawford's connection with the Exposition movement dates from October 16, 1889, making him, with one exception, the oldest employe in the service. At the date just mentioned he became identified with the preliminary Fair organization's sub-committee on finance, of which Mr. Otto Young was chairman, Mr. Young having perceived long before Mr. Crawford's special ability as a statistician. Shortly after he became identified with this sub-committee he was appointed the committee's chief clerk, which position required that he oversee the detail work incident to securing the original $5,000,000 of capital stock. He also assisted largely in preparing the data which formed such a forcible argument before Congress in bringing the World's Fair to Chicago.

Mr. Crawford's duties as secretary of the ways and means committee are both important and numerous, he being constantly occupied in compiling reports and data as a foundation for the committee's future action, and preparing reports of business transacted at the committee's semi-weekly meetings. His retention as secretary of this most important committee is a standing commendation of his excellent abilities.

Isaac N. Camp

Was born in Elmore, Lamoille County, Vt., on December 19, 1831. His parents were natives of the same State.

Our subject prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy, Vt., paying for his board by teaching music. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, and, to his credit be it said, earned, in his spare time, the money required to meet his current expenses. After four years' hard study he was graduated with the class of 1856. At the conclusion of his college course he was offered and accepted a position as assistant principal in the school where he had prepared for college—Barre Academy (transferred from Bakersfield). He remained there, teaching mathematics and music, until 1860, when he became principal of the high school at Burlington, Vt., a position which he filled until his removal to Chicago in 1868. Forming a partnership with Mr. H. L. Story, under the style of Story & Camp, they continued together until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company purchased Mr. Story's interest in the business, and the firm became Estey & Camp, under which style it continues at the present time.

In April, 1891, he was elected a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of its committee on agriculture and liberal arts.

Though a Republican in politics, he is by no means a politician.

He is a man of generous impulses and contributes liberally to the church, charitable and benevolent enterprises. The architect of his own fortune; he has built up a large and solid business, and, as a citizen of Chicago, he is both popular and highly esteemed.

Lyman J. Gage

Has long stood before the country as the typical Chicagoan. On him have centred the pride, confidence, wealth and expectations of the Exposition City. So far as he could bear burdens and honors, they were heaped upon him. From the size of the city like Louisville to the size of a city like Vienna or New York this Chicago has sprung, and all the way along Lyman

J. Gage, without self-seeking, has remained in the tribune of civic council. When other men have failed to consolidate Chicago's forces, an appeal to Mr. Gage has always wrought both peace and success.

The honors that have poured upon Mr. Gage proclaim him to be the citizen best equipped both to hear Chicago's applause and to retain her regard. He has been the mentor of the rich and the friend of the poor. The heart of man, avaricious as it is of affection, might not wish for kinder things than were said of Mr. Gage by every class when he fell seriously ill at New York, whither the urgent business of the Exposition called him. The photograph we present was taken after his recovery, and will assure his hundreds of thousands of friends—for few men have so many—that increasing years can only improve a countenance made mellow and kindly by good and intelligent deeds.

Hon. Leroy D. Thoman.

To no one is due greater credit for bringing the World's Fair to Chicago than to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Thoman is an "Ohio man," his native place being Salem, Columbiana County. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools and a short academic course. He chose the profession of the law, was admitted to the bar on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and was at once appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Indiana. In January, 1873,

he resigned this position and removed to Youngstown, Ohio. In 1875, at the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the bench, where he remained for six years. He was, for several years, active in State and national politics, and a valuable man in planning campaigns. He had the most enthusiastic support throughout the State for Governor in 1881, but declined the candidacy. Through Judge Thoman's efforts, as a member of the committee on resolutions, a civil service reform plank was made a part of the State platform in 1882. Upon retiring from the bench, in 1882, he resumed the practice of law. In January, 1883, the Pendleton Civil Service Bill became a law and Judge Thoman was appointed, by President Arthur, as the Democratic member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He served nearly three years, resigning his office in November, 1885. Judge Thoman came to Chicago three years ago to engage in the practice of law, and probably no man in the city enjoys a larger acquaintance on so short a residence here. He is a fine lawyer and an able advocate, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the bench and bar.

Henry Wulff, Clerk of Cook County, Ill.,

Was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854. He received his education in the public schools and Dyrenfurth's College, having emigrated with his parents when but a child to this country. Mr. Wulff was three times a member of Jefferson Village Board of Trustees—six years, two terms, and thrice president of said board. He was elected county clerk over Democratic Candidate Michael McInerny, November, 1886, and re-elected, 1890, over Democratic Candidate Carl Haerting. He is the only county clerk ever re-elected in Cook county; was elected, in 1892, delegate to Republican National Convention, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Wulff has never been defeated for any office, and ranks as one of the most popular men in Illinois.

J. Francis Lee,

Who for the past twenty-five years has been entirely engaged in the railway business, was born October 20, 1850, at London, England. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Cambridge University, but instead of engaging in any professional pursuit he bent his well-trained mind to the business of railway transportation.

After coming to America in the interest of the London and Northwestern of England, Mr. Lee was, for eight years, actively engaged in various traffic capacities for the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada. Subsequently,

he acted as general agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and for the last six years and over he has been in charge of the Canada Pacific Railway Company's general traffic business, with an office at 232 South Clark street, Chicago.

In his present capacity Mr. Lee has a field for work which is well adapted to his known ability. Chicago, with its vast and constantly growing railway interests, is like a mighty camp, where true genius and generalship are likely to be recognized and rewarded. While he is strict in the performance of his duties, he has the faculty of winning friends and holding them.

Mr. Lee has the reputation of being one of the best informed in railway matters, and is, besides, a courteous, polished gentleman.

Hon. John L. Routt, President Colorado Board of World's Fair Managers,

Was born in Kentucky, in 1829. He removed to Illinois about thirty-five years ago. He was elected treasurer of McLean County, Ill., immediately after the close of the war of the Rebellion, during which he was quartermaster of an Illinois regiment. He was subsequently appointed United States marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. He removed to Colorado in 1875 as Territorial Governor under President Grant. Upon the organization of the Territory into a State form of government he was elected Governor. Governor Routt

interested himself in mining in the earlier days of Leadville, and was eminently successful. In 1890 he was again nominated for Governor by the Republican party and elected by a handsome majority, when a number of his colleagues on the ticket were defeated. By act of the Legislature he was made president of the Board of World's Fair Managers of Colorado. He takes deep interest in the World's Columbian Exposition, and is profoundly concerned in making Colorado's exhibit thereat comparable with any other that may be made in 1893. Governor Routt was one of the late General Sherman's intimate friends, and was one of the leaders of the gallant "306" in 1880. He is robust in physique, temperament and expression.

James Fillmore Thompson,

Son of Joshua and Betsy Patterson Thompson, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., November 16, 1828, and there attended the Canandaigua Academy, graduating in his nineteenth year.

In 1847 he commenced the study of dentistry with his brother, Dr. W. W. Thompson, at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., where he remained for eighteen months.

At the height of the gold fever he embarked on the ship "Elizabeth Ellen," at New York, for California, making the voyage, round the Horn, in 215 days and reached San Francisco in September, 1849. He spent four years there, dividing his time between mining operations and practicing his chosen profession.

Going to Chicago in 1862, he commenced practice at 85 Clark street, where he remained until burned out at the time of the great fire in 1871. In the early part of 1880 he moved to his present location, Nos. 16 and 17 Central Music Hall.

Dr. Thompson was married January 1, 1858, to Miss Diana W. Holt, of Illinois. His family now consists of three children, Mrs. Alfred C. Bryan, of this city, James W. and Grace, having lost his wife January 6, 1891.

C. S. Cutting

Was born March 1, 1854, at Highgate Springs, Vt. Educated in the public schools in Minnesota, and afterward at Walamet University, Salem, Ore. Was engaged for six years in teaching at Palatine, Ill., where he was principal of the high school. Was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1879 and has been actively engaged in practice since. He has held no distinctively political office, but served as master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.,

for two terms. Mr. Cutting is now president of the Board of Education at Palatine, Cook County, Ill., where he resides, and is also an active member of the Cook County Board of Education.

Alfred Wright Hoyt, D. D. S.,

Was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., August 23, 1855. Educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen left the high school temporarily, taking a few years' training as a locomotive machinist, then returned to the same school to complete his studies. In 1878 he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, graduating from there in the spring of 1880. In April of the same year he began the practice of dentistry in Chicago, where he has achieved an assured success.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis

Has been a very prominent medical man in America since 1844. At that time he appeared as the author of a series of resolutions, presented to the New York State Medical Society, urging a higher standard of medical education. Through his efforts these resolutions culminated in a convention of medical societies and teachers of medical colleges, and, finally, the organization of the American Medical Association. Dr. Davis was born in 1817, and began the practice of his profession in a country village in New York State. In 1847 he went

to New York City and became an instructor of anatomy and jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later editor of the *Annalist*.

In 1849 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was appointed professor of physiology and pathology in the Rush Medical College.

Later he became editor of the *Chicago Medical Examiner*. Ten years after he became a professor of theory and practice in the Northwestern University, and then dean of the medical department, which position he occupies up to the present.

For over forty years Dr. Davis has been an active teacher of medicine and journalist, and at the same time carried on a large private practice. He has been president of the American Medical Association, and from its organization one of its most active promoters.

In 1887 he was elected president of the International Medical Congress, held at Washington, one of the highest honors that could be conferred by the profession.

For six years he was editor-in-chief of the journal of the American Medical Association, and has had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him for distinguished work in the field of medicine. He is also the author of a large text-book on the practice of medicine, and is a member of many learned societies both at home and abroad. From the beginning of his professional life, Dr. Davis has been a thoroughly independent, progressive man, taking advanced grounds on all questions of medical education, sanitary and social science. He has been a total abstainer from his youth, and early recognized the medical side of the alcoholic question, and long ago asserted the danger of alcohol as a beverage and indiscriminate remedy.

In 1871 he assisted in the formation of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and presented a paper at its first meeting on "The Pathological Influence of Alcohol and the Nature of Inebriation." Later he became a physician to the Washingtonian Home, one of the earliest inebriate asylums of the western part of the United States. From this time he has been a regular contributor to the literature of the alcoholic question, many of his original researches and conclusions have exercised a very wide influence among medical men in America.

In 1891 he organized the American Medical Temperance Association at Washington and was made its first president.

This society is substantially the same as the British association of the same name. In personal appearance Dr. Davis is of medium height and compactly built, with strong features, and an infectious earnestness of expression, which carries conviction to all who hear him.

He is a man of strong, clear conceptions both of science and human nature, an independent thinker and tireless worker, forming conclusions slowly and cautiously, and defending them with spirit and courage.

He is a pioneer without dogmatism, and a practical scientist without egotism, and, above all, a student with the same quiet enthusiasm that marked his work half a century ago.

For nearly half a century he has urged, by voice and pen, the principles of total abstinence, and illustrated it in his personal life and practice. As a medical man long ago he pointed out the delusions concerning alcohol when it was unpopular to do so, and has never ceased to defend his conclusions irrespective of all sneers or opposition.

Dr. Davis is a typical American; always a clear-headed, energetic student, pushing every topic on to the very frontiers, discovering its most practical relations, and urging them at all times and places.

The Doctor has won an enviable record for pioneer work outside of humanitarian fields, and the American Medical Temperance Association has the rare good fortune to have as president one of the few great men among the medical profession of America.

Louis Nettlehorst

Was born in the City of Hanover, Germany, February 4, 1851, and came to Chicago when twenty years of age. His education was such as could be had in the better class of schools in his native country. Mr. Nettlehorst took great interest in educational matters after coming to this country, and for a number of years was a member of the Board of Education for the City of Chicago. He was first appointed by Mayor Harrison in 1885, without solicitation on his part, and was subsequently reappointed by Mayors Roche and Washburne. He was twice unanimously elected president of the board.

In private life Mr. Nettlehorst was kind, courteous and affable; in public he was always an earnest promoter of all measures that tended to advance the welfare and prosperity of Chicago and its various institutions.

Vigilant, persistent and untiring in his efforts, he believed in individual attention to important matters rather than in delegated responsibility. He possessed a well-earned reputation for capacity and integrity, and won gratifying success in business and social and political circles.

Paul O. Stensland

Was born in Sandeid, Stavanger Amt, Norway, May 9, 1847. He grew up in the surroundings of farm life and received his early education in schools of the district. At the age of eighteen he left home and went to India as a sailor boy. For about five years he traveled extensively through a great portion of Hindostan, several times visiting Persia in the interest of buying wool. He returned in the fall of 1870 to his native land, on a visit to his parents who during his three months' visit died. He settled in Chicago in 1871, where he has ever since resided. After fourteen years spent in the dry goods business, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business and four years later commenced a private banking business, afterward changed to a State bank, of which he is president. He is also secretary, treasurer, and business manager of the Mount Olive Cemetery, and publisher of the Scandinavian newspaper "Norden." From 1879 to 1888 he was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Education. Another honor was paid him by the mayor of Chicago, De Witt C. Creiger, who appointed Mr. Stensland a member of a committee for the purpose of revising the charter of the City of Chicago.

He was elected in November, 1891, director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was re-elected at the stockholders' meeting in April, 1892. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Iroquois Club and several Scandinavian organizations.

Mr. Stensland was married in 1871 and has two children, a daughter, who is married to D. Sandberg, and a son who is attending Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., preparing for Harvard.

Edward Payson Ripley,

Member of the local directory, Chicago World's Fair, a prominent citizen of Chicago, actively connected for many years with several prominent Western railroads, was born at Dorchester, now a part of the city of Boston, October 30, 1845. The Ripley family to which he belongs is one of the oldest and most respectable in New England, having been founded there by two brothers who came from England to Massachusetts in 1830. The subject of this sketch finished his education at the Dorchester High School at the age of seventeen, and began life as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods business. About the time of his majority he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office. In 1870 he left this office to accept a responsible clerkship in the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. In 1872, was made New England freight and passenger agent of the company. In 1876, was appointed general Eastern agent for the company for the territory east of Buffalo. In 1878, was made general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, traffic manager in 1887 and general manager in 1888, which office he resigned in June, 1890, and in

August of that year was elected third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Mr. Ripley's specialty is traffic and in this department he stands second to no railroad official in America. His various promotions and present high position, have been won by unremitting application to duty and intelligent comprehension of the demands of the public.

William Strippelman,

One of Chicago's most prominent architects, was born in Germany in 1843, and finished his studies at the University of Berlin. After traveling through the United States for a number of years, he located in Chicago in 1869, taking charge of the architectural work of the Board of Public Works for three years. He has furnished plans and supervised the erection of at least 1500 buildings of various sizes and value, among them being some of the largest manufacturing plants and finest store buildings in the city.

Mr. Strippelman is married and has four children, two daughters and two sons.

Walter M. Sempill

Was born at Kinnesswood, Scotland, 1851. Is the son of the late Hogart Sempill, surgeon. At thirteen years of age was apprenticed to the drug business with William M. Dale, of Kinross, and remained with him four years, leaving to accept a position in the drug store of D. Clarkson Cuthberth, at Edinburgh, with whom he also remained four years. His next field of operation was near Montreal, where he served in the laboratory of the Canadian Copper Pyrites Company until the affairs of that company came to a standstill, after which he secured a position in the wholesale drug house of Evans, Mercer & Co., Montreal. Singular to relate, after all his wanderings, Mr. Sempill was next employed with William M. Dale, who had removed from Scotland and located in Chicago, Mr. Sempill succeeding him upon his death, his widow retaining an interest in the business now carried on under the firm name of Dale & Sempill. Mr. Sempill was married to Katie, elder daughter of Dr. J. B. Walker, in 1885, by which marriage three children were born, two of which survive.

Abram M. Rothschild

Was born in 1853, in the German village of Nordstetten. In 1866 he came to America going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he joined his eldest brother. At first he worked in his brother's store, and in 1871, at the age of eighteen he was admitted as a partner to the firm, which then became E. Rothschild & Bros. In 1871 Mr. Rothschild and his brothers opened a branch of their business there. In 1875 the firm of E. Rothschild & Bros. withdrew from the retail business and began the manufacture and sale of clothing on an extensive scale. In 1875 Mr. Rothschild left Davenport and took up his residence permanently in Chicago. His executive capacity and tireless energy, have placed him in the front rank of the progressive business men of that city. In addition to his partnership with the firm of E. Rothschild & Bros., Mr. Rothschild is president of the Palace Clothing Company ; a director in the Board of the World's Columbian Exposition and holds important committeeships. He is also vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic, a new institution with a capital of $1,000,000, to which position he was elected July 13, 1891. In December, 1882, Mr. Rothschild was married to Miss Gusta Morris, daughter of Mr. Nelson Morris. Although Mr. Rothschild is a native of Germany, he is nevertheless distinctly and thoroughly American.

Azel F. Hatch, Esq., Chicago.

Prominent among the attorneys of Chicago stands the name of the subject of this sketch. Being a native of Illinois, and of an enterprising disposition, it was most natural that he should seek Chicago as a suitable field for his operations. After having graduated at Yale in the Class of 1871, he began the study of law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1874, when he began practice and has remained here ever since, in the prosecution of his legal business, gradually rising step by step until at present he ranks among the foremost of his professional brethren at the bar. Among the more important cases of his recent practice, may be mentioned that in which he was party for the commissioners who organized the World's Columbian Exposition corporation, and directed its legal affairs; also arranged the first meeting of its 28,000 stockholders for the choice and number of its board of directors; the preparation of the report of the commissioners, and the issuance of the final certificate of organization were all under his management. Mr. Hatch is in the prime of life and still in the practice of his profession, in connection with Edward C. Ritscher, Esq., as his partner. Socially, he is a favorite among the various clubs of the city, and is interested largely in newspaper interests and numerous other institutions of a public character intended to advance the welfare of the community at large.

Robert C. Berlin, Chicago,

Is a native of Putnam County, Ill., having now passed the fortieth anniversary of his birth. After receiving his academic education at home, he attended the Polytechnic School at Zurich, Switzerland, where he graduated in 1877 as architect and returned to his native State and engaged in the prosecution of his profession in Chicago. Many of the beautiful residences of this city stand as monuments of his artistic taste, and as evidence of his practical skill, while apartment houses, churches and business buildings, demonstrate his views on a larger and more practical scale.

Mr. Berlin believes in the advantages of professional associations and is an active member of the "American Institute of Architects," and of the Illinois chapter of the same organization. He is happily married and blest with a growing family.

Adam E. Dunn

Was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1847. Six years later his parents moved to Somerset, Mich., he receiving his education in the schools of that place and at Hillsdale College. He came to Chicago in 1869 and connected himself with the Chicago *Evening Post*, where he remained until the suspension of that paper, in 1878. Subsequently engaging in the general printing and publishing business with his brother, under the firm name of Dunn Brothers. In 1880 he assumed the management of the advertising department of the Western Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

Peter Svanoe,

Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, was born at Bergen, Norway, 1840. Came to Chicago in 1860, where he has since resided. Was appointed consul in 1871. Mr. Svanoe was, until lately, in the importing business, dealing largely with Sweden and Norway. In 1862 he was instrumental in having the first vessel, the "Sleipner," come from Norway through the Welland Canal direct to Chicago. In 1863 the "Sleipner" and a sloop made the trip, and in 1864 the brig "Alida." After the war, direct importations ceased, and importations from Norway, which have increased materially, all came by way of New York to Chicago. Peter Svanoe is chevalier of the Swedish Order of Vasa, and a gentleman of good social and business standing.

Harris W. Huehl,

Senior member of the firm of Huehl & Schmid, architects, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, was born in Chicago in 1862 and first commenced the study of architecture in the office of E. Baumann, in 1878, and entered into partnership with E. Baumann under the firm name of Baumann & Huehl in 1889. Mr. Huehl had entire

charge of the planning and erection of the Chamber of Commerce building in Chicago. Entered into partnership with R. G. Schmid in 1891, under the firm name of Huehl & Schmid, a firm than which none is better known in Chicago for the excellence of its work.

Mr. William Best,

President of the Best and Russell Company, importers and jobbers of cigars, came to Chicago with his parents from Canterbury, England, in the year 1852, went into above business in the year 1858, with Jno. C. Partridge, was with him up to the time of the death of Mr. Partridge, in 1876, when the style of the firm was changed to Best, Russell & Co. In 1891 the business was incorporated under the State laws of Illinois, Mr. Best being elected president.

Was South Town collector in 1882 on which occasion Mr. Best is said to have furnished the largest bond on record for the office, viz., $24,000,000. Is now entering on his seventh year as South Park Commissioner. He also served one term previous to that, during which he has been elected president of the board four times. Mr. Best's jobbing house was burnt out during the great fire in 1871, but resumed business immediately and is now admitted to be one of the largest jobbing houses in the West, mainly owing to Mr. Best's untiring energy and remarkable business ability.

Mr. Charles H. Wacker,

President of the Wacker and Birk Brewing Company, was born in Chicago, August 29, 1858. He is a graduate of the public schools and the Lake Forest Academy. Has traveled extensively in this country, Europe and Egypt. Attended the Conservatory of Music at Stuttgart, Germany, where he acquired the education which has since been felt because of his generous but discriminating patronage of that science. Though the head of one of the largest brewing establishments in the West, this business does not absorb all his attention. He is a director of the World's Fair, of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, Wright and Hill's Linseed Oil Works. Is president of the Chicago Heights Land Association, London and Chicago Contract Corporation, a heavy stockholder in the Auditorium, a member of the Corn Exchange and is vice-president of the Germania, and treasurer of the German Opera House Company. He has generally contributed to the success of the Democratic party, but has repeatedly declined nominations for office. He was

happily married to Miss Tillie M. Glade in May, 1887, who presides with grace and elegance over one of the most hospitable homes in the West; a love of charity and alms-giving, without regard to race or creed, being a distinguishing trait in the character of both Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wacker.

Mr. Samuel Kayser,

Director of the Chicago Conservatory, was born in Warsaw, Russian Poland, in 1853. Leaving home at an early age, he studied for some years, always with a dramatic bent, in various parts of Europe, and then sailed to America. The year 1878 found him in Chicago in the character of a teacher of elocution, in which capacity he soon became connected with the Hershey School of Musical Art, then the leading school of music in the West, where he soon attracted general attention by his thoughtful and scholarly methods. In 1885 Mr. Kayser conceived the idea of establishing a Conservatory of Dramatic and Musical Art on the model of the best European institutions. At first the dramatic features were made prominent. The graduate pupils of the school found no difficulty in obtaining positions in the best professional companies, and the fame of the Conservatory extended throughout the land. Then came the development of the musical department, which has since become one of the most noted high class musical conservatories in the West. The building

of the Auditorium gave Mr. Kayser another opportunity whereby one entire floor was constructed and arranged for the special and exclusive uses of the Conservatory. The success of the new dispensation was immediate. Attracted by the high standard established by Mr. Kayser, pupils of the highest personal and social standing rallied around the Conservatory and it soon became necessary to enlarge the accommodations, and now instead of one, three floors of the Auditorium are occupied by the Conservatory and the pressure for room is not yet relieved. Mr. Kayser may well feel proud of his wondrous and artistic success and Chicago should, as it does, feel proud of Mr. Kayser.

Salvator Tomaso,

The well-known leader of Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra, has lived in America since he was a child. He was born May 26, 1866, in the city of Naples. After coming with his parents to this country he lived in New York for eight years, and it was during his residence there that he mastered the instrument now connected with his business. He has lived in Chicago for the last ten years and is known as an artist of marked ability. The mandolin orchestra, of which he is the director, is recognized as one of merit in musical as well as social circles. His work also includes private instruction on the mandolin, of which instrument he is supreme master. He is in love with his profession and is beloved by all of his many pupils. Italy's loss was our gain when Tomaso came to America.

D. R. Cameron,

Of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, blank-book manufacturers and printers, Chicago, was born in Summerstown, Ontario, August 19, 1836, the youngest child of Daniel and Isabella (Ross) Cameron. His parents were natives of Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ontario, of Scotch descent. About 1850 they came to the United States and settled in Ft. Covington, Franklin County, N. Y., where both lived to an advanced age. They had won the respect, esteem and confidence of their neighbors in both countries. Soon after the settlement of the family in New York, Daniel Ross Cameron was sent to Williamstown, Ontario, to complete his education, and on his return to Ft. Covington, after a brief experience in school teaching, he entered a general store in that village as clerk. After seven years clerkship he engaged in the same line of business on his own account in partnership with his brother James, under the style of J. & D. R. Cameron. In 1882, he went west, located in Chicago in 1863 and entered the employ of Culver, Page & Hoyne, stationers, with whom he remained seven years. In 1870 he formed a partnership in the same line of business with his fellow-employe, Wm. A. Amberg. They were burnt out in the great fire of 1871, but afterward located on East Lake street, where the name of Cameron, Amberg & Co. has been

for twenty-two years identified as the leading house in their line.

Mr. Cameron was president of the St. Andrews Society of Illinois for two terms and is a charter member of the Iroquois Club. He is a life member of Apolla Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; vice-president of the Board of Education and chairman of its committee on high schools. He is a man of marked energy and industry and may be relied upon to faithfully discharge any duty he can be induced to assume.

L. Manasse

Was born in Germany fifty-one years ago, but left there when a boy and took up his residence in England for four years. Energetic and enterprising, he then came to the United States where, in Chicago, he succeeded in establishing what is now considered the second largest optical house in the entire States. His meteorological reports are considered standard authority and have a

wide reputation. His success in business is owing to fair dealings and studied enterprise. Business at home has not prevented him, however, from making ten trips to Europe, nor from joining several of the best social clubs in Chicago.

In social life he is as happy and affable as a husband ought to be who is surrounded by a kind and loving wife and children. Two of his children are engaged in business with him, and one, Dora E. Gladstone, resides in Paris, France. Like many others, Mr. Manasse was a great sufferer by the terrible conflagration of 1871, but he overcame all difficulties, surmounted all obstacles by his pluck and persistence and now, in his prosperity, enjoys the relating of that bitter experience as a lesson to younger men.

Hon. E. Hempstead Washburne

Was born in the city of Galena, Ill., November 11, 1852. Prepared for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., graduating in June, 1871. In the summer of 1871, he joined his father, then minister at Paris, intending to enter college in the fall, but changed his mind and entered the University at Bonn, in Germany, where he remained for two years, then returned home to read law, and graduated from the law school of the State University, at Madison, Wis., and went to Chicago, April 10, 1875, where he took a supplementary course of one year in the law school of that city, and entered upon the practice of law in 1876. In 1880, he was appointed master in chancery for the Superior Court of Cook County, which office he held until 1885, when he was elected city attorney for the City of Chicago, and was re-elected to the same office in 1887. He declined a renomination in 1889, and retired to private practice. In the spring of 1890, he was nominated and elected mayor. He has been married eight years; his wife is now living, and he has three children living at this time.

Peter Kiolbassa,

City Treasurer of Chicago, was born in the village of Schwieben, in the County of Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia, Prussia, October, 1838; came to this country with his parents in December, 1854, and located in Indianola, Texas; first year assisted his parents in clearing land for cultivation and next was employed in carrying supplies to military posts near El Paso, Texas; after that was clerking in a store and attended business college in the evenings. In 1859 and 1860, taught school in the settlement of Panna Maria, Karnes County, Texas, and when the war broke out went to Illinois and enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, in which regiment he served as a private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant until January 2, 1865, when he was promoted to a captaincy in the Sixth United States Colored Cavalry, in which regiment he served until April 19, 1866. He then located in Chicago, where he was connected with

the police department as desk sergeant and secretary to the chief of police. In the year 1873 was appointed clerk in the Chicago Custom House and in 1876 was elected member of the Legislature; was re-appointed enrolling and license clerk in the Custom House, but in 1883 resigned his position and engaged in the real estate business until April, 1891, when he was elected city treasurer. Mr. Kiolbassa is a member of several societies and is president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

J. Frank Aldrich,

Son of the late William Aldrich, who represented the First Congressional District, Chicago, from 1877 to 1883, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, and in 1861 removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. He is by profession a civil engineer and a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. As a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners,

serving as president of that body after the famous reform board was installed, succeeding the boodle régime, his record of economy and high purpose in administration and his fearless defence of the people against the political rings, won for him the highest regard of reputable citizens of every class. Mr. Aldrich was appointed commissioner of public works, April 28, 1891, and also served with distinction as a member of the County Board of Education and was chairman of the committee of citizens of Chicago, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations to inaugurate and further the Drainage Act. Mr. Aldrich, who is a staunch Republican, was nominated by acclamation, April 29, 1892, by his party, to represent the First Congressional District.

John A. Henry,

County Attorney, Cook County, Chicago, Ill, was born on a farm near Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, May 29, 1848; attended country school until about fifteen, at which time he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduated in 1868 with degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1871 received the degree of Master of Arts; read law at Sidney, Ohio, in the office of Edmund Smith, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1870. He married Ella Carey, daughter of John W. Carey, of Sidney, Ohio, in 1871, and moved to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1873, and practiced law at Indianapolis for ten years, and served for several years as city solicitor; in 1883 was appointed to a position in the law department of the Post-office Department, under Postmaster-General Gresham; remained in Washington, D. C., until the close of Mr. Arthur's administration, when he removed to Chicago and resumed the practice of law, making municipal and corporation law a specialty; in 1887 was appointed special master to sell the Lake Erie and Western Railroad; from 1889 to 1891 was attorney for the receiver of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad; elected county attorney, January 1, 1892.

John Dowdney Ware, M. D.,

Was born in Cumberland County, N. J.; he received a common school education in his youth, and after attaining his majority, studied dentistry and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery with degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery conferred. In 1876, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; stood a very successful examination for interne, being one in sixty-four who had an average of 100 in surgery. In the hospital he remained one year, passing through the grades of physician, surgeon and accoucheur. Leaving the hospital, he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remaining with that company until an attack of isthmus fever compelled him to resign. In 1886 he moved to Chicago, engaged in hospital work,

and was elected warden of Cook County Hospital upon the resignation of his predecessor. He was also elected county physician the same year, and in May, 1891, was appointed commissioner of health, which office he now holds. Courteous, impartial and energetic, he has many warm admirers and has won well-deserved encomiums from press and public.

Roger Charles Sullivan,

The clerk of the Probate Court of Cook County, was born in Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., on February 3, 1861. He received his early education at the public grammar and high schools of his native city. When but seventeen years of age he started out in the world to make his living. Coming to Chicago in 1878, he entered the employ of the West Chicago Street Railway Company as an apprentice to the machinists' trade. He worked continuously at this employment, attending business colleges in the evenings and otherwise preparing himself, until 1884, when he was appointed an

internal revenue ganger for the United States Government. From that he was promoted to be deputy collector of internal revenue, which position he held until the year 1889, when he resigned to devote more of his time to his contracting business. In November, 1890, he was elected clerk of the Probate Court on the Democratic ticket by more than 7000 majority, notwithstanding the head of the ticket was defeated. He was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago in June, 1892. In 1884, he was married to Miss Helen Quinlan. He is the father of four children.

John Samuel Sheahan,

Superintendent of Special Assessment for the City of Chicago, was born in Washington, D. C., September 27, 1853, and went West with his father's family to Chicago in 1859. Mr. Sheahan's father was for a long time engaged in newspaper work. He was the founder of the Chicago *Times*, and he was a man of more than ordinary ability and greatly respected by the press and the social world. John S. Sheahan received a liberal education in the public schools of Chicago, graduating from the High School and afterwards attending the Jesuit College. For a number of years Mr. Sheahan held a position in the Bureau of Special Assessment of the City of Chicago and in 1891 he was appointed to the office of superintendent, which position he now holds and which is one of the most important offices in the municipal government of the city. He has to prepare all ordinances for improvements of all kinds that are to be paid for by special assessment, this class of improvements amounting to some $14,000,000 during the year 1892. The preparation of these various ordinances and the successful confirmation by the court of the assessments makes the office one of the most laborious and technical in the City of Chicago.

Henry L. Hertz

Was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, November 19, 1847. His grandparents were Germans. He frequented the Metropolitan Latin School in Copenhagen and took the degree of arts in 1866 and in 1867 the degree of philosophy at the University of Copenhagen. He emigrated to the United States in 1869 and went directly to Chicago, where he has since then resided.

In 1876 he was elected clerk of the town of West Chicago and in 1884 he was elected coroner of Cook

County and re-elected to the same office in 1888. On May 5, 1892, he was nominated for State Treasurer of Illinois by the Republican State Convention. In 1880 he married Miss Mary P. Power and has an interesting family of two boys and two girls.

William Lorrimer

Was born in Manchester, England, April 27, 1861, of Scotch parents, and came to this country when five years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Chicago. He has been and is extensively engaged in the real estate business, being a member of the firm of Murphy & Lorrimer.

Mr. Lorrimer was superintendent of the water main extension of Chicago under Mayor Roach, and superintendent of water under Mayor Washburn. He is one of the enterprising men of Chicago, and is much respected for his business methods and integrity.

Dr. S. D. Walden,

President of Cook County Board of Education, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, 1846. Educated at Kalamazoo College and at Ann Arbor Medical College, he came to Chicago in 1886, and at once became identified with the educational schools of that city. After a faithful service of three years upon the school board, where his great abilities were soon recognized, he was elected president

of the board in 1891. Dr. Walden is modest and retiring in manner, but full of energy and a knowledge of

Chicago's educational requirements, which qualifications fit him in an eminent degree for the responsible position he now holds.

William A. Bond.

Among the men who have helped to build up the real estate profession in Chicago, none has been more successful than William A. Bond. As a member of the board, as an individual and as a business man, he has the respect and confidence of his colleagues in an unusual degree.

Mr. Bond was born November 15, 1849, in Newark, N. J., but located in Chicago when only five years old, and here he attended grammar school and made his preparations for college. His academical studies were pursued at Warrensville, and later at Lake Forest. After completing his education he entered the employ of Hurlbut & Edsall, where, at the age of eighteen, he held the responsible position of chief bookkeeper.

In March, 1871, he launched forth in the real estate business. His first office was at 123 Dearborn street, within a short distance from his present headquarters, where for three years he conducted a prosperous business and became known as a rising real estate broker. In 1874, he went to Europe, where he spent a year in study and recreation. During his stay in London, he married the daughter of Lucius G. Fisher, of Chicago.

On his return to Chicago, he formed a business partnership with Colonel Henry L. Turner, under the title of Turner & Bond, which existed eighteen years. During the last four years of the partnership Mr. Bond had entire charge of the firm's real estate business.

Among the many measures which Mr. Bond has created, or helped to create, looking toward the betterment of the real estate business, may be mentioned the "for sale" contract, which has become the recognized form in all realty transactions. He also first suggested the idea of holding a series of informal dinners, which have since become an enjoyable and profitable feature of the board's life.

Mr. Bond is a member of the Union League Club and one of its managers. He is also a member of the Oakland Club and the Hennepin Shooting Club. He is president of the Revenue Reform League, vice-president of the Western Publishing House, and chairman of the music committee of the South Congregational Church. Versatile, genial and whole-souled, he is one of the most popular members of the real estate board, for which he is now the president.

Edward Rose,

A member of the Chicago Board of Education, was born in Germany in 1838, migrated to America at the age of fifteen, after having graduated from a classical school in his native city, of which his father was one of the professors. Since his residence in the United States he has devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, prior to 1872, in the City of New York, and since then in Chicago, where he has been identified with the wholesale clothing business and is now a member of the firm of Strauss, Yonderf & Rose. While closely attending to business, yet Mr. Rose has always found time and inclination to interest himself in matters of art and charity and education. He was for years a trustee of *Sinai* congregation, the leading Jewish reform congregation of the United States; was an officer and trustee of the Hebrew Charities and Michael Reese Hospital, and for three terms president of the Standard Club. He is also a director in one of the local banks.

Hon. Joseph P. Mahoney

Was born in Oswego, N. Y., on November 1, 1864, his parents removing to Chicago when he was only three years of age. Immediately on leaving school, Mr. Mahoney applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He at

once commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, and has continued to do so ever since. He is a good lawyer, a fluent speaker and an active Democrat.

Mr. Mahoney was elected Representative to the State Legislature for the Fifth Senatorial District, and held that position for three consecutive terms, when he was elected Senator for the same district, which position he now holds.

As a member of the Legislature he has acquitted himself with honor and credit. He is the author of the bill giving authority to the West Town of Chicago to issue

bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, and to expend the same on park and street improvements, preparatory to the World's Columbian Exposition. He also took an active part in passing the Convict Labor Bill, which has for its object the prevention of competition of prison with outside labor. Judging from his past record, Senator Mahoney has a long, bright and honorable career before him.

Horace W. Bolton, D. D.,

Was born in Orrington, Maine, 1839, and converted when but eight years old. Enlisted in 1862 and served until discharged in 1865, when he began to study for the ministry. Joined the G. A. R. in the State of Maine in 1870; has been identified with the organization ever since; is past commander of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Department of Illinois, and "state chaplain" of the P. O. S. of A. He joined the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, ordained "deacon" by Bishop D. W. Clark, in 1869, and "elder" by Bishop E. R. Ames, in 1871. Dr. Bolton has occupied several prominent pulpits in the East, among which are Park Street, Lewiston, Maine; Trinity, Charlestown, Mass; First Church, Boston, Mass. Transferred by Bishop C. H. Fowler to First Church, Chicago, in 1885, and when the "five-year limit" expired was appointed to Centenary in 1890. As an author he has published several popular works, notably, "Home and Social Life," which has reached its sixth edition; "Patriotism," and the "Soul's Cry," that are having large sales. Dr. Bolton is tender-hearted, a great worker, and one of the earnest, interesting preachers who always have large audiences. His fine presence, kind words, warm grasp of the hand and habitual benevolence blesses thousands who recognize in him a Christian gentleman and a true minister of the gospel of Christ.

Rev. A. D. Traveller

Was born near Ottawa, Ontario, 1839. At the age of eighteen years received a clerical education at Albert University; entered the ministry at the age of twenty-four years in the Methodist Episcopal Church; ordained deacon in 1865 and elder in 1867; served some of the most prominent charges in his conference while in Canada, viz., Brochville, Kingston and Morrisburg; in the two former places accomplishing the erection of two large and handsome church edifices; was four years presiding elder and delegate to two general conferences; he took an advanced and prominent position in the matter of Methodist Church unity in Canada, before leaving for the States in 1881, where he joined the Rock River Conference; has been missionary to South Dakota, where he officiated as presiding elder for five years. In September, 1891, he was appointed superintendent and corresponding secretary of the Chicago City Missions and Church Extension Society, a position he now fills to the utmost satisfaction. Rev. Traveller is of good English stock, his grandfather having fought under Nelson at Trafalgar.

Rev. William Fawcett, D. D.,

Was born near Toronto, Can., January 21, 1843. His father, the Rev. Michael Fawcett, is a member of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada,

having served this church in this capacity for over fifty years. Dr. Fawcett was educated in the best schools of Canada. At the age of nineteen years he united with the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; served the full pastorate permitted by that church in Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, and other prominent towns of the State of Iowa. In

1881 he was transferred from Main Street Methodist Church, Dubuque, to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and has served his full pastorate of Grace Church and Park Avenue Church. He is now the pastor of the First Methodist Church in Chicago. Dr. Fawcett received his degree of Master in Arts from the Iowa University and his degree of Doctor of Divinity from two different universities.

Rev. Thomas Davis Wallace,

Fifth son of James and Isabella Wallace, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., October 10, 1843. Spent boyhood on farm; entered Elderidge Academy at sixteen; enlisted in Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 1, 1861. Was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac till Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when he was wounded seriously. Served through the war. Graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., 1867, Western Theological Seminary, 1870; was married, October 19, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Torrance, of Westmoreland County, Pa. Pastor of Presbyterian Church in Washington, Iowa, 1870 to 1879, and at Hannibal, Mo., 1879 to 1887, when he took charge of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Wallace is an eloquent pulpit orator, a gentleman of many estimable social qualities, and a divine of extreme modest and Christian humility.

Liston Homer Montgomery, A. M., M. D.,

Is now in his forty-fifth year, having been born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1848.

On his paternal side he is a direct descendent of General Richard Montgomery, of revolutionary fame, and on the maternal side of Major Simon Willard, who was one of the early settlers of Massachusetts in 1634. His early educational facilities were such as were afforded by public schools of the day, later availing himself of a literary course at Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Early in 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged two days prior to his having reached his fifteenth birthday.

After graduation at the Chicago Medical College, in 1871, he immediately entered upon duty as a resident physician in hospital service, and later upon general practice in Chicago, where he has since devoted his time and energies in the practice of his chosen profession. He is associated with all the important medical organizations tending to advance the interests of his profession, and of many organizations of a benevolent and fraternal character, not only in Chicago but throughout the country, as well as with various literary and social clubs. He has twice represented the American Medical Association in the British Medical Association. He was also a member of the International Medical Congresses, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and at Berlin, in 1890, and had the honor of bearing to the latter two sets of invitations, one from the City of Chicago, the other from the World's Columbian Exposition Auxiliary, to make Chicago its next place of meeting in October, 1893.

Dr. Montgomery is yet in the prime of life and may have many years of useful and honorable service in the practice of his noble profession.

Frank Billings, M. S., M. D.,

Secretary of the Northwestern University Medical School, was born in Wisconsin, in 1854. Paternal ancestors settled in Connecticut in 1664. Maternal ancestors immigrated with Boone from Virginia to

Kentucky. He received an early education in the common and normal schools of Wisconsin. Studied medicine and graduated from Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College), in 1881. Served on the house staff of Cook County Hospital in 1881–82. Studied medicine in the hospitals of Vienna, Paris and London in 1885 and 1886. Received degree of Master of Science from Northwestern University in 1888. Elected professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine in Northwestern University Medical

School in 1887, and professor of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine in the same school in 1890. Is attending physician to Morey Hospital, pathologist to St. Lukes Hospital and consulting physician to Michael Reese and to Provident Hospitals. President of the Chicago Medical Society in 1890 and 1891. Member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Literary Club and the University Club. A constant contributor to the medical journals.

Sanger Brown, M. D.,

Professor of Forensic Medicine and Hygiene in Rush Medical College and Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada. He there received his preliminary education in the public schools and in the Albert College University, Belleville.

In 1876, he began the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Having graduated as president of his class, 1880, Dr. Brown accepted a position on the medical staff of the New York City Insane Asylum, which position he filled for fifteen months. Dr. Brown was afterward called to fill a like position at the new State Hospital for the Insane, at Danvers, Mass., which he accepted, but after eight months' service he was called to the medical staff of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York City, which position he held for five years, having risen to the position of acting medical superintendent. Upon resigning this position, Dr. Brown devoted himself to a series of original scientific investigations in the laboratory of University College, London, and in travel.

In 1890, Dr. Sanger Brown located in Chicago where his great skill, especially in nervous diseases, which he makes a specialty, was at once acknowledged. Besides holding a membership in the local societies, Dr. Brown is a member of the Neurological Society of London and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Signor Cesare Valisi

Was born near Milan in 1861. Much of his talent for music he inherits, his immediate family connections being musicians of note in Italy. To natural talent he added long and patient study at the celebrated Milan Conservatory, where, under the best instructors, he studied to acquaint himself with the harmonies of the violin and mandolin.

At the early age of twenty he left Italy for America, where, soon after his arrival, he secured an engagement with Topaldi and Ricca of New York City, as first mandolin. He traveled with this company through the principal cities for two years and then, in 1884, he settled in Chicago, where he is conducting a school of mandolin, patronized by the best of the musically inclined and which is in every way a success. His mandolin orchestra is well known in Chicago, and of Signor Valisi what can be said that would add to the praise lately bestowed upon him by the "divine" Patti.

James R. Bryson, Artist,

Was born in Canada, and from childhood evinced an inclination for the pencil and brush. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the sign and decorative painting in which line he soon gave evidence of that splendid talent which in later years made him more

than a local reputation as an artist. After much travel through Canada and the United States, he located finally in Chicago, where he pursued his art with such ability and judgment that his studio became the resort of the

most ambitious students. For his life-sized portraits of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and Professor Herrick Johnson, Mr. Bryson has received well-merited praise from many of the best art critics.

Mr. H. N. Higinbotham,

President of the World's Columbian Exposition, and one of Chicago's prominent business men, was born on a farm near Joliet, Ill., in 1838, where he lived until the age of seventeen years.

He was educated in the country schools and early engaged himself in commercial life. In 1861, Mr. Higinbotham went to Chicago, where, after about one year's service in the employ of Cooly, Farwell & Co., he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery. He afterward acted as chief clerk of the Quartermaster's Department, and served in the Departments of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Returning to Chicago in 1865, he entered the business house of Field, Palmer & Leiter, successors to Potter Palmer. He remained with this firm during its existence and has continued with its successors, Marshall, Field & Co., up to the present.

Notwithstanding his busy life, Mr. Higinbotham finds time to visit the needy, sick and suffering; his ears are ever ready to listen to the story of sorrow, financial trouble, sickness or distress of any kind, and his purse always open to afford the relief that money can give. He is connected with a number of leading charitable institutions of the city, conspicuous among which are the Newsboys' Home and the Chicago Home for Incurables, treasurer of the former and president of the latter.

Hon. John Tillman Dickinson,

World's Fair Commissioner from Texas, was born in Houston, June 18, 1858. Studied in Houston under good teachers, and in the schools of Leamington, England, and Dundee, Scotland. From 1874 to 1876, he attended Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Va., and three years at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in several of the academic departments. Obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879; but though he afterward took out a license to practice law in the courts, his love for editorial work proved stronger than his attachment to the legal profession, and he became the editor of the Houston *Telegram*, which, under his able management, became an important factor in the politics of Texas. In 1881, he was elected secretary of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and has since held important positions, military and otherwise, in his native State. In 1889, his services were engaged by the Chicago World's Fair Commission, and in 1890 he was appointed a World's Fair Commissioner by President Harrison. Colonel Dickinson is of splendid physique, courtly bearing, kind-hearted, brave and generous. Of great energy and brain power, he is destined to soon become one of the most prominent men in a country where great abilities are recognized and rewarded.

Mr. Elbert E. Jaycox

Is traffic manager of the World's Columbian Exposition, and has the honor of being the first appointee of Director-General Davis, and was unanimously selected for the position by the various representatives of the railway and other transportation interests in Chicago.

Mr. Jaycox was born in New York City in October, 1856, but was reared and educated in the West and has lived in Chicago so many years that he is essentially a Chicagoan. He entered railroad service immediately after passing through the High School at Evanston, to which point his parents moved from New York City. His promotion in his chosen profession was both steady and continuous, and by the officials with whom he was

associated he was looked upon as a young man of marked ability and one having a very bright future.

In Masonic matters Mr. Jaycox is very prominent and he is founder and president of the Ivanhoe Club at Evanston, in which pretty suburb he has a handsome home presided over by a charming wife and graced by smiling happy children.

Robert A. Waller,

The Second Vice-President of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a gentleman who, with Messrs. Higinbotham, Gage, Peck, Butler, Revell and Odell, has performed many onerous and unremunerative duties in connection with the stupendous work of the Fair. Mr. Waller is a commissioner of Lincoln Park, a metropolitan pleasure-ground of great beauty and considerable extent. The great Ashland Block, at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, opposite the Sherman House, is also one of his creations. He is a member of the board of control, of the bureau of public comfort, and a member of the executive and ways and means committees. He belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of Chicago, and his prominence in the affairs of the Exposition is peculiarly gratifying to all old residents. Mr. Waller is a type of the zealous, forceful, capable Chicagoan—not old, not tired, not unrewarded, hospitable, democratical and withal very creditable to the age and race.

Charles Frederick Gunther.

A full sketch of the life of Mr. Gunther reads like a romance, with the additional pleasure of the knowledge of its reality.

Among the men who have visited most quarters of the globe and made use of the artistic, scientific and practical knowledge that they had thus obtained, for the benefit of their fellowmen, none is more favorably known, nor has made better use of his advantages, thus obtained, for the city of Chicago and its inhabitants, than the subject of this. He was born in Wildberg, a beautiful town located in the celebrated "Black Forest" district of Würtemberg, South Germany, on March 6, 1837. When a lad of five years, his parents immigrated to the United States. They finally settled at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1848 the family moved to the mountain district in Somerset County, and it was here and in the place of their previous residence that Charles obtained his elementary education, by attending private schools. Our subject early in life showed traits of independence and love of adventure and travel that have characterized his later life, and when but a mere child he made daily journeys over the mountains, carrying the United States mail. His daily trip was twenty miles and return. For this service he received twenty-five cents per diem.

In the spring of 1850 the family removed to Peru, Ill., journeying by the Pennsylvania Canal to Pittsburg, thence by the rivers to St. Louis, and thence up to the headwaters of the Illinois River. Here young Gunther attended private and public schools, and at an early age began his business career.

As an employe he was always diligent and loyal to the interest of his employers. As an employer he has always been considerate and generous to those in his service. In adversity he has been courageous and hopeful; in prosperty helpful both to individuals and to the community. In the prosecution of his line of manufacture his motto has been "how good," not "how cheap," and the reward has been success. He is a man of fine artistic taste and extensive knowledge of men and places from personal intercourse and travel. He is loved by his many friends and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

J. H. Kingwill

Was born in 1847, in Starkey, Yates County, N. Y. In 1856 his parents removed to Lake Geneva, Wis., and in 1860, to Chicago, which has been his

home since that time. After attending the grammar and high schools of this city, he commenced, at the age of sixteen, to earn his own living, first as telegraph operator, and afterward as book-keeper in various lines of business. From 1879 to 1884, he was book-keeper and private secretary in the office of Comptroller, now Vice-President, Kirkman, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, where he obtained a thorough insight into the mysteries of railway and general corporation accounting. Since that time he has served as accountant of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company of Canada, auditor of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company, special auditor of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, and several other large corporations and syndicates, besides serving the Exposition corporation as noted below. He was,

for the first two years of its organization, the assistant secretary of the Exposition Corporation, in which capacity he acquired a thorough knowledge of the history and policy of the enterprise and an intimate acquaintance with its principal officials and directors. He is now agent and representative for exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. Kingwill's intimate connection with the organization and officials of the Exposition, as well as his business record in Chicago, and his success as an organizer and executive officer, give ample assurance that any matters placed in his charge by exhibitors or others in connection with the great Exposition will receive efficient and faithful attention.

George Schneider,

A prominent citizen of Chicago, and a member of the World's Fair Board of Directors, was born in Pirmansens, Rhenish Bavaria, December 13, 1823. A liberal education, received in the Latin school of his birthplace, equipped him for newspaper work, which he engaged in soon after he attained his majority. For taking an active part in the revolt of Rhenish Bavaria against the Bavarian Government, he was compelled to flee; escaping to France, thence coming to the United States, where, after a short stay in New York and in Cleveland, he located in St. Louis, where, with his brother he established the *Neue Zeit*, a German daily of anti-slavery tendencies. Mr. Schneider afterward took a prominent part as a leader of his countrymen against the encroachments of the slave power, and also against the spread of Knownothingism which at the time threatened the existence of the young Republican party. In the early conventions of the Republican party, especially

in 1856 and in 1860, Mr. Schneider was a power felt and admired by the leading men of the party. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Schneider consul to Denmark, but returning to Chicago in 1862 he was appointed collector of internal revenue. Mr. Schneider has for many years been identified with the banking interest, having been elected to the presidency of the National Bank of Illinois, in 1871. He was married in June, 1853, and is the father of seven accomplished daughters.

Robert C. Clowry

Was born in Illinois and educated in the public schools. He entered the service of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company as messenger and student at Joliet, Ill., in 1852; appointed manager of the same company's office at Springfield, Ill., in 1854; transferred to the St. Louis, Mo., office in 1854; appointed superintendent of the St. Louis and Missouri River Telegraph Company in 1859 with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and afterward at Leavenworth, Kan., and Omaha, Neb.; commissioned by President Lincoln in 1863 as captain and assistant quartermaster of the United States Army and assigned to duty by the quartermaster-general in charge of the United States Military Telegraphs in the Southwest with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., and afterwards at St. Louis, Mo.; was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in 1865 by President Johnson for "meritorious services and devoted application to duty;"

was honorably mustered out of the United States military service at his own request, May 31, 1866, and immediately thereafter appointed district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines in the Southwest, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; in December, 1878, was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and in May, 1880, succeeded General Anson Stager as general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company's territory west of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean and from the British boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers. In October, 1885, was elected a director, member of the executive committee and vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, retaining the position of general superintendent of the territory above mentioned. He has taken an active part in the Columbian Exposition management as director, chairman of the committee on electrical and pneumatic appliances, and member of the executive and grounds and building committees.

Mr. Clowry was married in 1865 to Miss Augusta Esterbrook, of Omaha, Neb., daughter of Hon. Experience Esterbrook, a prominent lawyer of that city, who was formerly Attorney-General of Wisconsin, and United States Attorney for Nebraska.

Lewis Wood Robinson,

Chief Engineer United States Navy, Chief of the Department of Machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born in Camden County, N. J., March 7, 1840. At the age of fifteen he went to reside near Pendleton, Ind., with relatives, and attended school there for three years when he returned east. He entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1861, taking the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and subsequently receiving that of Master of Mechanical Engineering.

He entered the navy September 15, 1861, as third assistant engineer, and served during the war on the U. S. S. Kennebec, in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, commanded by Commander, afterward Admiral, D. C. Farragut. He participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, the City of New Orleans, and in the passage of the forts at Vicksburg in 1862. Was chief engineer of the Kennebec in the fight at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and received special mention in the report of his commanding officer for conduct during the engagement. Was promoted to the grade of second assistant engineer, rank of master, July 30, 1863; was present at the second surrender of Galveston, Texas, and was detached from the Kennebec at that place, June 9, 1865, and ordered north. Was married September 5, 1865.

On October 11, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of first assistant engineer (rank of lieutenant), and title changed to passed assistant engineer, February 24, 1874. After two years' duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he made a second cruise to the east coast of South America from January, 1871, to February, 1874, on the U. S. S. Ticonderoga. He was then placed on special duty till August 1, 1875, when, obtaining leave of absence, he occupied the position of general superintendent of the Bureau of Machinery of the United States Centennial Exposition, under Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N., chief of the bureau.

In January, 1877, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as senior instructor in the department of steam engineering. Was detached from the Naval Academy in June, 1880, and on August 24, 1880, was ordered to the U. S. S. Minnesota, flagship of the training fleet. Detached from the Minnesota in August, 1882, and ordered to the U. S. S. Tennessee, flagship of the Home or North Atlantic fleet, from which he was detached in August, 1883.

He was promoted to chief engineer (rank of lieutenant-commander) on August 19, 1883; was ordered to special duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, in November, superintending the fitting out of the U. S. S. Ossipee, after which he made a three years' cruise on the Ossipee in the Asiatic Station, returning home in February, 1887.

From April, 1887, to September, 1891, he served as member and recorder of the Examining Board for Naval Engineers, when he was detached to accept the position of chief of the Department of Machinery, World's Columbian Exposition.

Selim Hobart Peabody, Ph. D., LL. D.,

Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition, is a native of Vermont. His father was a clergyman; his grandfather a physician; his great-grandfather was a colonel at the battle of Bunker Hill. At fifteen years of age, having already lost his father, he left school and was employed in various kinds of manual labor; working by day and reading classics at night, and teaching school in the winters, he accomplished his wish, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics and engineering in

the Polytechnic College, at Philadelphia. Afterward he superintended the schools of Fond-du-Lac, and of Racine, Wis. In 1865 he became professor of physical science in the Chicago High School. He organized, and for many years conducted, the public evening high school for workingmen, where some who are now leading architects and machinists in Chicago obtained from him their first instruction in drawing and physical science. He was also secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. For three years he was professor of engineering and physics in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In 1878 he became professor of mechanical engineering in the Illinois Industrial University, and in 1880 was made its president. During his administration of the affairs of this institution it made great material and intellectual advancement. By his efforts its name was changed to be the University of Illinois, and is now a well-organized and thoroughly-equipped State university. In September last he retired from the presidency, and entered the service of the Exposition. Dr. Peabody has assisted in the preparation and the revision of the International Cyclopedia; has written text-books and treatises of science, a charming series of juvenile works of natural history, and numerous essays and addresses. He is a careful and thoughtful writer, and a clear and vigorous speaker. He was for two years president of the National Council of Education.

George Birkhoff, Jr.,

Was born May 15, 1852, near Rotterdam, Kingdom of the Netherlands. He was educated at the Normal School in Rotterdam and moved in 1869 with his parents to Chicago. In 1871 he entered the real estate office of W. D. Kerfoot & Co., in Chicago, as a clerk, afterwards became book-keeper and cashier and was, in 1883, admitted as a partner. He is still engaged in the real estate business as a partner of the firm of W. D. Kerfoot & Co. In 1884 he was appointed as consular agent of the Netherlands at Chicago and in 1886 was appointed by the King of the Netherlands as consul for most of the Western States. This consulate has two vice-consulates, one at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the other at St. Paul, Minn. In July, 1892, he was appointed by the government of the Netherlands as Royal Commissioner General of the Netherlands at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, which position as well as that of consul he still occupies.

Inglof K. Boysen

Was born in Norway, January 5, 1854. He was educated in the private schools of Norway, Urbana University, Ohio, and at the Chicago University, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in 1874.

In 1888 Mr. Boysen was nominated by the citizens' committee for judge of Circuit Court but resigned in favor of another.

In 1889 he was appointed master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., in which position he has passed upon a number of very important legal questions. In 1892 Mr. Boysen was appointed, by the Norwegian Government, chairman of its committee at Chicago to take charge of its interests at the World's Fair. December 14, 1878, he married Jane S. Stewart, daughter of one of the first proprietors of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Boysen, since May, 1892, has been an active partner in the law firm of Millard & Boysen, Chicago, and is engaged in a general and lucrative practice.

Miss Mary Callahan,

The junior member and secretary of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, is the daughter of Ethelbert and Mary Callahan, and a native of the State of Illinois. Through her mother she is closely related to the Helms and Marshalls of Kentucky. From her father she inherits

the old Revolutionary blood. She is a graduate of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, Ill., in both literature and art. She has since pursued her art studies under the best artists of the country, and stands high as a landscape painter. Miss Callahan is a ready and interesting conversationalist, an extensive reader and a thoughtful student of current literature. She has always been the especial companion of her father, one of the leading lawyers of Southern Illinois, sharing his intellectual life and political ambition.

When the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board was created by an act of the General Assembly, Governor Fifer appointed her one of its members. Appreciating the opportunity, Miss Callahan entered into the work with that intelligent force of mind and will which is always a guarantee of success. Comprehending the magnitude of the World's Columbian Exposition and its importance to the interests of our country, she has not failed to present its larger and wider interests and influence for the consideration of the people of the State.

John Clark Darst, Esq.,

Is a native of Miami County, Ohio. After graduating at Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio, in 1872, at the age of twenty, he spent a year in special study for his future life work at Harvard University, and immediately entered upon his chosen profession, that of a civil engineer, with the Smith Bridge Company, at Salina, Ohio. In 1881 he became identified with the Massillon Bridge Company, at Massillon, Ohio, as one of the proprietors, and in 1883 went to Chicago and assumed control of all their western business. Mr. Darst has devoted all his business life to the work of his profession and has designed and superintended the erection of many of the most notable bridges and other structures in the great West, among which may be mentioned Lake Street Viaduct and the First Regiment Armory, and the bridges at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, and State Street Bridge, Rochford, Ill. He is in the prime of life and has, apparently, a long career of usefulness in prospect.

C. H. George,

Chief Tenement, Factory and Smoke Inspector of the Health Department, Chicago, was born in Concord, N. H., on the thirtieth of September, 1845, removing with his parents to Chicago in 1854, where he received a public school education. Since his connection with the health department he has gained an enviable reputation for the very efficient manner in which he has managed the affairs of his office, as well as for the thorough and systematic organization now so noticeable in the department under his charge. It was owing chiefly, if not altogether, to Mr. George's persistent efforts that the first and only

ordinance regulating the plumbing and other sanitary conditions of buildings was passed by the City Council on the thirtieth of November, 1891. In private life Mr. George is of a generous and companionable nature, qualities that have made it possible for him to achieve distinction in masonic and social circles, a fact fully attested by his standing in Hisperia Lodge A. F. A. M., the Oriental Consistory, the Medina Temple, the Ancient Order United Workmen, and the further fact that he is a director in the well-known La Salle Club.

Dr. E. M. McWhinney

Was born in Ontario, Canada, October 14, 1865, in which country he received his preliminary education. He began the study of dentistry in 1884, and graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1887. After a few years spent in travel and in the practice of his profession in Crown Point, Ind., Dr. McWhinney, in September, 1891, located in Chicago where he has been eminently successful. Dr. McWhinney is a member of the spring faculty of the Northwestern Dental School.

W. K. Carlisle

Was born at Covington, Kenton County, Ky., on the nineteenth day of March, 1892.

Educated in a private school, the public schools of Covington, Forest Academy at Anchorage, Jefferson County, Ky., Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., and the University of Virginia.

He graduated from the law class of Washington and Lee University in June, 1881, and spent the summer of 1881 at the University of Virginia, taking a special course of lectures by Professor Minor.

Mr. Carlisle, after practicing law in Covington, Ky., and in Wichita, Kan., located in Chicago in July, 1891, as assistant in the law department in the World's Columbian Exposition and at the annual election of 1892 was placed at the head of the department as attorney.

A. F. Seeberger,

Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Wetzler-on-the-Lahn, Prussia, in 1829, and was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. Mr. Seeberger has resided in Chicago since 1863, and is a prominent wholesale hardware merchant. From September, 1885, to February, 1890, he was collector of the Port of Chicago. Mr. Seeberger is a public-spirited citizen, who has held the highest positions of honor and trust in civic organizations and corporations.

Mrs. Potter Palmer.

On November 20, 1890, during the first session of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, was unanimously elected to the presidency of that body. Mrs. Palmer, before her marriage, had acquired fame as the beautiful Bertha Honore. She was born in Louisville, Ky., her father being of French descent and her mother belonging to one of the oldest Southern families. Her childhood and early girlhood were spent in Louisville, and there also her education was begun. Her education was finished in a convent, near Baltimore, Md. From the quiet of the convent Miss Honore stepped into a field of conquest. Her mental acquirements and inherited grace and refinement gave her an enviable position in society. In 1871 she married Potter Palmer, one of Chicago's representative and wealthy citizens, and has since then resided in Chicago. She has traveled much, and has a wide acquaintance among people of two continents. Her contributions to city and State charities, while large, are surpassed by the good she privately does. Mrs. Potter Palmer is well calculated to adorn and fill the office to which she has been called, and her known energy, combined with her acknowledged executive ability, presages that the board of lady managers, under her guidance, will accomplish much.

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer,

President of the World's Columbian National Commission, comes from New England ancestry and was born in Detroit, Mich., June 25, 1830, being now in the prime of life.

His father, Thomas Palmer, emigrated to the West in 1809, and carried on a lucrative trading business in the town of Detroit, with the Indians on the frontier. His mother was a direct descendant from Roger Williams. He received his education at St. Clair College and the University of Michigan, graduating at the latter institution. He made, with some friends, a pedestrian tour through Spain, and thus became familiar with a people and country to which he was later accredited as minister from the United States. On his return he entered into mercantile life in Wisconsin and later in Detroit, where he has since resided, securing to himself the universal good will and esteem of his fellow-citizens, of both city and State. He became active in State politics, serving as a member of the Board of Estimates, and also as State Senator. He was elected United States Senator from Michigan and served six years, to the great advantage of his native State and the interests of the great West. In 1889 he received his appointment as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain, connected to him with memories of his youth, and now for the third time brought so closely to his attention as presiding officer in the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by a Spanish citizen.

Senator Palmer has taken hold of this enterprise with his usual energy and a conviction of success, which nothing can shake and no obstacle deter, and his fellow-citizens all over this continent look to his labors and the labors of his associates as the means of making the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, an era in the world's history.

Dr. G. S. Solomon,

The well-known dentist, whose name is familiar to the profession, was born in Germany, where he received his early education.

Coming to the States in 1877, when about the age of seventeen years, he devoted his time to the study of the English language and to dentistry, matriculating in 1880 from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. After a tutelage with Dr. Marshall H. Webb, of Lancaster, Pa., Dr. Solomon migrated to Milwaukee, and thence, a year later, to Chicago where he has made himself indispensable to his many patients and endeared himself to the leading members of his profession.

Porter P. Heywood

Was born in Westminster, Worcester County, Mass. When a boy he labored on the farm during the season for farm work and attended the public school during the winter months. He supplemented this schooling by attending the academy of his native town and the academy at Leicester, Mass. Having chosen the profession of a teacher, he taught in several towns of his own State and spent one year in the same work at Portsmouth, Va. In 1855 he went to Illinois and located in Aurora as superintendent of schools, and remained in that office nearly nine years. During this time the schools under his care took rank amongst the best in the State. Resigning his place at Aurora early in 1864, he came to Chicago and engaged in the business of fire insurance. In January, 1866, he became connected with the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company as special agent and adjuster. In 1869 he was made general agent of the newly organized Pacific department of the company, and located in San Francisco, remaining there for three years. Returning to Chicago, he was made associate manager of the western department of the company and holds that position at the present time. He is a member of the Chicago Literary Club and the Union League Club, of Chicago, and is now serving his second term as one of the vice-presidents of the latter club. Mr. Heywood is a zealous and active Republican, but has never held or aspired to any political office.

W. M. Stearns, M. D.,

Born June 20, 1856, at Dale, N. Y., was a pupil in the high school and graduated from Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, 1880. Studied one year in the Berlin hospitals and one year in the Vienna hospitals in the departments for the ear, nose, throat and eye. After engaging in practice in Chicago, he served as assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, until in the spring of 1890, when he was elected to fill the chair of rhinology and laryngology in the same college. For several years has confined his practice exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of the ear, nose and throat, in which specialty he has a large practice.

Dr. S. V. Clevenger

Was born March 24, 1843, at Florence, Italy, during his parents' temporary residence there. His father was an American sculptor, some of whose busts of prominent authors and statesmen are in Boston, New York and Philadelphia public art collections.

He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and St. Louis, his scientific education being acquired by self-instruction while engaged in civil engineering, meteorology, etc., in government employ.

During the civil war he was promoted from artificer in Company L, First Missouri Volunteer Engineers, to first lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Tennessee Infantry, and for the year previous to the battle of Nashville, was in command of the Sherman Barracks, the general recruiting rendezvous of Tennessee. At the close of the war he engaged in surveying and was appointed

deputy United States surveyor of public lands for Dakota Territory. In 1874 he abandoned engineering and began the study and practice of medicine and graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1879, devoting himself to the specialty of nervous and mental diseases. In 1883 he was appointed pathologist of the Cook County Insane Asylum, which position he held till 1885. Returning to Chicago he was appointed to the charge of the nervous and mental disease departments of the Michael Reese and Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

He was elected to membership in the American Electrical Society, American Neurological Association, American Association of Anatomists, of Microscopists and several other scientific organizations, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of which he was secretary during 1891 and 1892. In 1885 he gathered together many of his scientific essays previously published in the *American Naturalist* and other journals, and had them produced in book form entitled "Comparative Physiology and Psychology." In 1889 he published a medico-legal work entitled "Special Concussion."

The Doctor is probably more widely known as the discoverer of the law regulating the distribution of valves in the veins, which he formulated in the statement that "only dorsal veins are valved," but much more important work upon the brains of man and animals is embodied in his psychological essays.

Abraham Reeves Jackson, A. M., M. D.,

Was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 17, 1827. He received his education in the public schools and graduated at the Central High School in 1846. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania College in 1848, and soon after located for the practice of his profession at Stroudsburg, Pa., where he remained twenty-two years. In 1862 he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, and was appointed assistant medical director of the Army of Virginia. In 1867 he accompanied the celebrated Quaker City excursion from New York to the Mediterranean and Palestine as ship's surgeon. In 1870 he removed to Chicago and soon after, with the aid of influential friends, secured the incorporation of the "Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois," September, 1871, to which institution he was appointed surgeon-in-chief. In 1872 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of women in Rush Medical College, and in the following year the trustees, as a testimonial of his services, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1874 he was elected by the Chicago Medical Society editor of the Chicago *Medical Register*. In 1877 Dr. Jackson resigned his position in Rush College, and in 1879 that of surgeon-in-chief of the Woman's Hospital after eight years' service. For nearly twenty years his professional practice has been limited to the special diseases of women, upon which subject he has contributed many papers to various medical journals. In 1882 he became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, in which institution he has been president of the board of directors and professor of gynecology to the present time. In 1891 he was elected president of the American Gynecological Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, a fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Society, British Gynecological Society, an honorary member of the Detroit Gynecological Society, and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. It is well known that Dr. Jackson is the prototype of "My friend, the doctor," in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," and that as a subtle humorist he has few superiors. Dr. Jackson has been twice married; first, in 1850, to Harriet, daughter of Stroud Hollinshead, of Stroudsburg, Pa., and in 1871 to Julia, daughter of Noah Newell, of Janesville, Wis.

Dr. Frances Dickinson,

Member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Chicago in 1856. Her parents were Quakers, who, a year previously, had transferred their home from Massachusetts to the young city of the West. Frances was educated in the Chicago public schools, completing the course in 1875, when she graduated from the high school. Then, as a teacher, she again entered the public schools, remaining in this position between three and four years. She left the school room to enter the Chicago Woman's Medical College, where she received her degree in the spring of 1883. Already she had resolved to make a special study of the eye, and in pursuance of this plan went abroad in September of the same year. She remained a few months in each of the chief medical centres of Europe, adding to her knowledge and gaining experience in famous hospitals. In London she attended eye clinics at Morefield's and at Royal Dee on Gray's Inn Road, and at Darmstadt she remained for half a year under the tuition of Professor von Weber, the famous specialist. In November, 1884, she returned to Chicago and opened an office. Her success has been continuous, for,

notwithstanding many reformatory and philanthropic interests to which she has given freely of her time and energy, her practice has shown a steady growth. Dr. Dickinson was the first oculist of her sex in Chicago, and has recently been elected professor of ophthalmology in the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine. She was also the first woman enrolled as a member of the International Medical and Surgical Congress. Other professional organizations to which she belongs are the American Medical and Chicago Medical Associations. The formation of the Medical Woman's Sanitary Association was largely owing to her efforts. The Women's Club and the Woman's Alliance of Chicago have no more forceful member than she, nor any more zealous in the furtherance of their humanitarian work. A champion especially of womanhood everywhere and at all times, all their needs enlist her sympathies; all their efforts for advancement find in her a ready and a cordial support.

Dr. John E. Owens

Was born at Charlestown, Md. His father was Hon. John Owens, who represented his county in the State Legislature on one or more occasions. In 1862, at the age of twenty-four, he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After graduating from that institution he was a resident physician of Blockley Hospital. He retained his connection with Blockley Hospital until 1863, when he entered the military service, and was assigned to duty at one of the military hospitals of Chicago, where he remained one year, and then engaged in civil practice in that city, becoming connected soon after with St. Luke's Hospital as physician in charge. In 1882 he resigned his connection with Rush Medical College, and in 1883 the chair of surgery in the Woman's Medical College, and accepted the chair of operative surgery and of surgical anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, a position which he held till 1891, when he became one of the professors of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the same institution. For twenty-five years he has held the position of superintending surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is chief surgeon of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. He was chosen medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition in the last week of May, 1891.

Dr. Edwin J. Gardiner

Was born in Washington, D. C., in 1886. In 1862 his parents went to Europe and made their home in Madrid, Spain. He was educated partly in England, France and Spain, receiving the diploma of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Madrid. He immediately entered upon the study of medicine and graduated as physician and surgeon from the Royal College of San Carlos, Madrid, in 1878. In 1879 he established himself in Chicago. In the same year he was appointed on the medical staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he served for twelve years, resigning from active work in 1891, when he was appointed a consulting surgeon. In 1888 he was elected professor of ophthalmology to the Chicago Polyclinic; resigned in 1889. From that date to the present time he has been engrossed in the practice of his specialty, ophthalmology and otology, and has already taken a permanent position in the forefront of his profession, by reason of his skill, not only in the ordinary treatment of patients, but by his surgical work as well. Dr. Gardiner is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology.

Christian Fenger, M. D.,

Was born in Denmark in 1840. He received his literary and musical training in that country, graduating in medicine from the University of Copenhagen in 1867, after a course of eight years of careful study and training.

He occupied many positions in various hospitals in his native country and on the surgical staff of the army in the Franco-German war of 1871; also, that of lecturer on pathological anatomy in the University of Copenhagen. He was an extensive traveler in Egypt, visiting the cities of Alexandria and Cairo as a medical officer. Contracting a lingering disease while in that country, he came to America in 1878, hoping to recover his health, and settled in Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession, both in private and in hospital service, and has been engaged in teaching in several medical colleges. He has also been honored by election to membership in various medical associations in the State and country, and in foreign countries. Dr. Fenger has contributed to the medical literature of the country, more especially on subjects of surgery. He seems to be in the prime of life and to have many years of usefulness before him, men like himself are always welcome to our shores.

Albert Grant Goodman, D. D. S.,

Was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 5, 1863. Was educated at the high school of Terre Haute, and the State Normal School of Indiana. At the age of seventeen, not satisfied with a farmer's life, he decided to try his fortunes in the city where, after engaging in various pursuits, he decided to adopt dentistry as a profession. His first college year was spent at the dental department of the Lake Forest University, and in October, 1885, he was chosen president of his class. He graduated from the American College of Dental Surgery in 1887, and was chosen valedictorian in consequence of receiving the highest standing in his class. Shortly after graduating, he became demonstrator of operative dentistry in the Northwestern Dental College of Chicago, which professorship he held until his private practice became so extensive as to demand all his time and attention.

Dr. Goodman to-day has few superiors in his profession and is a prominent member of several dental societies. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his many patients and has a large and lucrative practice.

Willis G. Jackson

Was born in North Adams, Mass., in 1844, his father being a cotton manufacturer. He came to Chicago in 1866 and almost continuously since then he has been engaged in the real estate and building business. In 1890 he was president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and, with a committee from the board, visited Washington, to assist in having Chicago selected as the location for the World's Fair. The same winter he was the guest of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at their first annual banquet, responding to the toast "Chicago."

Mr. Jackson comes from good Revolutionary stock on both sides. Is socially well connected, is a member of the Union League and Illinois Clubs and Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the commission appointed by Governor Fifer to investigate the Torrens System of Land Transfers. Mr. Jackson is married and has a son and daughter.

William Teel Montgomery,

The second son of Isaac and Mary Montgomery, was born August 12, 1843, on a farm in Gibson County, Ind. His father, who was a farmer, removed, with his family, to Logan County, Ill., when William was four years of age. When he was nine years of age his mother died. Soon after this his father with the elder and one younger brother returned to Indiana. The father died shortly after the mother, when William and his younger brother were adopted by an uncle, Asa Knowles, a well-to-do farmer. He remained in the family of his uncle, working on the farm in summer and attending the county school in winter until the breaking out of the war. At the first opportunity after he was eighteen years old, which was August 19, 1861, he enlisted in the army being enrolled in Company F, Thirty-third

Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and serving through to the end of the war. The first three winters in the army were spent in winter quarters and the time was improved by reading and study. The fourth winter was spent on the march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

After the close of the war the subject of this sketch attended school and college and taught school until the fall of 1868, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William T. Kirk, of Atlanta, Ill. Graduating from Rush Medical College of this city with honors in February, 1871, he was elected interne to Cook County Hospital and served from July, 1871, to March, 1873. Has practiced medicine in this city since, doing a general practice for eight years and for the last twelve years confining his practice to diseases of the eye and ear.

In 1879 was appointed professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Woman's Medical College, and in 1880 was elected surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, both of this city. He still retains these positions. Is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society.

In March, 1873, was married to Miss Nettie McCagne, of Springfield, Ill., who died in January, 1880. In April, 1890, was married to Miss Maud Graham, of Oquawka, Ill., who gives charm and happiness to his present comfortable home.

Henry Turman Byford,

Son of the late William H. Byford, was born in Chicago, November 12, 1853. His preliminary education he received in the high school of Berlin, Germany, and scientific schools of this country. He graduated in 1873 from the Chicago Medical College and immediately began a successful practice of medicine. He visited the hospitals in Europe while sojourning there for eighteen months for his health, he having been prostrated in 1875 by sciatica caused by overwork. On his return he associated in business with his father, an eminent physician, and devoted his special attention to the study of gynecology. He is now professor of gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, clinical professor of the same in the Woman's Medical College, gynecologist to St. Luke's and the Woman's hospitals of Chicago and is consulting gynecologist to several other hospitals in that city. He has been an able and instructive writer upon his specialty, and in his practice draws patients from States as far West as Oregon and California, as far South as Texas, and from Canada.

Charles W. Curry,

The best known and most popular newsdealer and stationer in Chicago, is a native of New York, and came to Chicago in 1871, first starting out in life here, in a small way, by selling papers on the street. In 1884 he inaugurated the present enterprise with his headquarters on Madison street, and from the very inception of his enterprise it has been uniformly prosperous and successful. The premises now occupied at 174 Madison street comprise the ground floor and basement of a building 25x100 feet in dimensions, and these are admirably arranged and appointed for the purposes of this business. A heavy stock is at all times carried, comprising all the leading newspapers, periodicals and magazines of the day published in this country and abroad; also staple and fancy stationery of every description, office supplies, photographs of prominent persons, while a complete assortment of leather goods, guides and maps, of all the principal places and cities in the country, is here in great variety. Mr. Curry was the first to introduce that branch of the business in newspaper exchange in the city, and in May last he also opened a branch store at No. 75 State street, having the ample dimensions of 18x75 feet. He is a most enterprising and energetic merchant of the strictest honor and probity in all his dealings, and fully deserving of his remarkably successful career.

Edward Ilsley Galvin, A. B.,

Was born in Calais, Washington County, Me., April 3, 1838, and is the eldest son of the late Thomas P. and Martha A. Galvin, of Germantown, Philadelphia, whither they moved in March, 1850. After a few years spent at school in Massachusetts and Philadelphia, he was graduated from the classical department of the Central High School. He then spent six months in the office of an architect and civil engineer and afterward devoted one year or more to private classical studies and German. In September, 1859, he entered the Theological School at Harvard University; was graduated in 1862 and ordained to the Unitarian ministry in Brookfield, Mass., in April, 1863. In July, 1864, Mr. Galvin raised half a company in a day, enlisted in Company F, Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry and was elected second lieutenant and was afterward elected chaplain in Virginia.

He returned to his parish the latter part of November and remained till the summer of 1867, taking an active part in the sanitary commission work in raising supplies for the government hospitals. He was afterward settled in Peabody and Brighton, Mass. In October, 1876, he

went to Portland, Ore., for eight months, and afterward devoted two and one-quarter years to missionary service in Washington Territory.

In December, 1879, Mr. Galvin located in Chicago, Ill. Here he reorganized the Third Unitarian Church, and having aided the society in extinguishing its debt, at the end of the second year resigned to take charge of the Chicago Athenæum, having been elected superintendent in December, 1881, which position he still holds. This beneficent institution—similar in its plan to the Cooper Union in New York—is chartered as one *not* for

financial profit, and was organized in October, 1871. Open the entire year to both sexes, with numerous classes day and evening, a choice library and spacious gymnasium, the Athenæum has proved one of wide-extended usefulness. In March, 1891, it moved into a beautiful and substantial home of its own, finely located at 18 to 26 Van Buren street, near the broad, open lake front, where it maintains many useful educational departments —academic, business, shorthand and technical preparatory.

Dr. F. E. Waxham

Was born in La Porte County, Ind., December 1, 1852. His parents were among the early settlers of that county. In 1865 his parents moved to Rockford, Ill. Previous to this time what little education he possessed was obtained from the county schools; subsequently he attended the Rockford public schools and graduated from the high school in 1871. Ambitious for further mental training, but possessing no means, he at once turned his attention to teaching. Having taught several county schools he finally went to California and engaged in teaching for two years, returning and taking up the study of medicine in the summer of 1875. In the fall of 1875 entered, as a student, the Chicago Medical College. At the end of the college year he again found himself without means and was obliged to return to teaching. For one year he filled the position of principal of the Rockford High School and then returned to the Chicago Medical College, graduating with honor in the spring of 1878. He served as house physician and surgeon in Mercy Hospital one year and then commenced the practice of his profession in this city. In 1882 he was elected professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and to the chair of laryngology and rhinology in the same institution. He is also a member of the directory and treasurer of the college. His contributions, chiefly upon the diseases of children, laryngology and rhinology have had a wide circulation. He is a member of the various local, State, American and international medical societies in which he has held important offices and presented many valuable papers.

George L. Warner,

Member of the firm of Baird & Bradley, was born at New Haven, Conn., February 19, 1851, and educated at the public schools of that city. Leaving the high school, and after two years in New Haven as clerk in the wholesale grocery business, he, in 1868, went to Chicago where he followed the line of his early education, that of the grocery business. In 1882 he made a radical change and took up the real estate business, associating himself with the old and well-known firm of Baird & Bradley, who were established in 1857. In 1887 he was admitted as a partner. He was one of the charter members of the Chicago Real Estate Board, organized in 1883, and was its first treasurer for a period of two years. In politics, a staunch Republican and leader, he never held office until his appointment in 1891 by Mayor Hempstead Washburne to the Board of Education for a three-year term, in which body he occupies a prominent position. He is a member of the Union League, Hyde Park (being one of the incorporators and a former director), Kenwood and Sunset Clubs, besides the fraternal orders of the Royal Arcanum and National Union. His pleasant home is located in the most delightful of the former suburbs, now annexed to the city, Hyde Park.

Dr. Martin M. Ritter

Was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1862. He is the first representative of an ancient Hamburg family, long prominent in commercial and banking circles, to seek his fortune in America. His boyhood was spent and his education acquired in his native city. Mr. Ritter came to America in 1882 and soon began reading medicine and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. Desiring to perfect himself in the diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, to which specialty he has intended to restrict his practice, he went to Europe and visited the clinics held in the hospitals of London, Berlin and Vienna. Dr. Ritter has followed the lines he has laid down for himself, with gratifying success. He located in Chicago in 1890 and is already attracting a large clientele as his social acquaintance is extensive.

Dr. Ritter is assistant to the chair of eye and ear diseases at the Chicago Clinical College and assistant in the eye and ear department of the Specialty Hospital.

John Addison,

Whose eminence as an architect is second to none in Chicago or the great West, was born in Yorkshire, England, on the twenty-eighth of April, 1847, where he received his preliminary instruction from a private tutor and at a private school.

Since coming to America, Mr. Addison has identified himself with her institutions, but it is in his chosen profession of architect that he has helped to advance the standard of taste as the many beautiful and substantial churches, school buildings, manufacturing establishments, private residences, and business blocks of his design in Chicago and other cities testify.

In 1891 Mr. Addison held the office of president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, an honor bestowed upon none but the most eminent of his profession.

George Mills Rogers

Was born April 16, 1854, at Glasgow; his father was Hon. John G. Rogers; his mother was Arabella E. Crenshaw, daughter of the late Judge B. Mills Crenshaw, former Chief Justice of Kentucky. The family moved to Chicago in 1857. George Mills was fitted for college in the Chicago public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from Yale College in 1876; studied law in the office of Crawford & McConnell (the latter his brother-in-law), and in the Union College of Law, and was a thorough student, preparing himself to fill a position "higher up," where he has taken a position and ranks with the brightest and best of the younger lawyers. He was admitted to practice, in 1878, and commenced in partnership with S. P. McConnell, before mentioned; continued in this connection until he was invited to take the position of assistant city attorney, which he accepted, and made a record in that capacity for ability in defending the legal rights and interests of the City of Chicago, as he had previously done as attorney for the Citizens' Association; in the early part of 1886 he was appointed city prosecuting attorney, which position he resigned in April, 1887, on account of his wife's ill-health. He was appointed (in November, 1887) assistant United States attorney, and resigned March, 1892, to engage in private law practice, combining the business of money loaning on real estate, representing the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and other moneyed corporations.

On June 3, 1884, he married Philippa Hone Anthon, of New York City, a daughter of the late Philip Hone Anthon and a niece of the late eminent Professor Charles Anthon, of Columbia College. They are held in high regard in the circles in which they move. He is a member of the Iroquois Club, the Illinois Club, a social organization, the Chicago Literary and the University Clubs, and is an esteemed member of each.

Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, U. S. A.,

Was born at Albany, N. Y., November 26, 1840. He enlisted as a private, October 28, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and one year later was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. On November 7, 1862, during an engagement at Mariana, Ark., he was disabled by a gun-shot wound in the left foot, and was mustered out April 4, 1863. In November, 1864, the ball having meantime been extracted from his foot, he again entered the service as second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. After the close of the war Lieutenant Groesbeck served in the South two years during the reconstruction period and while in Nashville studied law and fitted himself for the position of judge advocate of courts-martial. In January, 1867, he was mustered out of the volunteer forces and accepted a commission in the regular army, with the Forty-second Infantry, with which regiment he served until its consolidation with the Sixth Infantry. In October, 1874, he was promoted to first lieutenant and afterward was appointed adjutant of the Sixth Infantry, serving in that capacity eight years. In July, 1889, while acting judge advocate of the Department of Dakota, he was promoted to a captaincy. Being a member of the bar and having had large experience in the practice and administration of military law, Captain Groesbeck, in April, 1892, was appointed a judge advocate in the Judge Advocate General's Department with the rank of major.

Dr. Casey A. Wood

Is the descendant of an old New England family, whose ancestors settled in New York in the beginning of the last century. Born in Ontario, Canada, November 21, 1856, he studied in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute from which he graduted as prize man in 1872. He entered upon his medical studies with his father, a well-known physician, in 1873. He attended the University of Bishops College, in Montreal, graduating there in 1877 as first prize man. The same year he also passed his final examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and began to practice in Montreal. He shortly afterwards became attached to his alma mater in various capacities and occupied during the following ten years the positions of professor of chemistry and professor of pathology and morbid anatomy. About this time he was elected one of the attending physicians of the Western Hospital and was appointed surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. Dr. Wood passed the summer of 1886 abroad in attendance upon the Berlin, Paris, Vienna and London Hospitals. During his sojourn

abroad, Dr. Wood was assistant (*pro tem.*) to Dr. Hartmann, in Berlin; house surgeon (*pro tem.*) to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; clinical assistant, Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, and clinical assistant to Dr. Volfenden in the London Throat Hospital. He has been pathologist to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and is now professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School, and oculist and aurist to the Alexian Brothers and Emergency Hospitals. Dr. Wood has always been a steady contributor to medical literature and is the author of a small but popular handbook on the "Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Diseases," written for the general practitioner. Dr. Wood is probably best known for the introduction into American practice of a certain form of ophthalmic disk now extensively used in the treatment of ocular diseases.

T. S. Quincey,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Star Accident Companies, is one of Chicago's business men who graduated from the ranks of the commercial traveler; was elected to his present position eight years ago, and companies he represents, then in their infancy, are now the largest in the West. His energy and push has placed his business in the front rank of Chicago enterprises, and entitles him to the success he has achieved. He is vice-president of the Mechanics and Traders' Loan and Building Association

(the largest in Cook County), president of the Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican Club and adjutant of Chicago's crack cavalry troop, the Chicago Hussars.

Dr. John E. Gilman

Was born in Harmer, Ohio, in 1841, of Puritan ancestry, the Gilmans having emigrated from England to America in 1838. On his mother's side Dr. Gilman is descended from the Fays, a name long and honorably known in Massachusetts. His father, John C. Gilman, was an able and widely-known physician, and it was with him that the subject of the sketch first pursued his studies in medicine and surgery. When but seventeen years of age his father died, and he afterward studied with his brother, finishing his course at Hahnemann College, Chicago, and immediately thereafter began the practice of medicine. Dr. John E. Gilman was, in 1884, elected to fill the chair of physiology, sanitary science and hygiene in Hahnemann College, a position he still retains. In 1871 he took an active and prominent part in relieving the condition of the poor and homeless victims of the Chicago fire, and by this action did much to bring the opposing schools of medicine into harmonious relations. In 1860 Dr. Gilman was married to Miss Mary D. Johnson, a Puritan in lineage, who in childhood was raised upon a farm in Massachusetts that had been purchased by the Johnson family from the aborigines. Dr. Gilman devotes much of his time to art and some years ago was a leading spirit in building up and maintaining the Crosby Opera House Art Gallery and at the same time was associate editor of the *Chicago Art Journal.*

Charles A. Weidenfeller

Was born June 9, 1852, on the high seas, while his parents were en route to this country. The family located at Newark, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He followed the trade of a carpenter till 1879, in which year he did his first work in life insurance for the Provident Savings Life. About this time he located at Brooklyn, and in November of the same year he went with the Metropolitan, in whose employ he has since remained.

The next four years of his life were spent in New York. In April, 1883, at the request of President Knapp, he went to Chicago to take the management of the Metropolitan. Mr. Knapp's judgment was not at fault, for the company has no more competent superintendent than C. A. Weidenfeller, the business having steadily advanced under his guidance. He has been for the past three years chairman of the banquet committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and the success of the association's banquets are largely due to his good taste.

Dr. George R. Baker,

Engaged in the drug business in Chicago, was born in Racine, Wis., in 1852.

He received his early education in the public schools of Niles, Mich., and afterwards, in 1884, was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Baker has been engaged in the drug business for the past twelve years, is a prominent Mason and is also a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

More could be written of him to advantage, but his innate modesty will not permit of his seeking that just recognition to which he is entitled.

Dr. H. Hooper,

A resident physician and surgeon of Chicago since 1869, was born in the unique town of Marblehead, Mass., in 1844. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., graduating with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. During the civil war Dr. Hooper entered the Union army, where he served as surgeon with the rank of captain. Dr. Hooper is a member of the principal medical societies, has been connected with the polyclinic several years and for ten years was surgeon at Alexian Hospital.

William Warren Boyington,

Who, since 1853, has been associated with the architectural interests of Chicago, was born July 22, 1818 in Southwick, Mass., and is a son of Juba and Aurelia (Campbell) Boyington, both children of the earliest settlers of Southwick. William learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at eighteen years was considered a proficient journeyman. At the age of twenty-three years he began business for himself, was twice burned out but with true Yankee grit and enterprise he rose superior to misfortune and gained reputation and money as a master builder. In 1850 Mr. Boyington was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on public buildings. He, about this time, designed and constructed the first practical locomotive cab covering for engineers and firemen, the style in use at this day being but a little modified from that original design. In 1853 Mr. Boyington went West and located in Chicago where his ability as an architect and builder was quickly recognized. The Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Leland Hotel, all of Chicago; Windsor Hotel, Montreal; Windsor Hotel, Denver, Col.; Chicago University, Mercy Hospital, Joliet Penitentiary, State Capitol, Springfield, Ill.; Chicago Water Works, Oriental Masonic Temple, several fine railroad depots, miles upon miles of stone and brick business blocks all, besides many hundreds of other buildings in several States of the Union, attest the skill and taste of Mr. Boyington.

The "Columbus Building," now in course of construction at Chicago, and which is to be the finest building in America, will, when completed, add new and greater laurels to Mr. Boyington.

Mr. Boyington was married at the age of twenty-one years to Eunice B., daughter of Jacob Miller, of Springfield, Mass. His golden wedding was celebrated December 29, 1889.

John Erasmus Harper, M. D.,

Was born in Trigg County, Ky., January 23, 1851, and was soon taken by his parents to Evansville, Ind., receiving such educational training as the place afforded. He began his professional career under the tutelage of Dr. Geo. B. Walker, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of New York in 1874, taking the prize offered by Professor D. B. St. John Roosa for the best examination in diseases of the eye and ear. In 1875 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Evansville. A year later he was advanced to a professorship of diseases of the eye and throat. Desiring to familiarize himself with the methods of practice of leading European specialists, he visited the hospitals and clinics of London, Paris and Vienna, where he remained two years, being a pupil of Professors Joeger and Orlt in the latter city. In 1880, he returned and resumed his professional duties, but two years later resigned to accept the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. His executive ability as secretary of this college added to its general reputation while his scholarly lectures and brilliant operations attracted large classes. He was surgeon-in-chief to the eye and ear department of the West Side Free Dispensary for nine years, and was surgeon to the eye department

of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for five years, also visiting oculist and aurist to many private and public institutions. In 1891 he retired from this college and a year later, assisted by other leading physicians, organized the Chicago Clinical College and Specialty Hospital, of which he is president. Dr. Harper is the leading spirit in this institution, and is devoting his time and rare talents in affording medical students the best possible facilities in their lines of study. In addition to his various other duties, he has edited the *Western Medical Reporter* for the last twelve years, besides being an active member of various medical associations of the country and State of which he is an honored citizen. Truly his has been a busy life.

William George Cummins, D. D. S.,

Was born October, 1844, in the village of Elderton, Armstrong County, Pa. Educated in public schools until 1854 when he entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa., in 1860. In 1863, enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg and other engagements. After his discharge from the army he spent a short period as overseer on a cotton plantation at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1865 he began the study of dentistry with his brother at Elkhart, Ind.; 1866 opened an office at Bristol, Ind., at which place he remained until 1867 when, having married Miss Elizabeth N. Kessler, of Bristol, he moved to Sturgis, Mich. In 1869 Dr. Cummins became a member of Michigan State Dental Society and was elected a delegate to the American Dental Association at Saratoga. The same year he became a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Society at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1872 he graduated in dentistry at the Ohio College of Dentistry. Dr. Cummins was eminent commander of Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar

in 1873, high priest in chapter, also member of Council of High Priests of Michigan; noble grand of Odd Fellows, also chief patriarch. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Sturgis on the Democratic ticket. Opened an office at 70 State street, Chicago, in November, 1878, where he is still in practice. An ardent Democrat in politics, Dr. Cummins is a member of Iroquois Club of which he was vice-president from the north side for two terms. In religion is an Episcopalian, has been in the vestry of Calvary Church from 1880 to 1884 and of the Church of the Ascension from 1886 until 1891. His family consists of four children, three girls and one boy.

Robert Jordan Smith

Was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1837. Attended the historical primary schools in log school houses of that day, and later fitted himself to enter college in the schools of higher grade in Belleville, Ill. In 1865, removed to Springfield as one of the State agents of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. In 1868 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he has since lived. In July, 1874, he was elected secretary and manager of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, and still holds that position. At the fall election of 1890 he was elected president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and served out his term. Mayor Cregier also appointed him one of the directors of the Public Library, which position he still holds. In politics Mr. Smith is and always has been a Democrat, and was for two terms president of the Iroquois Club. He was also one of the presidential electors in 1888. Socially he enjoys a large acquaintance, being a member of the Iroquois, Union League and Illinois Clubs, and served two terms as president of the latter.

James F. Keeney,

Known throughout the West as the great land owner and town builder, is a resident of Chicago. He was born in Crawfordsville, Ind., September 15, 1845. His father, Charles P. Keeney, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Beck, and who is a cousin of ex-United States Senator Beck, was born in North Carolina. They moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1850, where young Mr. Keeney prepared himself in Greek, Latin and other higher branches, preparatory to entering the Rochester, N. Y., University, in which institution he graduated with high honors in 1866, after completing a four-years' course. In 1868 Mr. Keeney removed to Chicago, where he engaged in land speculation with success to himself and with credit to Chicago. With others, Mr. Keeney purchased 240 acres of land and upon it erected what is to-day the beautiful suburb known as Ravenswood. Purchasing a large tract on the north shore, he founded South Evanston, the home to-day of thousands of business men. Going to Kansas after the panic of 1873, Mr. Keeney purchased five townships on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and there founded Wa-Keeney, the county seat of Trego County. Mr. Keeney has been a leading member of the Kansas Legislature, was honorably spoken of for the gubernatorial nomination, and filled the office of president of the National Fair.

In 1881 Mr. Keeney returned to Chicago, purchased 160 acres of land and founded the village of Hermosa. Within the past year he has secured 1200 acres on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, upon which he is actively engaged in building up a manufacturing town. The celebrated public park system of Chicago is indebted largely to Mr. Keeney's judgment and enterprise.

John Lundie, M. Am. Soc. C. E.,

Engineer and agent for the King Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Scotland and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He has spent twelve years of his professional life in the United States, having been engaged in railroad work in the far West; more recently serving in the capacity of assistant city engineer of the City of Chicago, and has the record of having designed some of the heaviest bridging in that section of the

country. Mr. Lundie connected himself with the King Bridge Company about three years ago and has since contracted for and superintended a number of heavy structures for the company, amongst which may be mentioned Washington Street viaduct, the steel work of Lincoln Park Palm House, the cantilever roof of the Mines and Mining Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, the iron and steel work of the Agricultural Building and a portion of that of the Horticultural Building, together with other minor iron work for the Exposition. The company has also recently supplied a number of bridges for the railroads centering in Chicago, having built spans for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and others.

The King Bridge Company, one of the oldest companies in the country, has constructed some exceptionally heavy bridge work, prominently amongst which may be mentioned the recently completed great cantilever bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and has the record of having bridged almost all of the large rivers in the United States, including the Mississippi.

Their Chicago representative, Mr. John Lundie, has many friends in influential circles and carries on the work of the company in such a manner as to extend and retain the company's business acquaintance.

Andrew Washington Freeman

Was born at Brookfield, Vt., October 3, 1829. He was left an orphan when nine years of age. His uncle, Stephen Freeman, was his guardian and foster father. His early years were familiar with the carpenter shop, the mill and the farm. He was quick to learn, and at seventeen years of age taught a large and advanced "district school" with success. By teaching he paid his way at Thetford Academy and Dartmouth College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1854. He was principal of Colebrooke Academy, New Hampshire, was called to open the city schools of Rockford, Ill., and Homer Seminary, Homer, Ill. He studied dentistry at Rockford, Ill., came to Chicago September, 1860. He was an organizing member and later president of the Chicago Dental Society, also one of the members who founded the Illinois Dental Society. He is now an honorary member of this society; also a member of the "Hayden Dental Society," and of the "American Dental Association." He is a life member of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and the American Missionary Society, and for years has been an active member and liberal giver to Plymouth Congregational Church. He aided D. L. Moody in his "North Market Mission" as chorister and teacher three years. Many of the oldest and best families of Chicago are among his patients.

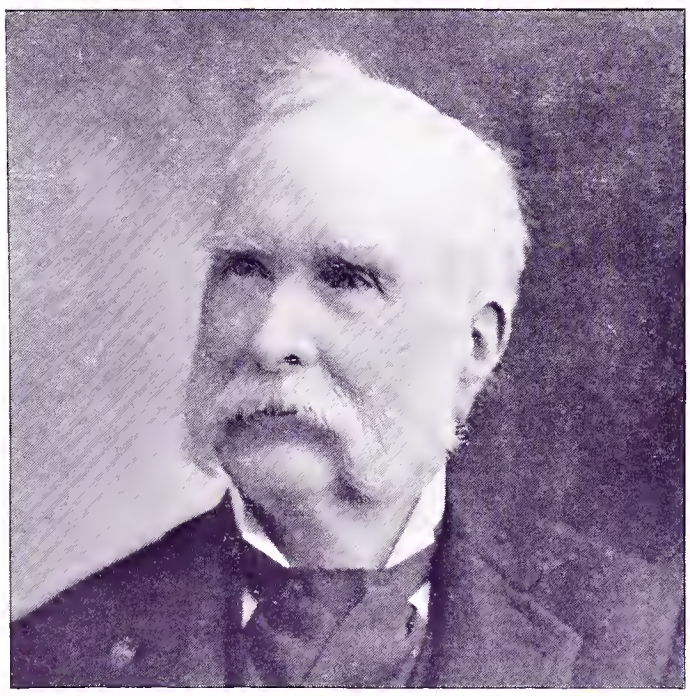
Carl Huncke

Was born May 16, 1851, in Detwold, Germany, and came, with a college education, to Chicago in 1867, where he has since resided. He secured, in 1869, employment with Samuel S. Greeley, city and county surveyor, with whom he remained about seven years. He resigned his position in 1876 and entered the office of the Traders' Insurance Company where he remained until 1882, when he entered into the local insurance business for himself, being appointed agent of the "Germania," "Hancock" and "Star," of New York; "Union," of Philadelphia, and the "Firemen's Fund" and "Union," of San Francisco. The "Germania," desiring to establish a branch office at Chicago, to look exclusively after their interest, Mr. Huncke was, on January 1, 1884, appointed manager, and has ever since continued in this position. By close attention to business the Chicago branch office of the "Germania" has always proved to be one of the most profitable. Politically, Mr. Huncke has always been a Republican and has repeatedly been approached to accept offices of trust, but had to decline the same on account of his office duties. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, the Executive Committee of the Cook County Compact, Underwriters' Council of the National Union, Germania Mænnerchor,

Chicago Turngemeinde, and was from 1872 to 1876 secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Union of all the Turner Societies of the United States.

Frank D. Rodgers

Is a representative business man of Chicago having risen to the position of western manager of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., through his own personal worth, close application and business aptitude. When only twelve years old he began his mercantile career as office boy in a general store of Flushing, and was afterward promoted to the position of book-keeper and salesman in the same establishment. Later on he became imbued with the idea that the great West was the place for himself and made his arrangements accordingly, and selected this as the proper place to develop his ability. In 1884 the company he now represents decided to open a western department at this place, when Mr. Rodgers entered the office as chief clerk, and upon the death of the former manager, two years later, he was appointed as his successor, which position he new holds, to the satisfaction of the great company he so efficiently represents.



Mr. Jacob Forsyth.

When Pittsburg was known as the "Gateway of the West" Jacob Forsyth, then a lad of fifteen years, went with his parents from the North of Ireland, where he was born in 1821. Having received a fair education, supplemented by a thorough business training, as he grew to manhood, he started in life a sagacious, clear-headed young man, well equipped for a business career. He first became connected with the transportation business of Pennsylvania through the Pennsylvania Canal in the days when freight reached Pittsburg mostly by canal boats in summer, and wagons in winter, to be conveyed thence by river and wagon. After a few years of familiarity with the transportation business he became agent of the Adams Express Company, at Pittsburg, and by his capacity and efficiency in business methods attracted the attention of the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company who had charge of through freight traffic. In 1857 they appointed him to take charge of their western business. He afterward became general freight and passenger agent for the Erie Railway and retained this position until 1867. About this time his wife came into possession of a large tract of land in the northern part of Lake County, Ind., and henceforth he bent his energies in the development of this interest, adding to their landed possessions, and in the course of a few years acquired over 10,000 acres which have since been utilized as sites for manufacturing and other purposes, being in close proximity to the City of Chicago. He still retains a large portion of these lands which have advanced in value so remarkably under his fostering care. Mr. Forsyth is still in the vigor of strong manhood and bids fair to live many years in the enjoyment of his well-earned fortune.

Dr. B. A. Camfeld,

President and dean of the faculty of the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, was born at Boston, Ontario, 1864. After completing his studies at high school he attended the Columbia College of Canada, graduating with honor. He then took a full course of study at the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and later at the Chicago Eye and Ear College, from both of which institutions he earned well-merited diplomas. Desiring to pursue still further these special branches, he took an extended course at the college of which he is now the president, and served also for five years as clinical surgeon at the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, assisting Dr. Henry Olin, who was then dean of the college and was the principal eye and ear surgeon of the West. The study of the eye and ear has always been a specialty with Dr. Camfeld. He has given it a great deal of thought and has invented a number of instruments and appliances used in that particular branch of the medical profession.

Henry Raeder

Was born in Hoboken, N. J., of German parents. In 1859 his parents removed to Boston, where young Raeder was sent to private schools until his tenth year, when he went to Germany with his mother and sister. In Germany he was sent to the gymnasium, where he received a thorough grounding in mathematics. In 1873 he returned to the United States and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1876. Between 1876 and 1884 he was employed on a great variety of work, giving him an extensive and varied practical experience.

In 1884 Henry Raeder engaged in the private practice of architecture in Chicago. He is now a member of the firm of Raeder, Coffin & Crocker. This firm has made a specialty of commercial and manufacturing buildings. Among the larger shops in Chicago designed by them are the Fraser & Chalmer's plant and the "Grant Locomotive Works."

Recently he has made a European trip, studying the renaissance architecture of Italy principally.

Jesse Holdom,

Who is one of the best known lawyers in Chicago, was born August 23, 1851, in the city of London, England, to which city his ancestors, who were Huguenots, fled from France. He received an academic education at the City of London, and in 1868 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, where he has ever since resided. After two years study of the law, he entered the office of the late Judge Knickerbocker, where he remained until 1876. In the year 1878 Mr. Holdom became associated in the practice of the law with the brother of Judge Knickerbocker under the firm name of Knickerbocker & Holdom. This partnership continued until 1889, since which time he has practiced his profession alone.

Mr. Holdom has a large clientage, and is regarded as a safe and astute counsellor, a man of excellent business ability and of the strictest integrity.

Upon the death of Judge Knickerbocker, Governor Fifer, without any solicitation on his part, appointed Mr. Holdom public guardian. He has a large modern law library and a well-selected library of general literature comprised of upwards of 3000 volumes, among which are many rare works of art and ancient tomes.

He is a Republican in politics, in religion an Episcopalian, a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Oakland and Law Clubs of Chicago, State and American Bar Associations. He was married to Miss Edith Irene Foster, of Ovid, N. Y., in 1877; three children, two girls and a boy, were the fruits of this marriage. Mr. Holdom was doubly bereaved in the death of his wife in June, 1891, and again in November, 1892, by the loss of his son Jesse. Mr. Holdom is domestic in his tastes, owns a beautiful residence which is adorned with works of art, and furnished with culture and taste.

Francis C. Caldwell, M. D.,

Was born October 16, 1850, at Rochester, Pa. His parents removed to Wooster, Ohio, three years later, where he afterwards attended the public schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered the military service and served five years, three years of which he was attached to the medical department.

He afterwards attended the Medical Department at Wooster University, Ohio, and took his final course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Dr. Caldwell has held a professorship in Northwestern College of Dental Surgery and for four years filled the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Chicago, where his worth as a physician and surgeon is recognized by the profession as well as by a large clientage.

Andrew J. C. Saunier, A. M., M. D.,

Was born at Walled Lake, Mich., September 8, 1857, being descended from the old puritanic family of the Crosby's who came from England in 1630. His paternal ancestors were from France, the great-grandfather having been sent as a botanist to America by Louis XVI. in company with the renowned Michaux, and afterward settled in New Jersey. When about six years old his parents moved from Michigan to Newark, N. J., where he received his early education in the public schools of that city. Dr. Saunier was the founder of the Agassiz Natural History Society of Newark, and its president for years. While a drug clerk in Newark, he began the study of medicine and afterward graduating from the University of Michigan, in 1881. Dr. Saunier began practice at Munda, Ill., but soon moved to Libertyville, where he remained for six years and then took up his residence in Chicago. In 1884, he was chosen lecturer on histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and afterwards lecturer on gynecology, which chair he lately resigned to accept the professorship of gynecology at the Clinical College of Medicine, now building in Chicago. For several years he held the professorship of histology and pathological anatomy at the Chicago Ophthalmic College. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Illinois Wesleyan University, after completing their course in the natural sciences.

Dr. Mark H. Lackersteen

Is the only son of Mark A. Lackersteen and grandson of Mark Lackersteen, a member of the Liverpool and Calcutta firm of Lackersteen Brothers some two generations ago, in the days of the old East India Company. The doctor was born in 1835, and at the age of eight years was sent to a public school. He studied medicine at King's College, London, where he took honors, passed the membership examination of the Royal College of Surgeons and graduated Doctor of Medicine at St. Andrew's University in Scotland in 1858, and shortly after competed for an assistant surgeoncy in Her Majesty's army, serving in Bengal during the closing period of the Sepoy mutiny. He commenced his career in Lucknow and served in Delhi, Chunar, Nontalong, Sylhet and Jullunder as surgeon in charge of the Forty-second Regiment of Raltrays Seikhs till 1865, when, as civil surgeon in medical charge of the station and jail of Jullunder, he was put on the staff and his services placed at the disposal of the Governor General in council for special duty. His health failing he was forced to leave India in 1868 on medical furlough for five years. In 1869 he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was appointed one of the attending physicians in St. George's Infirmary. He attended the Royal School of Mines, and took an honor certificate in the Royal College of Chemistry. He practiced his profession in London until the year 1880, when he came to America with his wife and children and settled in Chicago. He is now professor of clinical medicine in the Post-Graduate School. His office is in the Venetian Building and at his residence, 4014 Ellis avenue.

Dr. F. B. Hargreaves

Was born March 27, 1847, in London, England, and came to this country in February, 1872, and is now in the prime of life. He is a man of scholarly attainments and well known as a writer and brilliant public speaker. In his earlier years in this country he was a popular clergyman and temperance orator, but since 1880 he has been identified with the ennobling work of his profession. He is president of several business institutions in different parts of the country, whose object is to relieve the ailments of his fellowmen. The Doctor is widely known for his religious and temperance work, and his large-hearted philanthropy is proverbial wherever known. His offices in the Chamber of Commerce building have long been the resort of the unfortunate. He is highly esteemed by all classes for the grand work he is doing, and is now a typical American, energetic, progressive and liberal.

John H. Glade,

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago and S. S. R. T. R. R. Company, was born October 23, 1858, at Chicago. He was educated at Dyhrenfurth College, and studied law, and afterwards took a two-years' course at Ann Arbor University. After some time spent in the law office of Messrs. Rosenthal & Pence, and eight years in the office of Messrs. Cooper, Packard & Gurley, Mr. Glade became a director in the Chicago and S. S. R. T. R. R. Company, of which company he was one of the original incorporators and was shortly afterwards offered the position of secretary and treasurer, which office entails upon Mr. Glade the disposal of millions of dollars in the construction of this great enterprise. In all his duties Mr. Glade is noted for integrity, business foresight and firmness of character, qualities to which he is largely indebted for his rapid rise in the financial world.

A. Maritzen,

One of the most successful and reliable architects and engineers, was born in Germany, and after having received an excellent scientific education, he came to the United States, commencing the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1883. Mr. Maritzen is widely known as an able and talented architect and engineer who makes a specialty of designing and constructing breweries, malting plants, distilleries, grain elevators and factories. His plans and specifications are always complete in detail, and are based upon a scientific knowledge o quantities and values.

His breweries, malt-houses, elevators, etc., are greatly admired by experts for their stability, convenience of handling materials and thoroughness in every detail. Mr. Maritzen has designed and built breweries and malt-houses in Chicago, St. Louis, Mobile, Pittsburg, Mexico, Victoria, B. C.; Buffalo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Fort Worth, Texas; St. Joseph, Mo.; Davenport, Ia.; Monroe, Wis.; Evansville, Ind., and in other cities and towns.

In social life, Mr. Maritzen is highly esteemed for his suavity of manners and strict integrity. He is a prominent member of the order of Freemasons and of a number of American and German-American societies.

R. S. Critchell

Was born near the old abbey of Glastonbury, England, in 1844. Leaving England at an early age, his boyhood was spent at Rochester, N. Y. While yet a boy he entered the Western offices of the Home Insurance Company of New York, then located at Cincinnati. In 1863 he entered the United States Navy as master's mate of the gunboat "Silver Cloud," serving with credit till the close of the war. The war over he returned to insurance and became Southern special agent of the "Home," of New York, being located at St. Louis. In 1868 he was made special agent and adjuster of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, for eight Western States, with headquarters at Chicago. Two years later he was given the title of supervising agent, a position he held until the organization of the Western department of that company in 1874, when he resigned and devoted himself to his Chicago insurance agency for several companies, which he had established in 1870. In 1887 he again assumed managerial duties, becoming Western manager of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania for the United States, and is now also manager of the Capital Fire Insurance Company, of Concord, N. H. He is now, and has been, one of the prominent members of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, serving on many important organizations. He is also a member of the Auxiliary Committee on Fire Insurance appointed by the World's Fair directors to look after the insurance interests of the Exposition.

Mr. Critchell has been for years prominently connected with some of the leading social, charitable and naval veteran organizations, and has always been an active man in matters pertaining, not alone to underwriting interests, but also to the interests of the community.

O. W. Barrett

Was born June 13, 1836, at Bristol, Monroe County, N. Y., lived in Rochester until 1852 when he went to New York City. In 1856 he settled in Chicago where he has since resided. In 1858 he entered the insurance business as a solicitor for the Union Insurance Company of Chicago. In 1863 he entered the office of B. W. Philips & Co., as a clerk, and in 1867 became a partner, succeeding the firm the following year. Mr. Barrett is not only the oldest agent of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, but has made and paid out more money for it than any other agent. It was through Mr. Barrett the immense losses of the company, aggregating $2,000,000, consequent upon the Chicago fire were paid. In addition to the Continental, Mr. Barrett represents the Merchants' and Newark Fire Insurance Companies of Newark, N. J. A thorough-going and successful underwriter, he has been an influential member and treasurer of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association from its organization. Probably no man in Chicago is as well informed in the history of fire insurance in that city as Mr. Barrett, and it was peculiarly fitting that the veteran of the business should be chosen secretary of the Insurance Auxiliary Committee of the World's Fair. Mr. Barrett has been a member and trustee of the Second Baptist Church for many years and represents the financial portion of the work. Was trustee and secretary of the University of Chicago over twelve years and has been identified with Masonic orders so long that he has been made a life member of the blue-lodge, chapter, consistory and commandery, having paid dues for twenty-one years. Mr. Barrett is very domestic in his life ; his home is one of comfort and blessed with a wife and eight children, the eldest twenty-seven and the youngest being seven years of age. He is surrounded with pleasures only found in a happy home.

Sigmund Zeisler

Was born April 11, 1860, at Bielitz in the Austrian part of Silesa. He entered the Imperial Gymnasium of Bielitz, where he studied the classics and prepared himself for admission to the University. At the age of eighteen he graduated with the highest honors and entered the Law Faculty of the University of Vienna and at the end of a five-years' course in law and political sciences, he received, on March 9, 1883, the degree and honors of a *Doctor Juris*. In the same year, he came to America, and in September settled at Chicago, where he was at once admitted to the senior course of the Union College of Law. In January, 1884, Mr. Zeisler was

appointed acting librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, which position he filled until April, 1885. In 1884 he had graduated from the College of Law above mentioned, and received the Judge Horton prize of fifty dollars for the best legal essay written by a member of the graduating class. During the years 1884–5 he lectured upon Roman law in the Chicago Law College. In April, 1885, he commenced the practice of law, and has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice and in attaining a very prominent position at the bar of Chicago. He was assistant counsel in the celebrated Anarchist cases but since that case, however, he has confined himself strictly to civil practice. Mr. Zeisler is a regular contributor to the Journal of International and Criminal Law, published at Erlangen, Germany. He is a member of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, and other noted organizations. He holds an enviable position in society, and his reputation both in his professional and private life is stainless. He was married in October, 1885, to Miss Fannie Bloomfield.

George A. Fuller,

The well-known Chicago architect and builder, was born October 21, 1851, in Templeton, Mass. Mr. Fuller received his education at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., after which he was engaged in an architect's office at Worcester for three years. After the great Boston fire, Mr. Fuller went to that city where he

became associated with Peabody & Stearns, architects, and thence to New York where for three years he was employed as superintendent over the construction of many of its large buildings.

In 1883 Mr. Fuller engaged in business in Chicago, Ill., where his advancement was sure and rapid. Among the notable buildings erected which reflect great credit upon Mr. Fuller as an architect and builder, are the New York State building for the World's Fair, the "Rookery," Western Bank Note building, Chicago Athletic Club building, Y. M. C. A. building, and the British Government building for the World's Fair.

Mr. George A. Fuller was married, March 3, 1871, to Ellen Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., a lady of refinement and high social position.

Charles F. Coffin

Was born in North Carolina, 1823, and taken to Wayne County, Ind., in 1824, where he lived until the year 1884. In 1835 Mr. Coffin entered the State Bank of Indiana, under his father, its cashier and founder, and at an early age became prominent in the banking interests of Indiana, and remained therein for fifty years, actively laboring to found and develop the business and elevate the social and moral interests of his State; accumulating a fortune, which he devoted to the support of religion and works of philanthropy, he has throughout life steadfastly declined political preferment frequently tendered him. At the age of thirty-three he was elected presiding officer of the "Yearly Meeting" of the Society of Friends, and has ever since remained prominent in its councils. He originated and founded the "House of Refuge for Boys" in the State of Indiana and was the active spirit, assisted by his wife, in founding the prison for women in Indiana, and the cottage "Asylum for the Treatment of the Insane," and also the "Home for Friendless Women," at Richmond, and many other benevolent works. For many years his time was occupied in works of charity, and his income disbursed in deeds of benevolence. He visited the penal institutions of Europe at the request of the State of Indiana, and for its benefit. He spent three years in London engaged in introducing American securities to English investors. He returned to Chicago in 1889 as president of the Debenture Guarantee and Assurance Company (capital, $1,000,000), which owns and controls various water works and electric companies in the United States representing an investment of more than $5,000,000, operated and controlled by the central company. He early attained fame as a polished public speaker, and has maintained through life the habit of study and active labor for public good. He is widely known in both England and America.

W. N. Sattley

Was born up among the hills of the Green Mountain State, June 19, 1859, at Fairsburg, Vt. From that old farm-house, now known as the Sattley Bros. stock farm, went out four boys, all of whom have won success. One is a banker, one a civil engineer, one a real estate man, and the fourth, whose name heads this article, choose the honorable profession of life insurance. He early made this choice, for as a boy he began in the offices of the Vermont Life at Burlington, Vt. The company's manager, recognizing his ability, sent him, in January, 1881, to Chicago as general agent to the Western department. Three years later he assumed a similar position for the Massachusetts Mutual. He remained with this company till 1887, when he became associate general agent of the New York Life, which title he exchanged the following year for that of superintendent of agencies for Illinois. At the end of a year's service in this capacity the Manhattan Life appointed him manager of its Western department. During the three years since that appointment he has written $2,644,500, mostly personal business, with a premium income of $94,726. Last year he wrote a million and a quarter of business, which sum will probably be increased this year to a million and a half. Mr. Sattley is a typical Chicago man, always companionable, alert, energetic, and firm in the belief that he lives in the best city in the world.

Louis Martens

Was born in Hamburg, North Germany. He attended the Normal School of that city, and at the age of fifteen years he was admitted to the high school. Afterwards he studied three years at the Royal High Building University at Berlin, Germany, where he was awarded a diploma as architect. He began his public career when he assumed the position for three years as assistant to Mr. C. W. Hansen, the royal architect, at Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1866, he made a tour of the principal cities of Europe and America, and finally became a citizen of Chicago, where he was engaged by prominent architects as designer. In this position his accomplishments became widely known and his services were solicited to complete the plans of many important public buildings, such as the State House at Springfield, Ill., the Ohio State House and the State House of Indiana, also the Chicago City Hall. Since

1876, he has devoted his labor to the erection of business houses and apartment buildings, in which specialty he combines comfort with picturesque design. In this branch he has attained eminence and become a prominent factor in the development of Chicago's architectural beauty. Mr. Louis Martens is also noted in Chicago real estate transactions as a successful business man.

Dr. Lyman Ware

Was born at Grandville, Ill., November 11, 1841. He attended the village school until he entered the University of Michigan in 1862. In the fall of 1863 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. In 1864 he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was shortly afterward commissioned hospital steward. While in the army he devoted all of his spare time to preparing himself for his future profession. At the close of the war he passed examination and entered Mercy Hospital, Chicago, as interne. In 1866 he took his degree of M. D. at the Chicago Medical College, then went to New York, and as Asiatic cholera was then prevailing he made application and was appointed, by the Board of Public Charities and Correction of New York City, resident physician on Blackwell's Island in charge of the Cholera Hospital. Subsequently he received an appointment as resident physician and surgeon at the Charity Hospital, where he served the regular term of eighteen months. In the autumn of 1867 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and took the degree of M. D. the following year. He then returned to Chicago where he practiced general medicine until 1874, when he went abroad for the purpose of perfecting himself more thoroughly in the diseases of the eye and ear. While abroad Dr. Ware studied with and attended the private and public clinics of many of the best professors in Vienna and London.

Dr. Ware, during his residence in Chicago of a quarter of a century, has received a number of public appointments, among which may be mentioned ophthalmic surgeon to Presbyterian Hospital and surgeon to Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological Society.

Joseph Donnersberger,

President of the South Park Board of Commissioners, and one of the leading real estate dealers of Chicago, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843. He obtained his school education and also his earlier business training in that city. His first experience in the real estate business, in which he has continued all his life, was as clerk for four years in the office of Samuel A. Sargent & Co., in his native place. He located in Chicago in 1869, and immediately entered into business relations with Mr. Adam Smith, who soon after began making improvements at Brighton Park, forming the Brighton Cotton Mill Company in 1871. Mr. Donnersberger was one of the investors in the enterprise and has handled most of the property sold in Brighton Park. He has been in the real estate business continuously since 1864, and since 1875 has conducted his business in his own name. His transactions, however, have not been confined to that section, he having handled other large tracts of property in the south and west divisions of Chicago. He has also had charge of the purchase of rights of way for several leading railroads in Chicago. Appreciating his integrity and ability, his fellow-citizens have honored him on various occasions by electing him to positions of honor and trust in municipal affairs. He is a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a director in the Northwestern Horse-shoe Nail Company of Chicago. On December 27, 1863, he was married to Miss Wilhelmena Honkomp, at Cincinnati, Ohio. They are blessed with eight children. Mr. Donnersberger has always tried to do by others as he would be done by, and has filled the offices with which he has been honored in such a manner as to merit the confidence of the public.

J. Elliott Colburn, M. D.,

Was born in Messena, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1853. He received his education in high school at Messena, and graduated from its academic department. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Oral McFadden, following which he entered upon the course prescribed in the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, graduating from that old and honored institution in 1877. He began practice in Colton, N. Y., a town romantically situated amidst the foothills of the Adirondacks. He was elected coroner of St. Lawrence County, in 1878, and served two terms; he moved to Canton, St. Lawrence County in 1880, in which place he resided for two years. In the fall of 1882, imbued with the desire cherished by the majority of ambitious physicians, he determined to seek a larger field and wider scope for his talents and journeyed west to Chicago. He had previously studied ophthalmology and otology, and had attended the eye and ear clinics in New York City, principally those of the Charity Hospital. After coming to Chicago he received the appointment of assistant surgeon to the ophthalmological department of the Central Free Dispensary, and subsequently the appointment to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, which latter appointment he held for five years, till his practice became too extensive to allow of the time necessary to fullfil these clinical duties. In 1888 he was appointed ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Cook County Hospital; this appointment he retained for a year. In 1887 he became one of the originators and directors of the Chicago Polyclinic, a school for practitioners only, as well as professor of ophthalmology, which chair he now holds. He is the author of a number of papers, among which are, "Report of Fifty-four Cases of Chorea," "Eye Strain in its Relation to Nervous Diseases," "Keratitis Bullosa," "Glioma Retinæ," and "The Use of the Galvanic Current in Certain Forms of Cataract."

Dr. Colburn is an honored member of various medical societies, among which are the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, the American Society of Otology, and the American Society of Ophthalmology.

Alfred Cleveland Cotton, A. M., M. D.,

City physician of Chicago, was born in Griggsville, Ill., in 1847, of New England parents. He was educated at the village high school and afterward received instruction from a private tutor, his intention being at the time to enter college. Young Cotton, however, entered the army instead, enlisting May 4, 1864, and serving as a drummer boy in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Company F. On October 21, 1864, he was taken prisoner and was kept in confinement thereafter for eight months. Being mustered out in 1865 he entered the Normal University of Illinois, graduating in 1869. Until 1876 Mr. Cotton taught school, serving as principal in the public and high schools. Entering the Rush Medical College in 1876 Dr. Cotton, 1878, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, besides carrying off the honors of president and valedictorian

of his class. Since he commenced the active duties of his profession Dr. Cotton has filled many positions of honor.

He is lecturer in Rush Medical College, Chicago, attending physician to Central Free Dispensary and to the Presbyterian Hospital, and is city physician for Chicago. Dr. Cotton has also filled the position of deputy county superintendent of schools for Iroquois County, Ill., was twice elected coroner for Du Page County, and for several years he served on the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital. Dr. Cotton is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army, and is examining surgeon for United States pensioners.

In 1886 Dr. Cotton had conferred upon him by Illinois College the degree of Master of Arts.

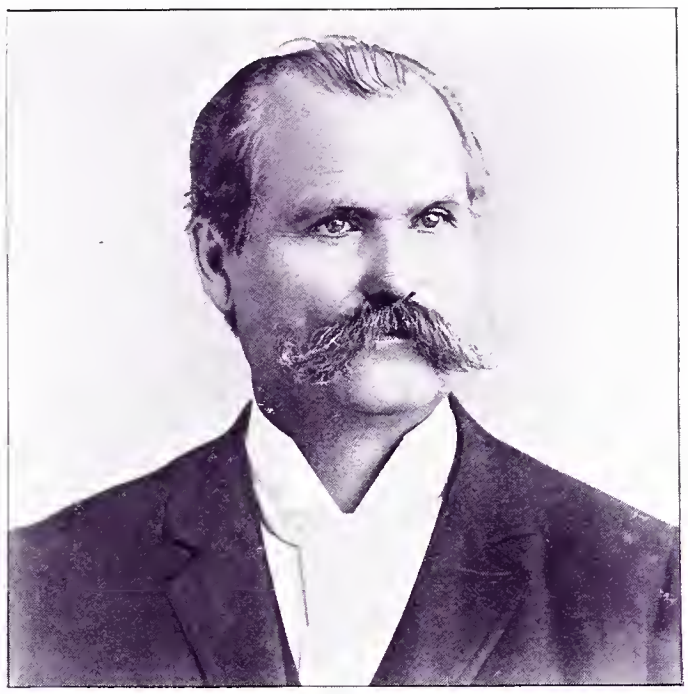
Dr. Samuel B. Collins

Was born July 30, 1834, in Dark County, near Greenville, Ohio. He was the youngest of eight brothers. His father died, leaving him at an early age without any visible means of support. Afterward his mother removed with her family to Wabash, Ind. He received a common school education, and then learned the bricklayer's trade, after which he went to South Bend, Ind., to locate. While there he followed his trade using his leisure time for the study of medicine. His studies were pursued under L. Vantile, M. D., afterward H. K. Wiley, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa. A few years later he went to California.

When he returned, in the year 1861, he located at La Porte, Ind., and commenced the practice of medicine, and continued a general practice for four years. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. He served fourteen months. At the close of the war he returned to La Porte, Ind., and resumed his practice. About this time he learned that a number of his patients were addicted to the habit of opium or morphine eating, and he turned his attention to the investigation of the subject, as there was no known remedy for that dreaded disease or habit. As a result,

in July, 1868, he perfected his wonderful discovery of a painless opium antidote. His first patient was painlessly and permanently cured of the habit, and it was the first case on record of a painless permanent cure of opium or morphine habit. In the year 1872 the doctor began the publication of a quarterly magazine, entitled Theriaki (opium eater), devoted to the interests of those who had become slaves to the dreaded habit.

His first edition was 15,000 copies. He continued its publication, quarterly, for twelve years. A quarter of a century has elapsed since his wonderful discovery. In



that time the doctor has painlessly and permanently cured more than one hundred thousand cases of the opium or morphine habit.

Dr. Collins is an astute thinker, quiet, self-contained and positive. He is sympathetic in demeanor, and full of energetic enterprise, and foremost in all charitable undertakings. To his liberality and enterprise the people of La Porte owe a great many of their improvements. After residing in that city for thirty years, Dr. Collins removed his business to Chicago in the year 1889. His office and laboratory are in the American Express Company's Building at 72–78 Monroe street.

His discovery of the cure of the opium-eating habit has conferred as great a blessing upon humanity as did Jenner's of vaccination, or Guthrie's of chloroform.

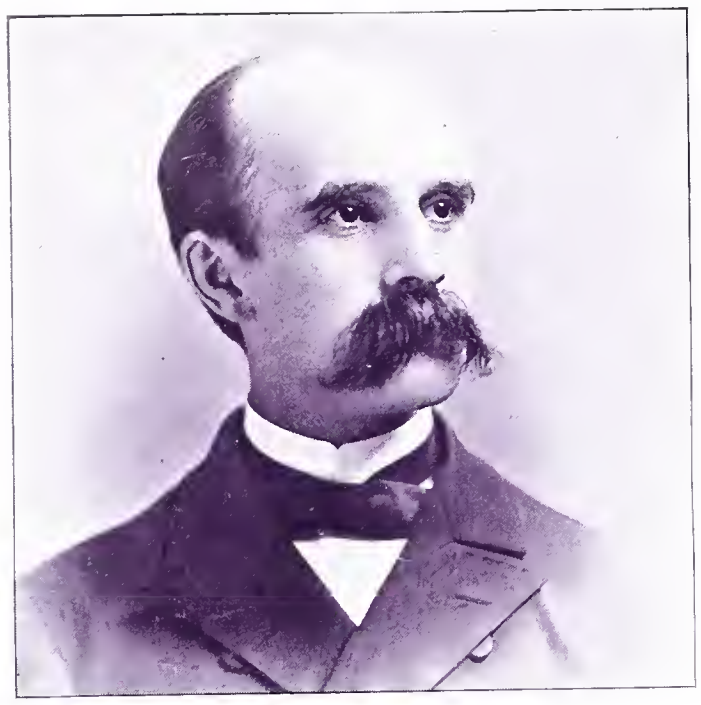
Dr. Daniel Roberts Brower,

One of Chicago's well known physicians, was born in 1839 at Philadelphia. He attended the schools of his native city as well as those of Norristown, Pa., and, in 1860, he was graduated at Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. He at once went to Washington, D. C., where, until 1864 (when he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine), he was a student in the medical department of Georgetown College. He was at once appointed to the army as assistant surgeon United States Volunteers, and served in general hospital service in and about Fort Monroe and Norfolk, and, after the close of the war, also in Richmond, Va., until the summer of 1866, when he was mustered out of military service. In 1869 he was elected superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Williamsburg, and occupied this position until the fall of 1875 when he resigned. In the following February, he went to Chicago, which has been his home ever since. Dr. Brower is professor of diseases of the nervous system in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and professor of mental diseases and therapeutics in Rush Medical College, and professor of diseases of the nervous system in the Post-Graduate School. He is also physician to diseases of the nervous system at St. Joseph's Hospital and consulting physician at the Woman's Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital. He is a member of all the important medical societies, and from

1881–85 Dr. Brower was one of the editors of the *Chicago Medical Journal.* He was married May 15, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann Shearer of Pennsylvania. They have two children, Eunice Anne and Daniel Roberts, Jr.

Clarence Eddy,

The great organist, was born in Greenfield, Mass., June 23, 1851. When a boy of five years he displayed some musical ability, and as he grew in years, but long before his majority, he gave evidence of that great musical talent which in late years made his name famous on two continents. While yet in his teens, he studied under the instruction of Mr. Dudley Buck, at Hartford, Conn., and at the age of twenty went to Germany to perfect his studies under the renowned August Haupt, one of the greatest masters of the organ the world has ever known. Returning to the United States, he located in Chicago, being appointed organist of the First Congregational Church. He was immediately accorded a prominent position in musical circles, and his career since has constantly added to his fame. It would require a volume in which to set forth the many musical triumphs of this great organ virtuoso, whose work has been applauded by the most eminent musical critics in Germany, France, Austria and America.



John R. Kippax, M. D.,

Born November 5, 1849, at Brantford, Ontario, where he passed his boyhood and where his scholastic education was acquired. Commenced study of medicine in 1866. Graduated at Hahnemann Medical College in 1869. Received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Chicago University in 1872. Became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1870. For eight or nine years after graduation, practiced medicine at Wheaton and Oak Park, Ill. Removed to Chicago in 1878, and soon built up an extensive practice among the higher class of citizens. In 1873 was made lecturer on visceral anatomy in Hahnemann College, of Chicago, and in 1875 was appointed professor of physiology in the same institution. Resigned from Hahnemann College in 1876 and assisted in organizing the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. In the new college he occupied the chair of dermatology and medical jurisprudence until 1879, when he was elected professor of principles and practice of medicine and medical jurisprudence, which chair he continues to fill. In 1880 was granted the diploma as member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Was elected secretary of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1881, and has been re-elected secretary each year since. At the organization of the homeopathic medical department of Cook County Hospital in 1882, he was appointed by the commissioners clinical lecturer and visiting physician to the hospital, and delivered the first course of clinical lectures on homeopathic medicine given in that institution. He is also visiting physician to the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary. His abilities as a writer are shown in his numerous contributions to the press and to the transactions of the various societies with which he is connected. He is author, among other meritorious publications, of "Lectures on Fevers," "Hand-Book of Diseases of the Skin," and "Church-Yard Literature." In 1877 he married Martha E. Wood, the accomplished daughter of Hon. W. H. Wood, of Oak Park, Ill.

Mrs. Eliza Hannah Root, M. D.,

A woman well known for her many literary accomplishments, as well as for her thorough knowledge of medicine, was born February 7, 1846, upon her father's farm near Sycamore, Ill. Her father, John Dick, was descended from a long and noble line of Scotch ancestors, many of them noted for their eminent abilities. Her mother, Eliza Meriam Cardy, was born at Tunbridge Wells, England, of Norman ancestry.

From early infancy the subject of this sketch evinced a more than common desire for the acquisition of knowledge. From the teachings of her parents and from the district schools she got her first lessons. Greek, Latin, botany, zoology, entomology and anatomy she afterwards mastered. In 1882 she was graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, where she has since filled some of the most important positions. She is an active member of the leading medical socities of Illinois, and in 1891, when in Europe pursuing her studies, attended, as a delegate, the International Congress of Hygiene at London, England.

Eliza Hannah Root was married March 1, 1864, to Jerome Root, prominent in insurance circles for many years. They have one son, a promising young lawyer.

The fact that Mrs. Root pursued many of her most important studies after marriage shows the indomitable perseverance and energy of a woman of whom the thinking world should be proud.

Dr. James A. Lydston,

Was born in Jacksonville, Cal., August 14, 1860, and at an early age moved to the State of Maine, and thence to Chicago, Ill., where he acquired the greater part of his education, graduating from the common and high schools. Subsequent to his high school career he pursued the study of pharmacy, graduating at the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1883. He was simultaneously elected member and president of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and served for

some time as such, and was recently re-elected president of the same association. Upon completing his pharmaceutical education, he matriculated at Rush Medical College, graduating in 1885. He practiced general medicine till December, 1886, when, after competitive examination he was appointed chief of the eye and ear department in the medical division of the United States Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., in which capacity he served till the spring of 1888, when he resigned to accept the appointment of secretary of the United States Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, at Chicago, Ill., and resigned the latter position in 1891. He has served as assistant surgeon on both eye and ear staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and now holds the professorship of inorganic and medical chemistry, and the lectureship on diseases of the eye and ear at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Marie J. Mergler, M. D.,

One of Chicago's noted physicians, was born in Mainstockheim, Bavaria. Her father was a physician, a graduate of the University of Wuerzburg. Her parents removed to America when she was about one year old, and located in Wheeling, later in Palatine, Ill. At seventeen she graduated from the Cook County Normal School, and one year later entered the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., where she took the classical course and graduated in 1871. She was afterward assistant in the high school at Englewood for four years. In 1876 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and graduated in 1879, and was the same year elected lecturer on materia medica at the same college. She began practice in Chicago in 1881, doing general practice at first and then limiting herself to obstetrics and gynecology. In the Woman's Medical College she has held the position of lecturer on materia medica, lecturer on histology, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, clinical instructor in gynecology and adjunct professor of gynecology, and after the death of Professor William H. Byford, she was appointed his successor as professor of gynecology. Since 1885 she held the office of secretary in this institution. At the Lincoln Street Dispensary she has built up a fine gynecological clinic in which the work is conducted by herself and five assistants. She was one of the first two women elected on the attending staff of Cook County Hospital. In 1886 she was appointed one of the attending surgeons at the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, and in 1890 gynecologist to Wesley Hospital, both of which positions she still fills.

Joseph Howard Buffum, M. D.,

Was born August 24, 1849, at Pittsburg, Pa., and is a graduate of Cornell University and the Ophthalmic College of New York, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1880 Dr. Buffum was unanimously chosen by the faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College to fill the chair of diseases of the eye and ear, whereupon he took up his residence in Chicago. He was afterward entrusted with the business management of the college, which, under his care, has obtained an eminence second to that of no similar institution in America. In 1884 Dr. Buffum visited the hospitals of London and Paris, and on his return embodied his experience in written articles and addresses of great scientific value. He has been an able and voluminous contributor to medical literature, some of his monograms being noted and prized for simplicity of style and scholarly treatment. Dr. Buffum is a man of great mental force and indomitable will power, strongly attached to his profession in which he ranks with the foremost. He was married in 1876 to Miss Evelyn Barrett Sprague, a granddaughter of the noted abolitionist, Willam H. Tew.

G. Frank Lydston, M. D.,

Professor of the surgical diseases of the genito-urinary organs and syphilology in the Chicago College Physicians and Surgeons, surgeon-in-chief to genito-urinary

department of the West Side Dispensary; associate editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*, member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Chicago Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association and honorary member of the Texas State Medical Association.

Born in Tuolumne County, Cal., March 3, 1858; resided in Chicago since 1869; graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College New York City; was resident surgeon to New York Charity and Penitentiary Hospitals and subsequently at the New York State Immigrant Hospital and Refuge; returned to Chicago and entered practice in 1881.

Dr. Lydston has been an extensive contributor to scientific literature, and is the author of a brochure on criminal crania, and works on syphilis, varicocele and stricture of the urethra.

John B. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., was born in Jersey County, Ill., December 1, 1847, educated at Hamilton Grammar School, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine at Rush Medical College, February, 1869. He engaged in general practice from March, 1869, until 1874, when he was appointed assistant surgeon and first lieutenant United States Army; resigned in 1876. In September, 1876, he entered the United States Marine Hospital service as an assistant surgeon. In June, 1887, was promoted to be a supervising-general to succeed General John M. Woodworth. During his incumbency of the office he succeeded in having the national quarantine acts passed, and successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever, for which he received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida. In June, 1891, he resigned his commission of surgeon-general, and once more came into the ranks of medical officers as a surgeon. Outside his official life, he was professor of surgery in the University of Georgetown (from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1889), and surgeon of Providence Hospital. On returning to Chicago, he was made professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1887 he was the secretary-general of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, and in 1890 he was a delegate from our government to the International Medical Congress held in Berlin. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have had two children.

Henry C. Frankenfield, A. M., M. D.,

Was born November 24, 1862, at Easton, Pa. In earlier years he received a public school education, graduating at the Easton high school in June, 1877. Entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., in September, 1877, and graduated from the same in June, 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Was appointed observer in the United States signal service in January, 1882, assigned to duty in the office of the chief signal service officer at Washington, D. C., and remained there until December, 1887, when he was assigned to the charge of the signal service station in Chicago, Ill., where he is still on duty. Upon the transfer of the weather department of the signal service to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1891, he was appointed a local forecast official of the weather bureau with headquarters at Chicago. In June, 1884, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette College, and in March, 1886, the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Washington after a course of three years' study.

Dr. Erasmus Garrott,

Was born in Frederick County, Md., February 14, 1836. His ancestors were natives of Maryland and Virginia. Educated at St. James College, he graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1856. He remained four years in Maryland and Virginia in the practice of his profession, locating in Colorado in 1860,

where he continued his professional work for twelve years. While in Colorado he was interested in several milling and mining enterprises. He was surgeon on the staff of Governor Evans during the territorial administration of the Governor, taking active part in the Indian campaigns of that territory. He married, in 1868, a daughter (Florence) of Mr. W. L. Lee, of Chicago, in which city he located in 1872. Dr. Garrott was appointed chief medical inspector of the Department of Health of Chicago in 1873, and has held that position continuously for nearly twenty years. He is a conscientious and courteous man of attractive manners and address, has a fine residence on Washington Boulevard, above Union Park, and his practice extends just as far as his official duties will permit. He is a member of the Eighth Presbyterian Church and a trustee of the society.

William Houser Gray

Was born at Piqua, Ohio, September 23, 1847. He is a direct descendant from Isaac Gray, native of the South of Scotland. Young Gray was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the Piqua High School in 1866, and entered Dennison University, where he remained two years. At the age of fifteen he visited the Nineteenth Indiana Battery with the army, doing messenger and hospital service at West's Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., afterwards enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with the regiment until near the close of the war.

In 1871 he began life insurance work as special agent for Ohio and Indiana, during which time he conceived the idea that safe insurance business could be done on the advancing assessment plan, charging each one the exact cost of insurance according to advancing age. Resigning his position, he organized in 1877 the Knights Templars and Masonic Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati, and was chosen one of its directors, and made secretary and manager. This plan met the demand for cheap, yet safe, insurance, and under Mr. Gray's active management, the company was successful and the new plan was received with great favor.

In 1884 he organized the Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company of Chicago, of which he became and still is the manager. He was the first to conceive the idea of removing Libby Prison from Richmond, Va., to Chicago, and converting it into a war museum, thus gathering and preserving memorable relics of the war. He became its first treasurer and an active director.

He was one of the first to aid in developing the gas fields in Indiana. He is an active member of the Union League and Marquette Clubs, and of St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago. Mr. Gray is happily married and is in the enjoyment of a well-earned competence.

Robert D. MacArthur, M. D.,

The sixth son of the late John MacArthur, one of the oldest lumber merchants of Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, was born August, 1853, at that place. He was educated at McGill University, Montreal, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution, and of Master of Surgery in 1867. In 1870 he located in Chicago for the practice of his profession and soon became identified with the best interests of the place and of his fraternity. At the organization of the Central Free Dispensary, he was associated with others and bore an active part in establishing and maintaining this charity with which, in some capacity, he has ever since been connected. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Polyclinic, a post-graduate school of medicine. In 1891 the Chicago Medical Society elected him second vice-president and first vice-president in 1892. As attending dermatologist, he has been a member of the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital since its opening and occupies a similiar relation to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

During the many years of laborious and extensive practice in Chicago, Dr. MacArthur has been invariably found advancing the best interests of the community and of the medical profession. To younger men in medicine, his helpful advice and substantial assistance has been constantly offered, and there are many anxious to testify to his noble qualities as a man, a citizen and a physician.

Hon. Charles C. Bonney,

President of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1831. Was named for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and is the son of a farmer. He was educated in public schools, Hamilton Academy, and chiefly by private study, with many advantages from Madison University. He was a teacher in the public schools and academies for several years and took a leading part in establishing the present educational system of Illinois. Mr. Bonney began reading law when seventeen and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852 and to the United States Supreme Court in 1856; was president of the Illinois State Bar Association and vice-president of the

American Bar Association, 1882. He removed from Peoria to Chicago in 1860, where he has since resided. His practice has embraced all departments of law, and includes reported cases in several of the Western and

Eastern States and in the United States Supreme Court. In 1887 he was strongly recommended for appointment as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as a man who stands in the front rank of Western lawyers and jurists. He was one of the originators of the law and order movement for revising the existing laws that began in Illinois in 1872, now known as the International Law and Order League, of which he is president. In politics, Mr. Bonney was a party Democrat before the rebellion in 1861, a war Democrat while it continued, and has since been independent in political action. He was president of the Chicago Library Association in 1870 and is the author of hand-books of railway law and law of insurance and of numerous addresses and essays on other important subjects. Mr. Bonney is also the originator of the project for a series of World's Congresses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, the organization and direction of this enterprise has been in his charge from the beginning.

Charles S. Thornton

Was born in Boston in 1851, of American parents, Solon and Cordelia A. Thornton. Received the advantages of the public schools, including the Latin schools of that city, and graduated at Harvard College in 1872. In 1873 he moved to Chicago, and soon after commenced, and ever since has continued, in the practice of the law, in which he has taken an advanced position. He was elected attorney for the town of Lake, at that time a place containing about 9000 inhabitants, and was also elected to the Board of Education of Auburn Park prior to their annexation to the City of Chicago. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Cook County, where his duties as such member, and especially his investigation of the Cook County Normal School, has become familiar to educators throughout the country. He is recognized as one of the most efficient school officers in the West. In 1883 Mr. Thornton married Miss Jessie F. Benton, of Normal Park, and is the father of three interesting children.

Henry M. Lyman, M. D.,

Born at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, November 26, 1835. Educated by private tutors till ten years of age; then in an academy till eighteen; then entered William College, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1858. He then entered the Harvard Medical School in Boston, remaining there till 1859, when he removed to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. He then passed eighteen months on the house surgical staff of Bellevue Hospital and was appointed from the hospital an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He was immediately ordered on duty in the military hospitals in the City of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained during the campaign conducted by General Buell, and during a part of that under the direction of General Rosecrans. Invalided by malarial fever, he left the service in 1863 and returned North. In the winter of 1863–64 he settled in Chicago, where he has remained ever since. In 1866 he was appointed one of the physicians to the Cook County Hospital, a position which he filled for eight or nine years. In 1870 he was appointed professor of chemistry in Rush Medical College, in which institution he has successively filled the positions of professor of nervous diseases, of physiology and of the theory and practice of medicine. He is now one of the physicians to the Presbyterian Hospital. He has been president of the Chicago Pathological Society, president of the Association of American Physicians, and is now president of the American Neurological Association. He is the author of a treatise on artificial anæsthesia and anæsthetics, of another on insomnia, and of a large text-book on the practice of medicine.

Vincent C. Price,

The well-known manufacturer of Dr. Price's baking powder and flavoring extracts and who is president of the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago, was born at Troy, N. Y., December 11, 1832. Dr. Price received his preliminary education in the public schools and in 1852 was graduated from a leading Eastern college. Turning his attention to the study of medicine he took his degree in 1856.

In 1858 Dr. Price moved to Waukegan, Ill., where he met with pronounced success in the practice of his profession. His studies in chemistry gave him the best advantages, which he was not slow to put in practice, with the result that, after his removal to Chicago in 1865, Dr. Price established the manufacture of healthful baking powder, which bears his name. Small in its beginnings, he lived to see that plant sell for the sum of $1,500,000.

As a chemist who has for years been a specialist in food products, Dr. Vincent C. Price is known as an authority whose success has been earned by hard study and patient application.

Albert E. Ruff,

Director of the Chicago College of Vocal and Instrumental Art, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1854, of German parents. He early displayed a taste for music, and while in Manheim, Baden, in his eleventh year, he began his musical education, the violin being his choice. In his sixteenth year he was engaged in the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, as a member of the orchestra, which position he held for two years. Leaving the same to continue his studies, he entered the Leipsic Conservatory in the year 1873, graduating from the same with the highest honors in the year 1877. During his study in that conservatory, Mr. Ruff availed himself of the very rare opportunity of studying the anatomy and physiology of the throat, under that world-wide known pioneer in the science of laryngology, Professor Dr. C. L. Merkel. From this master's tuition, Mr. Ruff first laid his foundation of the science of voice culture. Among his many pupils who have obtained celebrity in America and Europe are Mr. Eugene Cowles, principal basso of the Bostonians; Mr. Wm. Lanham, singing at present with great success in London; Mr. Chas. Hedmondt, also singing with great success in London; Miss Minnie Babcock, with the Abbie Carrington Opera Company, and Miss Charlotte Macconda, leading lyric soprano with the late Emma Jouch Opera Company.

As a director of the music school, Chicago College of Vocal and Instrumental Art, which he established in the year 1884, the powers, high standing and the hundreds of graduates scattered all over America, speaks for itself.

C. P. Treat,

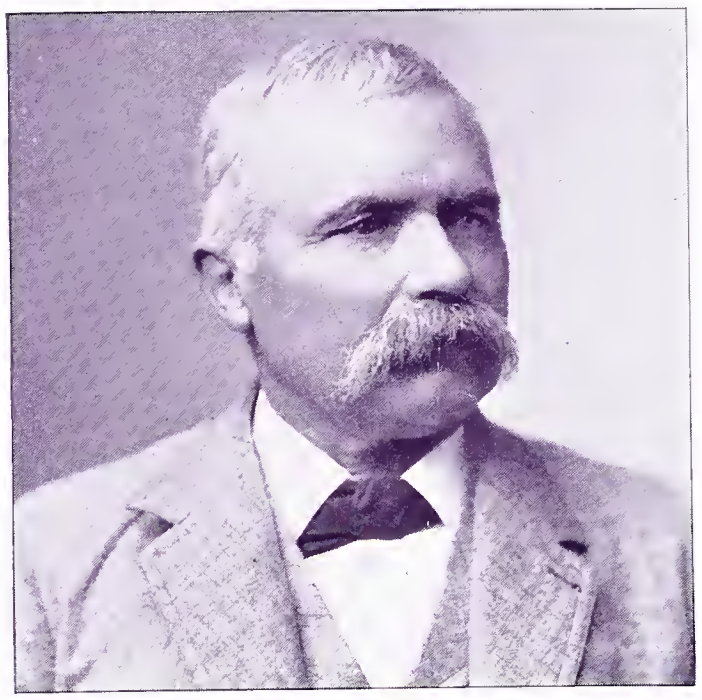
The well-known railroad contractor, was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1847. He graduated from Oberlin College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. After leaving college he engaged in business and soon became one of the best known men in railway circles. He has built railroads, as contractor, in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Central America. Mr. Treat was one of the first stockholders and promoters of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal and accepted that company's first contract ever let, which was for the construction of a railroad across the swamps from the harbor on the east end of the canal to the highland in the interior. He successfully accomplished his difficult task, surmounting obstacles that would have appalled any but the most determined of men. Mr. Treat was married in 1883 to Sarah H., the accomplished daughter of Dr. O. H. Wellington, of Boston. In politics he is independent, and can look back with pride to the year spent in the army as a private in Company B, Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Chicago, where he has headquarters, rates Mr. C. P. Treat among its most enterprising and progressive citizens.

Dr. Albert E. Hoadley

Was born in the State of New York, November 19, 1847. With his parents he moved to Illinois in 1867 and settled in Chicago, where he began his medical studies, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Chicago Medical College in 1872. In 1882 was elected professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he filled until 1889, when he was elected professor of orthopedic surgery, and surgical diseases of joints and clinical surgery. In 1886 he held the chair of clinical surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, and was elected director of the same in 1887. From 1886 to 1891 he was attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital. In 1891, was elected to the chair of orthopedic surgery and surgical diseases of joints, a director in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, president of the West Side Dispensary, and has held the position of consulting physician to the Masonic Orphans' Home since 1889. Dr. Hoadley was married to Miss Annie E. Dicker, of Chicago, in 1876. He has been and is identified with the growth and progress of Chicago and is a thorough-going American.

Louis Ireland, M. D. S., D. D. S.,

Born in Smyrna, N. Y., in 1848; educated in Toronto, Canada; admitted to practice in New York in 1868; elected a member of the New York State Dental Society in 1875; elected president of Sixth District Dental Society in 1880, served two years; took an active part in politics, holding for years the position of chairman of Otsego County Republican Committee. Came to Chicago in 1884, and immediately took a leading position in his profession. Associated with the Northwestern Dental College in 1886 as demonstrator of operative dentistry. In 1886 was elected president board of trustees, and is also superintendent and manager, and has under his able management, taken a place in the front rank of the Chicago colleges.



John C. Ure

Was born in Lanrickshire, Scotland, February 14, 1832. He was educated in the common schools and adopted the profession of florist and landscape gardener. He is the florist in charge of floral exhibits at the World's Fair of the following States: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Washington, North Dakota, Utah, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Connecticut, Maine and Brazil.

Mr. Ure was superintendent of parks and public grounds of Chicago from 1861 to 1865, commissioner of Evanston, Ills., 1865 to 1874, superintendent in charge of the United States display of flowers at the United States Agricultural and Horticultural Show held 1859 at Cottage Grove, Chicago.

Elmer E. Barrett,

A prominent lawyer of Chicago, was born June 2, 1862, at Kalamazoo, Mich. He received his early education in the public schools and from private tutors and graduated

from the Chicago College of Law in 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He is the secretary of Chicago College of Law, and is the attorney for several large corporations; in politics a staunch Republican, but never held office except to act as treasurer for Village of Western Springs from 1886 to 1890, and since then as its attorney. In social life Mr. Barrett is highly esteemed being a member of the Union League Club, Lincoln Club, Chicago Society of Artists, and several other prominent clubs, social and literary in character.

Dr. Ralph Dillon

Was born in 1857, at Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, South America. Received his education in Brazil, England, France, Germany, Switzerland and United States. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1882, and from Imperial School of Medicine, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1883. Practiced dentistry in Brazil till 1886, when he went to Chicago, where he has been practicing his profession very successfully ever since.

Dr. Dillon is now located at Masonic Temple, suite 1007, where he has an elegant and well-equipped office.

Dr. Ralph Dillon is quite a linguist, being conversant with Portuguese, Spanish, English, German and French.

Dr. Joseph Zeisler

Was born October 7, 1850, in Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, where he received a very liberal scientific and literary education. After passing a very rigid examination, he entered, in the fall of 1875, into the medical department of the University of Vienna, where he graduated with highest honors, July 3, 1882, and immediately entered as an interne into the General Hospital of Vienna, where he studied all the different branches of medicine. He also served his "voluntary" year in the Austrian Army as first lieutenant surgeon. In the summer of 1884 he came to Chicago, where he immediately began the practice of medicine, devoting himself, however, almost exclusively to his chosen specialty, and soon gained an enviable reputation and large practice. In 1888 he was elected professor in the newly-founded Post-Graduate Medical School, and in the spring of 1889 was called to fill the chair of dermatology at the Woman's Medical College. In the same year was also elected professor of skin diseases in Chicago Medical College. All three positions he has filled since with energy and ability. In September, 1888, he became a member of the American Dermatological Association and in 1890, was elected to the ranks of the Dermatological Society of Germany. He is now a member of the staff of Cook County Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Medico-Legal Society, the American Medical Association and the Chicago

Academy of Medicine. In the summer of 1890 Dr. Zeisler made an extensive trip through Europe, visiting the celebrated hospitals at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Prague, etc. In his practice and his teaching Professor Zeisler is a pronounced representative of the renowned Vienna School of Dermatology. He has contributed to medical literature a number of writings and is one of the chief writers upon the forthcoming "American System of Skin Diseases." Dr. Zeisler was married in June, 1885, to Miss Teresa Feuchtmann, of Vienna, a very cultured lady, and is the happy father of two sons.

Miss Fanny M. Rowley, D. D. S.,

Is a graduate of the American College of Dental Surgery, prior to which she had the benefit of a long course of practice and study with some of the leading dentists in this city, and is now rapidly acquiring an extensive practice among the most desirable class of patients. The profession of dentistry seemed to her an inviting field for women, and, after completing her preliminary study at the Cook County Normal School, entered upon her chosen work with all the earnestness of her nature. Possessed of a fine physique and good health, there seems no reason why she should not be eminently successful. Her offices are located in the Venitian Building, Chicago.

Edwin E. Brown,

Of Brown Bros. & Smith, live stock commission dealers, Chicago, was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., near the White Sulphur Springs, February 6, 1846. Received a public school education, and then graduated from Bryant & Stratton Business College at St. Louis. Mr. Brown moved from Virginia in 1853, to Ralls County, Mo., where he remained until the year 1874, when he moved to Chicago where he has since resided. When Mr. Brown went to Chicago he engaged in the live stock commission business, and has continued in the same to the present.

Politically, Mr. Brown has always been an active Democrat, but never sought an office. He has lived at Englewood for the last fifteen years and served two terms as a member of the Board of Education of Englewood prior to its annexation to Chicago. Now a member of the County Board of Education.

Roscoe F. Ludwig

Was born in Waldoboro, Lincoln County, Me., September 29, 1846. At the age of twelve years he went to Boston, and after graduating from the public schools there in 1863, went to Chicago to study dentistry under Dr. W. W. Allport, with whom he remained five years as a student, in the meantime taking two terms in medicine, one at Chicago Medical and one at Rush College. He afterward graduated as a dentist from the Ohio Dental College, since which time Dr. Ludwig has been practicing dentistry in Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, the Chicago Dental Club, and the American Dental Association. Dr. Ludwig served two enlistments in the army and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, George H. Thomas Post.

S. M. Sutherland

Was born June 27, 1843, at Barnett, Vt. He enlisted April 28, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-second New York State Volunteers. Mr. Sutherland is at present manager of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, West and Northwest, with headquarters in Chicago

Henry Barker Newman, M. D.,

Was born at Washington, N. H., December 2, 1853, of New England parentage. His parents, James and Abby Everett Newman, moved to Hillsborough, N. H., when he was but a few months old, where the rudiments of his education were acquired in the public schools of that place. He also attended the literary institute at New London, and afterward continued his preparation for college under a private tutor.

In 1875 he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, taking one course of lectures, and engaged in teaching, the year following, prior to his

removal to Detroit, Mich., where he continued the study of his profession at the Detroit Medical College.

While a senior student he held the position of house physician at St. Luke's Hospital. He graduated in 1878 and spent the two following years in post-graduate study in the leading universities of Germany. He was fortunate in receiving instruction from some of the most celebrated scientists and clinicians of the day, and through the courtesy of that eminent pathologist and teacher, Professor Conheim, of Leipsic, enjoyed special privileges in his private laboratories. While abroad Dr. Newman visited the more noted hospitals and universities of Germany, Austria, France and Great Britain.

Returning to this country in 1880, he located in Chicago, where he has ever since remained. In 1882 he married Fanny Louise, the only daughter of one of Chicago's ablest lawyers, Lathrop S. Hodges.

Dr. Newman is a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and the American Medical Association.

He is secretary of the Chicago Gynecological Society, corresponding fellow of the Detroit Gynecological Society, and has contributed quite largely to the medical literature of the day.

In 1890 he revisited Berlin as a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress.

Dr. Newman was one of the founders of the Post-Graduate Medical School, and its first president, and is now professor of diseases of women.

He has been president of the Laboratory of Experimental Research since its organization as an auxiliary of the former institution, and has also been actively associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago since its establishment in 1882, and now holds the chair of professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology and lecturer on gynecology in that institution.

He is also surgeon in the department of diseases of women in the Post-Graduate Hospital in St. Elizabeth Hospital, and in the Chicago Public and West Side Free Dispensaries.

A. L. Rutter

Is a native of Juniata County, Pa. In 1837 he was taken by his father, at the tender age of three years, to Waynesburg, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school himself. In 1854 he removed to Cleveland and engaged with a mercantile house as book-keeper and confidential clerk where he remained until 1861, when, at the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, he promptly responded, with other members of the Cleveland Grays, the oldest military organization west of the Alleghenies.

On April 12, 1861, the company was assigned to the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. McD. McCook, commanding, and was mustered out the following August. During this short service his regiment participated in the skirmish at Vienna, Va., and the first battle of Bull Run. In the same month he received an appointment as clerk to Volunteer Paymaster H. A. Hutchins and served with him until he resigned in 1865, and was afterward assigned to duty with Major C. Holmes. In October, 1866, he was appointed clerk of Class "I," by General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, and was promoted through the various grades, when, in July, 1886, he received the appointment of chief clerk, and served in that capacity until April, 1893, when he resigned to give his attention to an invention of his own for a rapid-transit elevated electric railway, patented January, 1893, for the better prosecution of which he moved to Chicago to make it the place of his operations.

Albert Goldspohn, M. D.,

A resident physician of Chicago, was born in the township of Springfield, Dane County, Wis., September 23, 1851, of German parents. He was educated at the country district schools and at Northwestern College of Naperville, Ill., graduating in June, 1875, as Bachelor of Science. In February, 1878, was graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received a special certificate for three years' attendance upon all sessions. Was interne in Cook County Hospital for a period of eighteen months. In 1879 he began private practice at DesPlaines, Ill., where he remained six years. In 1885 Dr. Goldspohn went to Europe and devoted two years closely and continuously to post-graduate studies relating to general surgery, particularly to surgery incident to the diseases of women. He attended the German universities at Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Strausburg, Halle and Berlin. On October 15, 1877, Dr. Goldspohn began practice in Chicago and was appointed one of the attending surgeons to the German Hospital. Dr. Goldspohn has been twice married; his first wife, formerly Miss Victoria E. Escher, to whom he was married October 22, 1879, died June 29, 1885; his present wife, to whom he was married August 4, 1887, was Miss Cornelia E. Walz, of Stuttgart. On June 1, 1892, Dr. Goldspohn was elected professor of gynecology of the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago.

Dr. Carl Beck

Was born in Milen, Austria, and received his education in the Royal Imperial Gymnasium in Prague. At the age of twenty he graduated in medicine. He then served his military term as volunteer in the Austrian Army and was promoted to the rank of an officer. As a young physician he traveled through Germany, France and Italy, and visited the most celebrated universities of these countries. Coming back, he was appointed to Schanta's (now of Vienna) clinic in the General Hospital at Prague, as assistant, where he remained until 1890. He then took a position on a trans-Atlantic steamer as surgeon, but having only made a few trips he decided to settle in Chicago, where he is now engaged in an extensive practice.

Henry Payson Merriman,

Son of Henry and Sarah (Bodurtha) Merriman, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., August 25, 1838. In 1856, the family having removed to Illinois, he entered the Beloit College, and after taking his degree there entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating with honor in 1865, and was immediately after appointed assistant surgeon at Camp Douglas. From 1871 to 1881 he held a professorship in the Chicago Medical College, and for the last eight years he has been adjunct professor of gynecology in Rush Medical College. He was on the staff of the Mercy and of the County Hospital for several years, and is now gynecologist on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Woman's Hospital of Chicago. He was a member of the International Medical Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1876. He is now a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he has been president, and a fellow of the British Gynecological Society. Although popular as a professor and successful in some of the most difficult operations of the day, Dr. Merriman confines his work chiefly to a large and successful private practice. He is genial and companionable, is a man of Christian principle and has been for years an active worker in the Second Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1867 to Mary A., daughter of O. F. Avery, Esq., of Chicago, who died January 28, 1879; and June 12, 1889, to Grace L., daughter of Rev. W. S. Robertson, missionary in the Indian Territory.

Hon. Elijah B. Sherman, LL. D.,

Is a direct descendant of Rev. John Sherman, who came over with Captain John Sherman. The clergyman who became the English colonist, was the American ancestor of the illustrious Sherman family in this country. The subject of this sketch was born in Fairfield, Vt., in 1832. His boyhood comprehended the invariable elements from which the energy of our large cities is each year recruited. By dint of study in the winter months, he acquired a common school education. After spending a year at Brandon Seminary and another at Manchester, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated in due course, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching a portion of the year, taking a high stand in his class, and sharing a fair portion of class and college honors. In 1885 he had the rare honor of receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater, which has always been very chary of conferring such title upon her sons. After graduation he taught several years, until the call of his country required his services in the suppression of the rebellion. Entering as a private, he was rapidly promoted. His regiment being captured and sent to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, he availed himself of the opportunity of studying law, and graduated from the law department of the University of Chicago in 1864. As a lawyer he has taken rank among the foremost of his profession. He has exhibited an intellectual cast that marks our best jurists, supplemented by almost feminine tenderness and intuition. His intellect comprehends the law as a great science, necessarily uniform in its application, subordinating the wishes and inclinations born of sympathy.

Edward Mason.

Probably no artist in America has made more rapid progress both in art and toward fame than has Edward Mason, of Chicago, and certainly no one has come to the front more rapidly than he in the particular line in which he engaged himself.

Little more than a year ago he opened a studio in the Otis block, on La Salle street, and began the illustrating of books. His first work won for him general admiration, and therefore the increased patronage of local publishers. In him was discerned an artist who could not only draw well, but whose work was characterized by a softness of touch and a refinement of finish that no other book illustrator in the West seemed capable of producing. Furthermore, it was soon discovered by the publishers who patronized him, that in many instances it was his pictures alone that sold certain of their books. Hence, he straightway became not only a valuable auxiliary to his patrons, but a necessity. It is then not to be wondered at that one can hardly enter a book store in the country without encountering books illustrated by Edward Mason, and one always knows them at a glance, if any of his work happens to be upon the cover, as is generally the case.

A year ago it was hard to conceive of the possibility of improvement in Mason's pictures, but a comparison of his work at that time with his present work will reveal the fact that not only has he made remarkable improvement, but that his pictures of that period contrast strangely with his pictures of to-day, while by themselves the former seem perfect in execution, when placed beside his late work they seem coarse and crude. This is due to two causes, viz., first, an improvement in the process of execution, and, second, in the execution itself.

But Edward Mason's chief advantage over other illustrators is his remarkable gift of quick perception, and whatever he may lack in technique he makes up for in this. This faculty, coupled with his process of work, enables him to work with greater speed and make, therefore, more pictures and better pictures than any of his competitors; and it is a well-known fact among those who know him personally, that the demand for his work is continually piled up for months ahead. There can be found no busier man anywhere than Edward Mason.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn that this gifted young man never received a lesson in drawing or painting in his life. When but five years of age, however, he manifested a marked talent and love for drawing that increased with his years. Early childhood found him upon a farm, but the labor there entailed upon him being uncongenial with his tastes he abandoned it and took up the trade of an ornamental car painter, and at the age of sixteen years he was a journeyman workman in the employ of the Brill Car Company of Philadelphia. Three years later, however, he abandoned car painting and took up lithography with a Cincinnati firm, but this work affording him insufficient scope for his ambition he gave it up also and became a designer of colored show cards and labels, at which he attained considerable success, though he found the field still too small for him. Hence, in 1891, he came to Chicago and opened a studio for book illustrating. Here he found his proper sphere and a branch of art compatible with his aspirations, for it has placed him on the highway to fame and fortune. His success is due to this, that he knows the secrets of art because they are within him.

Clinton Jay Warren, Architect,

Was born in Michigan, October 12, 1858. He had a common school education, and early developed a taste for drawing and a wonderful facility in sketching. Mr. Warren came to Chicago, January 1, 1880, and entered the office of Burnham & Root, architects, where he made rapid progress in the profession, and in 1884 was commissioned to superintend the building of the Montezuma Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M. The spring of 1886 Mr. Warren opened an office for himself. Success followed very rapidly. The work commenced with the designing of all the depots for the C. B. & N. R. R., many handsome residences on Michigan and Drexel Boulevards and other avenues. The Church of Our Saviour, on Fullerton avenue, is also a monument of his taste and skill. Among the many fine hotels designed by him are the Virginia, which cost $600,000; the Metropole, $500,000; the Lexington, $800,000; the Victoria, $500,000, and the Congress Hotel, which is to be operated in connection with the Auditorium Hotel, cost $1,300,000; the Plaza Apartment Hotel, on North avenue, overlooking Lincoln Park, is one of the finest buildings in the country, cost $800,000. Mr. Warren has designed some skyscrapers, the Unity and Security being sixteen and fourteen stories high, and many other office buildings. At the age of thirty-four years Mr. Warren has reached a rare and unusual eminence in his profession, and with every prospect of even greater success in the future.

Dr. J. S. Newburg

Was born November 8, 1863, in Newburg, Ohio, named in honor of his honest and energetic ancestors. When a boy, J. S. Newburg received the educational benefits of the public schools of his native town, and was there graduated from the high school June 17, 1881. His professional studies were afterwards pursued at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and in the hospitals of Europe, especially those in London, Berlin and Vienna, where he received the best instructions from the most learned specialists. Dr. Newburg, before visiting Europe, was, after a year's practice in New York City, appointed interne and medical assistant to the Charity Hospital and Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, where he acquired a practical education in the treatment of diseases. In January, 1889, he commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago, in which city, owing to his varied experience in the United States and in Europe, his success as a practitioner was assured from the first. In April, 1889, Dr. Newburg was married to the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McLoth, of Cincinnati, a son and daughter being the living fruit of that union.

Frederick Miller Owsley

Was born in the City of Chicago, August 16, 1865. His preliminary education was obtained in the Chicago public schools, and he afterward prepared for college under a private tutor. He entered the freshman class of Emory College, Oxford, in 1881. After completing his course at Oxford he commenced the study of medicine at Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in February, 1888. The following three years he spent in Europe studying at the universities of Berlin, Gottengen and Vienna, where he devoted himself particularly to study of diseases of the throat, nose and ear. In December of 1890 Dr. Owsley was appointed demonstrator of diseases of the throat and nose in the Royal and Imperial Polyclinic of Vienna. In December, 1891, he resigned his position and returned to America, making his home in Chicago. Shortly after his arrival, Dr. Owsley was elected professor of diseases of the throat and nose in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and was also appointed laryngologist, rhinologist and otologist to the Cook Hospital, which position he still holds.

James R. Keenan

Is a native of Philadelphia, and is now in his thirty-fourth year. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and after leaving school studied mechanical engineering with the idea of making that his chosen profession. He was diverted from this plan, however, and in 1876 engaged in his present line of work and has gradually demonstrated his ability to keep hotel, and is now proprietor of the Lakota, in the city of his adopted home. Considering his age, Mr. Keenan has made remarkable strides in this chosen line. Aside from other essentials, his success is unquestionably due to his capacity for detail. Some men labor for years before finding their proper sphere. Mr. Keenan has been fortunate in finding his at the outset, and his guests find in him one who is thoughtful for their wants and careful to provide for them.

Professor Henry M. Soper,

President of the "Soper School of Oratory," of Chicago, was born in Alden, McHenry County, Ill., March 17, 1850—son of Isaiah and P. L. Trowbridge Soper, the latter being a distant relative of the author, J. T. Trowbridge.

The father's ancestry took an active part in the Revolutionary war; in the war of 1812 one of the family was specially rewarded by Congress for distinguished bravery at the battle of Plattsburg.

In his seventeenth year young Soper won some distinction in an oratorical exhibition with other members of his class.

After several years as principal of graded and high schools he took a full course in oratory under several of the best masters in America, graduating with class honors.

After an extended tour of teaching and readings he located in Chicago, September, 1877, and is now the only teacher there who has since that date been continuously engaged in the profession. For some time he was connected with the Morgan Park Theological Seminary and the Lake Forest University.

For the past ten years Mr. Soper has devoted himself to founding the School of Oratory, Delsarte and Dramatic Expression, of which he is president. The school is incorporated, with all powers and privileges of any similar school in America.

He was a member of the First National Convention of Elocutionists and served on committee for permanent organization. He is also secretary of the Illinois Association of Elocutionists, and editor of the well-known Soper's Scrap-Book series.

In 1880 Mr. Soper married Miss Dora E. Schonmaker, who was five years missionary to Tokio, Japan. They have one son, Duane S.

John W. Thompson,

The well-known sewing machine business manager, was born in the State of Ohio, November 24, 1843. Early life spent on a farm twelve miles west of Steubenville, O. December 19, 1861, entered the army as a private in Company G, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In March, 1862, regiment assigned to duty in Army of the Mississippi, under General Pope. He served with his regiment in the memorable campaign of the West, under Sherman and Grant, and was mustered out of service, as lieutenant and adjutant, at Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864. Returned to civil life and engaged in business in a country store in Central Ohio in 1865. Married October 14, 1866.

In the spring of 1879, Mr. Thompson located in Chicago as assistant manager, Chicago office, Domestic Sewing Machine Company. Assumed the full management in 1881, and continued in that capacity until the close of the year 1890, when the position was resigned in order to accept a similar situation with the Standard Sewing Machine Company, in which position he has continued to the present time. A past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

William Heinemann,

Of the banking firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, Chicago, was born January 30, 1843, at Neu-Strelitz, Germany. His father, Carl Friedrich Heinemann, was a merchant of that place, and his mother's maiden name was Auguste Pittins. The son, William, received his education at the public schools of Neu-Strelitz, but shortly after entering the high school there, removed with his parents to Woldgegk, where his education was finished. In July, 1861, the family came to Chicago. The senior Heinemann died here in 1867, and his widow died here in July, 1889, at the age of eighty-three years. His grandfather (father's side) was an officer in the Hanoverian army, and was compelled to take part in the disastrous invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and was one of the very few who returned.

William Heinemann on coming to Chicago took a position with the firm of Greenebaum & Foreman, real estate and loan brokers, remained with them about two years. On January 1, 1872, formed business relations with his present partner, Otto Wasmansdorff, under the firm name of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann. The firm built up from small beginning a large and prosperous business in the general banking, real estate, loan and foreign exchange and passage business. The firm is at present occupying the large and well-appointed banking office, 145 and 147 Randolph street. On November 25, 1868, he was married to Miss Katie M. Gross, eldest daughter of Jacob Gross, who has resided in Chicago since 1837.

At the request of the bride the ceremony was performed on the site of the old family homestead on Clinton street, upon which at that time stood a Masonic Hall, a special dispensation of the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of the State of Illinois having been obtained. Mr. Heinemann has been a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago since 1885, and at present occupies that position. He was elected treasurer of the Chicago Real Estate Board at the last annual election.

Samuel N. Crowen.

Among the prominent architects of Chicago is Samuel N. Crowen, associated with Henry H. Richards, in the Boyleston Building.

Mr. Crowen was born in Germany, in 1866, receiving his early education in the public schools and from private tutors.

At an early age he evinced a taste for architectural designing, and, following the bent of his mind, was developed under the care of good instructors, into an artist in his chosen profession.

Some of the many magnificent buildings which grace Chicago are monuments to the skill of Messrs. Crowen & Richards, whose services are constantly in demand in the designing of buildings which, for grace and strength, will vie with any in the City of Chicago or elsewhere.

Dr. John R. McCullough,

A prominent physician of Chicago, Ill., was born December 6, 1834, at Point Fortune, Province of Quebec, Canada. His father was a clergyman in the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Ontario. Dr. McCullough was educated by a private tutor, also in the public schools and Victoria College, Coburg, Ont. In 1855 he located in Milwaukee, where he diligently proceeded to study medicine. He had Surgeon E. B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, as instructor, and later Dr. J. J. Brown, of Sheboygan, Wis. In 1858 he graduated in medicine in Toronto, Ont., and again in College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1883. Is now practicing medicine in the City of Chicago, Ill. Is one of the medical staff in Cook County Hospital. Is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., and was post surgeon of it in 1888 and 1889. In August, 1861, enlisted in the army in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for three years, in which he accepted the appointment of hospital steward, and was engaged in all the several battles in which the regiment participated. Was taken prisoner twice, and while at Richmond, in 1863, "died" and was consigned to the coffin, but escaped after dark from the casket, and finally succeeded in reaching the Federal lines and again entered active service. In June, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the regiment. On September 15, regiment was mustered out of the service.

Again entered the service as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, doing duty on hospital trains, and at United States general hospitals in Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., resigning in 1866.

Dr. E. C. Dudley

Was born in Westfield, Mass., May 29, 1850. His paternal ancestors landed at Boston in 1630, and were identified with the colonial history of New England, and his paternal and maternal grandfathers were engaged in the Revolution. At the age of thirteen years he left the public school and served as a drug clerk for five years. In 1869 he entered Dartmouth College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1873 and in 1875 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Dudley has served as interne at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., and at the Charity Hospital and the Woman's Hospital, New York. Since 1878, Dr. Dudley has made Chicago his home and has there practiced his profession continuously. He is professor of diseases of women at the Northwestern University Medical College School, and is one of the gynecologists at St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Dudley is a member of the more advanced medical societies and he has been a valuable contributor to medical journals.

H. S. Tucker, A. M., M. D.,

Was born in Campton, Kane County, Ill., May 1, 1853, and spent the early years of his life on the farm, receiving such school instruction as was afforded in the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he entered Wheaton College, remaining three years. In 1876 he began the study of medicine, and graduated in 1879. The following year he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, which position he held four years, when he was elected professor of anatomy of Rennett Medical College, his alma mater, which position he held for five years, and then succeeded to the chair of surgery in the same institution, where he still remains. He has given considerable attention to medical literature, having been editor and publisher of the *Chicago Medical Times* for several years. In 1886 he had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the Oskaloosa College of Iowa. He is also a member of the city, State and national eclectic medical societies, Asher Lodge A. F. and A. M., and Lafayette Chapter. His career seems to have been singularly fortunate, both in his professional and domestic life.

Dr. J. B. Murphy

Was born December 21, 1857, at Appleton, Wis. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school, June 26, 1876. Graduated from Rush Medical College, was interne in Cook County Hospital from February 1, 1879, to October 1, 1880. Practiced medicine in Chicago until September, 1882, and then studied in Europe at the universities and hospitals in Vienna, Munich, Berlin and Heidelberg until April, 1884, since which time he has practiced surgery in Chicago. Dr. Murphy is professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, professor of surgery in College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital for past ten years. He is also attending surgeon to Alexian Brothers' Hospital, president of medical staff of Cook County Hospital, vice-president of National Association of Railway Surgeons and member of entertainment committee for visiting physicians to the Columbian Exposition. In the number of his professional writings are, "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen," "Actinomycosis Hominis" (he being the first man to recognize the disease in this country), "Original Experimental and Clinical Work on Surgery of Gall-bladder and Intestines." His intestinal anastomoris button fills a long-felt want in abdominal surgery.

Dr. Hugh Blake Williams,

Chief assistant to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear in the Chicago Clinical College and Specialty Hospital, was born in Washington, Ark., early in 1860, of ancestry famous as patriotic fighters for American liberty against the British in the War for Independence, and in the struggle of 1812.

Dr. Williams passed a studious and uneventful boyhood in the town in which he was born. From the University of Arkansas he went to the medical department of the University of Louisiana, where he took his medical degree. He also obtained a diploma from the New Orleans Charity Hospital after two years' residence.

The position of assistant superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Little Rock, Ark., was tendered him, and for four years and a half he devoted himself to a study of the throat, eye, ear and nose. When overwork and its attendant ills forced him to resign Dr. Williams went to Philadelphia, under Professor Peter D. Keyser, M. D., to study his specialty. He was made clinical assistant to the ear and eye department of the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital.

Dr. Williams, in 1889, moved to Chicago and was elected a member and afterward secretary of the Whitechapel Club. He was also clinical assistant to the West Side Free Dispensary and the College of Physicians and Surgeons and to the ear department of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

April 1, 1891, Dr. Williams married Helene W. Nauman, of Clinton, La.

Chester I. Thatcher, M. D.,

Was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., April 5, 1841. His parentage was of Puritan lineage on his father's side and of Irish on his mother's, and seems to have been a happy combination for the physical and mental stamina for their offspring, and to have been conducive to that love of freedom of thought and energy of purpose which characterize the life of their son. Very early in life he was brought face to face with the necessities of life, and made dependent upon his own efforts by the death of his father. Braving the situation with the vigor of his nature, he manfully entered upon the struggle for the mastery. Having completed a course of medical training in Michigan University at Ann Arbor, he still further pursued his favorite line in the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1879. In 1880 he located in Chicago, where he has since resided, and has devoted much of his time to the study of electricity and magnetism. He is the head of a company for manufacturing apparatus for the application of these potent agencies, and displays the same energy and enthusiasm in this line of work which has characterized all his former life.

Rudolph E. Rhode

Was born at Friedland, Germany, in 1859, was educated from his sixth until ninth year by private tutors, and entered the gymnasium of the above city in 1868, from which he graduated at the age of fourteen years in 1873. Emigrating with his parents in the same year to Chicago, he entered the drug business a year later with prominent pharmacists. He graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1879 and entered into business for himself in 1883 at 504 North Clark, corner of Goethe street, where he now conducts a large prescription drug store and pharmaceutical laboratory. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago College of Pharmacy also member of the Germania Club, Concordia Club, Marquette Club, Royal Arcanum and other organizations.

Dr. Arnold P. Gilmore,

An eminent physician of Chicago, was born in Uniontown, Pa., January 27, 1851. Is the son of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, one time judge of the district comprising Greene and Washington Counties, Pa. His mother was a daughter of Arnold Plummer, of Franklin, Pa., who figured largely in the political history of his time. Dr. Gilmore moved to Chicago in 1880, where he has established a successful business and where he is well liked for his many sterling qualities.

Dr. Clinton DeWitt Collins

Was born in Dodge County, Wis., September 5, 1866. Spent his boyhood on a farm, entered college at sixteen years of age, and after graduating, taught school for

two years, at the same time preparing himself for medical college. At the age of ten years he made his choice of profession, and from that time on he turned his whole mind and interests to medical research. Received his medical education at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated with high honors in 1888. Not satisfied, he pursued the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1889. Is also a graduate from Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. Located at Chicago, where he has had a remarkably successful professional life.

H. E. Bliler, D. D. S.,

Was born October 26, 1863, in Logansport, Ind. He received his preliminary education in the high school, a preparatory course at Danville, Ind., in 1884, and was graduated in 1889 from the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery.

Previous to locating in private business, Dr. Bliler officiated as demonstrator of the clinical department one year, and was awarded the faculty prize of a gold medal, also a certificate of honor from the Board of Educational Control. For the past seven years Dr. Bliler has been a resident of Chicago, in which city he has pursued his profession assiduously, numbering among his patients many of the most prominent families.

W. Franklin Coleman, M. D.,

Was born in Brockville, Canada, and in early infancy moved to Coleman's Corners, more recently known as Lyn. His early education was received at home, and at the age of fifteen he was sent to the Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., where he remained three years. The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, where, at the completion of his third year, an attack of typhoid fever induced him to throw physic to the dogs. Two years later, his medical studies were resumed at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and after two years' additional study a diploma with honors was received. For several years he practiced his profession in his native village. A desire for more thorough knowledge and skill in some special branch of his profession induced him to turn his attention to the departments of the eye and ear, and he spent a year in England at the Moorfield's Eye Hospital and the London Hospital, at the close of which he took the degree of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Returning to Canada, he settled in Toronto, and was soon appointed surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. With a view of acquiring still greater knowledge in his specialty, he again went abroad, and spent a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg under the guidance of such men as Jaeger, Politzer and O'Becker. Upon his return to Canada he selected St. John, N. B., as his field for special practice, and here another year's service won him a Rachel and a goodly income. But the oculist's ambition soon outstripped the confines of this quiet Canadian city, and having, in addition to a large private practice, gained a rich experience from his position as oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, he again turned westward and decided to settle in this leading city, where, in a

few years, he has earned the reward of a good practice and wide reputation. Finding here no school for graduates in medicine, Dr. Coleman succeeded in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they established the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and is oculist and aurist to the St. Elizabeth's and Chicago Charity Hospitals, president and professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, also examiner of pension claimants for eye and ear diseases.

Truman W. Miller, M. D.,

Was born in Seneca County, N. Y., March 2, 1840, and has been in practice in Chicago for twenty-six years.

He received his earlier education at Waterloo Academy, Waterloo, N. Y., and at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and attended, two years, lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

In the spring of 1862 he was appointed medical cadet, United States Army, and served until 1863, when he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Army. In March of that year he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, N. Y.

He was connected with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of the Wilderness, when, on account of sickness, he was transferred to Chicago, and was assigned to duty as post and examining surgeon, United States Army, in which position he served until the close of the war.

In 1865 he was appointed examining surgeon of the recruiting service, United States Army, which position he held for four years.

In 1873 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, which position he filled until 1877, when he was promoted to surgeon and

served in that capacity until 1886, when he resigned. From 1878 to 1884 he was surgeon of the First Regiment Illinois National Guard.

From 1880 to 1885 he was surgeon of Cook County Hospital. Dr. Miller is president and professor of general and genito-urinary surgery of the Chicago Polyclinic, which position he has held since 1886.

He is also consulting surgeon to St. Joseph and Alexian Brothers Hospital and surgeon of the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital. He is surgeon of the C. & G. T. R. R., the T. St. L. & K. C. R. R., the N. C. St. R. R.,

the W. C. St. R. R., and is medical referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the State of Illinois.

Among the societies of which he is a member, are the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society.

He also belongs to the Association of the Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, and is an old member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Edward B. Butler

Was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 6, 1853. When five years of age he removed with his father to Boston, Mass. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city. Young Butler early acquired a taste for mercantile pursuits by aiding his father in the store. At sixteen years of age he secured a position with a wholesale dry goods and notion house and was gradually advanced until he reached that of traveling salesman. In 1877 he, in connection with his brother, engaged in a wholesale business in Boston under the firm name of Butler Brothers, and in 1878 inaugurated among the retailers of America the "five-cent counter" plan, which in a short time became very popular with merchants everywhere; the business of the firm increased very rapidly as a result, being the only house in the country carrying a line of goods suited to this class of trade. Another original idea of this firm was the issuing of a comprehensive catalogue styled "Our Drummer," sending it out to customers instead of employing traveling salesmen. They still issue this catalogue improved in various ways, until it is now the most elaborate and comprehensive publication of its kind in America. Mr. Edward B. Butler, president of the company, is the only member of the original firm now living, and is a resident of Chicago. Mr. Butler is a director and trustee of several public institutions of the city, and one of the active directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, being chairman of the ways and means committee and chairman of the bureau of admissions and collections. He is one of Chicago's most benevolent and successful men. One of his acts of charity being the erection of a building containing a picture gallery, a reading room and a branch of the public library, and donating it to the Hull House settlement, which is located in the midst of Chicago's poor, in the southwestern portion of the city. Mr. Butler was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Holly, of Norwalk, Conn. They reside in a comfortable home in a pleasant part of the city, enjoying the fruits of industry and thrift of former years.

Martin Carr, Architect,

Was born in Galway County, Ireland, in 1847; was educated in England, and at the age of eighteen selected architecture as his favorite profession. During his studentship was an ardent admirer of the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages and became conversant with its details.

In 1885 Mr. Carr settled in Chicago and made ecclesiastical architecture a specialty. Since that time he has designed several buildings for ecclesiastical purposes, including churches, schools, convents and parochial residences. In addition to the above he carries on a general practice, and during his residence in the city has made a host of friends.

Dr. W. H. Pontious

Is a Chicago dentist, well and favorably known for his intelligent and laudable efforts made for the preservation of teeth. Believing that nothing adds so much to good health and good nature as a good set of teeth; he also says that the regular and natural contour of the face must of necessity lose some of its charms by the loss of even one tooth.

Dr. Pontious was born February 16, 1859, near Berrien Springs, Mich. The district school and private tutors supplied the means for his early education. Choosing the profession of dentistry, he was afterward graduated from the American College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, and is to-day in active practice in the well and favorably known Bay State Building, 70 State street, Chicago.

He is a progressive business man, whose desire is to elevate his profession and to add, if possible, greater laurels to Chicago.

Peter J. Kraus

Was born in Groningen, Holland, July 26, 1862, in which city he received his early education and where he was afterwards engaged in the grocery business for two years. Mr. Peter J. Kraus came to America in 1881 and engaged with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1883, at Rochester, N. Y., in the capacity of agent; he was also assistant superintendent at Rochester and afterwards was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., in the same capacity. For this company Mr. Kraus has served as superintendent in Grand Rapids, Mich., and Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Kraus is now one of three superintendents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at their Chicago headquarters. His fidelity and general business capacity renders him invaluable to the company, whose large business interests have been materially increased under his efficient management.

Charles T. Freijs

Is a native of Boston, Mass., where he received his academic training, and soon after went to the University of Illinois and graduated in the department of architecture. Removing to Chicago soon after, he began the work of his profession, and has established himself in the confidence of the business community as a man of superior ability as an architect and of excellent artistic taste. Mr. Freijs is in the prime of life and is a genial gentleman, energetic in his business, and seems to have a prosperous outlook in business.

George Henry Wheeler

Was born at La Porte, Ind., August 1, 1841. He is a son of Hiram and Julia Smith Wheeler, the former born in Vermont, the latter born in New York City.

Mr. Wheeler, Sr., removed to the new and remote settlement of La Porte, Ind., in 1832. Remaining there for about nine years, he then removed to St. Joe, Mich., where he was located for eight years.

In 1849 Mr. Wheeler removed to Chicago with his family, where George Henry attended the public schools. In 1856 he completed a business course at Racine College, Wis.

In 1860 he went into the grain elevator business with his father. In 1867 he was admitted into the partnership of Munger, Wheeler & Co., which firm possesses an enviable reputation and were among the wealthiest and largest receivers of grain in Chicago. Mr. Wheeler remained with this firm, connected with the active management of the house, up to 1889, when the firm sold out to an English syndicate.

At the annual election of the Chicago City Railway Company, in January, 1891, he was elected president. He has also been president of the Washington Park Club for the last three years. He is a member of the Chicago and other clubs, a director of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, and, since March, 1892, a director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

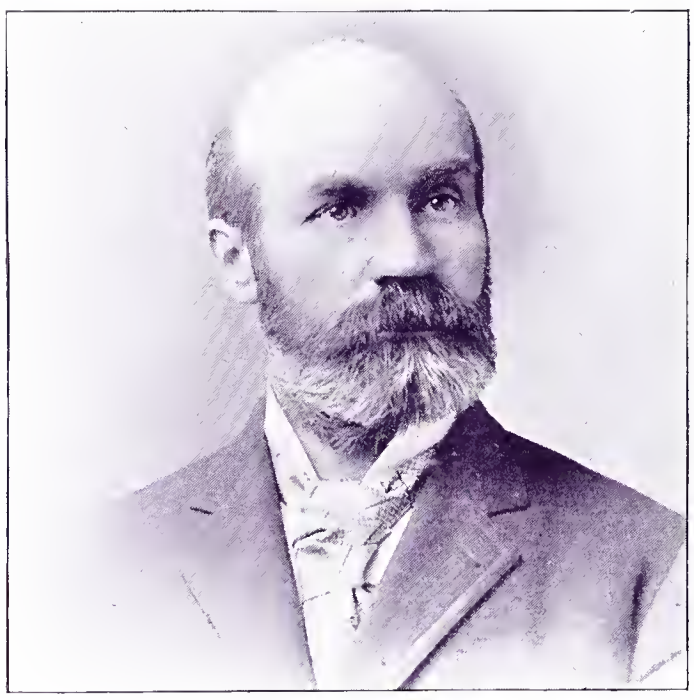
John J. Flanders

Was born at Chicago, June 30, 1848. His education was attained in the common schools. In 1863 he entered the Chicago High School. Two years was devoted to study in this school, and then was begun his architectural career in the office of August Bauer, well known as a competent and successful architect. Mr. Flanders afterward continued his studies under T. V. Wadskier, W. W. Boyington and Edward Burling. In 1874 was established the architectural firm of Furst & Flanders, which continued for three years, when the latter established himself alone, building up a generous and successful practice. In 1883 he was elected architect for the Board of Education, and since then has been prominently identified with the work of that body. As architect for it he has had a busy career, and at this writing nearly one-half of the school buildings in Chicago bear the impress of his work. Some of the school buildings erected are the Haven, Doolittle, the Douglas, the West and Northwest division high schools. In business buildings and residences Mr. Flanders has been equally successful, as may be witnessed in the Mullers building, the first twelve-story fire-proof building of the city, which was erected in 1884, and in the buildings for Jacob Beidler and Jonathan Clark.

Since 1885 Mr. Flanders has had associated with him Mr. W. Zimmerman, and the firm has erected the Haymarket Theatre and the Stock Exchange, and residences for D. F. Crilly, Mrs. Charles Crane, and the beautiful suburban home of Andrew McLeish in Glencoe, while at the present time the firm is busily employed in adding to the architectural features of the World's Fair City.

William Bryce Mundie

Was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1863; received a public school education, and then graduated from the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. He adopted the profession of architecture, following the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and entered an office in his native city, where he spent four years; going to Chicago in the spring of 1884, where he entered the office of W. L. B. Jenney, advancing through the various branches to that of designer and first assistant, and on February 1, 1891, was admitted as designing member of the present firm of Jenney & Mundie, who are architects and designers of the Horticultural Hall of the World's Columbian Exposition



David Wilson Graham, A. B., M. D.,

Was born in Illinois in 1843. After serving three years in the Union Army, he took a literary course in Monmouth College and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1870. His professional education was received in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. He holds the positions of professor of surgery in the Northwestern University; clinical professor of surgery, Rush Medical College; attending surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital and National Temperance Hospital; consulting surgeon, St. Joseph Hospital and Wesley Hospital.

Thomas Hawkes

Was born in Ludbury, Suffolk County, England, May 19, 1851. Was educated at private school, then as pupil to Architect W. H. Woodman (famed for building and restoring churches), of Reading, England, for a term of five years. Practiced his profession in London, England; studied landscape architecture under W. Brodrick, Thomas, the most noted man in England, and for some years followed this branch almost exclusively and laid out many public and private grounds.

Visited the United States in 1872; saw Chicago before and after the great fire ; settled there in 1884. Has built many fine residences and places of business here and has a good, increasing practice for high-class clients. Resides at Winnetka, sixteen miles from the city, on North Shore Road, and is now engaged in making three-quarters mile of the much-talked of "Sheridan Road" through ravines, etc., in the most beautiful part of the country near Chicago.

Frederick Grant Gleason,

A Chicago musician of eminence, well known as critic, as instructor and as composer.

Both of his parents were musically inclined. His father's artistic fingerings on the flute and his mother's fine singing and piano-forte performances in a Connecticut town, where he first saw daylight about forty years ago, awoke the dormant echoes in his soul, and it did not take him long to reach the conclusion that he was intended by nature for a musician.

Dudley Buck was his first instructor, at Hartford, Conn. Subsequently he pursued his education at Leipsic and in Berlin. Eminent teachers in Berlin and in London aided in developing and rounding out the ambitious young American. Upon his return to Hartford he accepted a position as organist in one of the city churches. But he kept up his zeal for composition and did some excellent work. In 1876 he went to Chicago and has since been actively engaged in his art work.

Mr. Gleason has composed a three-act romantic opera, "Otho Visconti," the overture of which is familiar to musical people; another romantic opera, "Montezuma," selections from which have been played by Theodore Thomas' orchestra; an "Overture Triumphale," for organ; two cantatas, "God, Our Deliverer," and "The Culprit Fay," with Drake's well-known poem as the text; the "Auditorium Ode," especially composed for and sung at the dedication of the Auditorium, and also a "Praise Song to Harmony." His compositions show the real melodious instinct and merit high praise for their harmonic beauties and orchestration.

In 1884 he was elected a member of the board of directors and an examiner of the American College of Musicians, an office that he held for some years and then resigned. He was also chosen to represent the American Music Teachers' National Association at the meeting of the English Society of Professional Musicians at Cambridge, England, but other duties prevented him from accepting the honor.

William H. Lamson

Is a native of Bangor, Me. At an early age he began the study of architecture, and civil and mechanical engineering. After graduation he practiced his profession in his native county, but in a short time was appointed to the position of master mechanic and general supervising architect of a large Eastern railroad, which position he held for five years. He was afterward appointed by the United States government to superintend the location and construction of "posts" on the frontier.

Subsequently he removed to Chicago and devoted himself exclusively to architectural work, and has now associated with him Mr. L. Neuman, under the firm name of Lamson & Neuman, whose name is associated with many of the most prominent buildings in Chicago and surrounding country.

Prudence B. Saur, M. D.,

Is one of Chicago's busy and successful medical practitioners. After graduating at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1871, and spending some time in one of the hospitals there, she removed to Chicago, over twenty years ago, where she has since devoted herself entirely to the duties of her profession. She takes rank among the foremost of her confreres, and is often consulted by them in cases of doubtful diagnosis or uncertainty as to treatment. She is a member of various medical associations, also of the society for the promotion of a better knowledge of the laws of health and physiology among women in her own city; she is also holding responsible positions connected with the Medical Congress to be held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition.

Philip A. Palmer, D. D. S.,

Was born in Bradford County, Pa., June 13, A. D. 1831. He was raised on his father's farm, working in the summer and attending public and private schools in winter until twenty-one years of age.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted for three years, or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service in August, 1861, in Philadelphia, Pa., as a private, to serve in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, then called Harlan's Cavalry, afterwards the Fourth, and finally the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry.

In the spring of 1864 he resigned on account of disability, having in the meantime been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

After leaving the army he studied dentistry and was licensed to practice by the Ohio Board of Dental Examiners in 1870, and has been in practice ever since.

Dr. Palmer has exercised his inventive powers in several inventions immediately connected with his profession; also in other invaluable appliances for protection of buildings from fire, and a magazine torpedo carrier, which will no doubt greatly modify naval warfare. He is devoted to his profession and takes rank among the foremost of his brethren, and now occupies a handsome suite of rooms in the Columbus Memorial Building, southest corner State and Washington streets.

William Doepp, M. D.,

Was born in Homewood, Cook County, Ill., March 3, 1864. His early education was obtained of a private tutor and public school. He entered the Chicago Medical College, medical department Northwestern University from September, 1884, to March, 1887, where he received the title of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately set sail for Europe, where he entered the University of Goettening, Germany, from May, 1887, to September, 1889. After returning from Europe he entered the practice of medicine in Chicago, where he enjoys a fine practice. Dr. Doepp is medical assistant in the Chicago Polyclinic.

Oliver W. Marble

Was born at Galena, Ill., on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1861, and was educated at the common public school in Springfield, Ill., and in Lansing, Mich. While in Lansing, Mr. Marble commenced his education as a draughtsman under the supervision of his father, who was assistant architect and superintendent of the Michigan State Capitol building, where Oliver learned the rudiments of the business and some practical knowledge. In the year 1879 he left Lansing, went to Chicago and entered the office of George Frohmann, continuing there for two years, when he entered the office of Burling & Whitehouse, remaining one year. He then went to New Orleans, where he designed the Pickwick Club building. He then went to Birmingham, Ala., and engaged in business with his father, under the name of O. Marble & Son. Many of the prominent buildings there bear the imprint of his ability and taste, among which are the Alabama National Bank building, two of the principal hotel buildings and many residences and stores.

In 1886 he returned to Chicago, where he finally entered into partnership with H. R. Wilson, under the name of Wilson & Marble, which partnership at present still exists.

Amongst other buildings of Mr. Marble's designing are the Morton Apartment House, on Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street; the St. Charles Hotel, at 1843–45 Wabash avenue; the residence of William H. Moore, 2932 Michigan avenue; Samuel Leopold, 3339 Michigan avenue; B. Kuppenheimer, Michigan avenue and Thirty-third street; C. H. Marshall, Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-eighth street; John Finnerty, Grand Boulevard and Thirty-fifth street; the Farwell and Chambers residences on Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street; A. Paul Smith, Drexel Boulevard and Forty-fifth street; John Conly, corner Grand Boulevard and Forty-second street; Charles Munson, corner Park avenue and Paulina street; L. M. Bushnell, Washington Boulevard and Hoyne avenue.

Horatio Loomis Wait

Was born in New York City on the eighth day of August, 1836. He attended Trinity School until he was seventeen years of age, and then entered Columbia College Grammar School, where he remained several years. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the United States Navy as paymaster, and was assigned to the South Atlantic squadron under Admiral Dupont. In 1863 he was detailed for service in the West Indies, but after a short cruise was ordered to the fleet, which, under Farragut, was in the siege of Mobile. Afterward he was attached to Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship, off Charleston harbor, and took part in the operations there until the fall of Charleston. At the close of the war he made a cruise with the European squadron. He resigned his commission in the navy and returned to Chicago in 1869, and was admitted to the bar on the twenty-second day of August, 1870. He then became a member of the law firm of Barker & Wait, which afterward became the firm of Barker, Buell & Wait. On June 5, 1876, he was appointed master in chancery of the Circuit Court, which office he still retains.

Mr. Wait was married May 7, 1860, to Miss Chara Conant Long, of Chicago, daughter of James Long and niece of E. Conant, and has two sons, James Joseph Wait and Henry Heilman Wait. In politics he is Republican, and always takes a lively interest in the affairs of the party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Wait came from a line of ancestors who helped to fight the early battles of their country. On his mother's side there were several who held commissions and took active parts in the war of the Revolution and the colonial wars between the French and Indians.

C. M. Rogers,

General agent for the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and the American Central Insurance Company, is known as one of the most efficient insurance men doing business in Chicago.

C. M. Rogers was born April 30, 1856, at Philadelphia, entered the public schools, but was compelled to leave school at the age of thirteen years to support a mother and three sisters.

In 1872 he entered the insurance business, a mere lad, at a salary of three dollars per week, but by his patience and perseverance, he passed through all grades to become chief clerk. In 1884 began as local agent at Chicago, for the American Central Insurance Company, and in time his field was made to cover all of Cook County. Mr. Rogers has held his present position since June, 1892, the two companies for which he acts as general agent representing a capital of nearly four million dollars.

Charles S. Frost

Was born at Lewiston, Me., May 31, 1856.

After having received an excellent education in the public schools he entered an architect's office in Lewiston, where he remained three years, and there gained the practical knowledge of his present profession.

He then went to Boston and entered the Institute of Technology, taking the special course, after which for three years he was employed in several offices in Boston, the majority of the time in that of Peabody & Sterns.

In 1882 he went to Chicago and entered into partnership with Henry Ives Cobb.

In 1889 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Frost pursuing his profession alone.

Mr. Frost was married on January 7, 1885, to Miss Mary Hughitt, daughter of Mr. Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago.

As an architect, Mr. Frost ranks with the highest, and as an upright, honorable gentleman, a kind husband and affectionate father, he is beloved by all who know him.

Joseph Bohmann.

Chicago has always been noted for its great manufacturing industries, and not the least among them is the factory of Joseph Bohmann, No. 306 State street, where are made and shipped the celebrated musical instruments bearing his name.

Mr. Bohmann first saw the light of day October 23, 1848, at the little town of Neu-Mark-Co, Pilsen, Austria, and at a very early age developed extraordinary talent for building toy instruments. There being no conservatories at that time in Neu-Mark, he was placed in the hands of a private tutor, whom he surprised with his remarkable ability to solve mathematical problems and his wonderful conception of acoustics. Joseph Bohmann, an old master in the art of violin-making, and uncle to young Joseph, took the lad into apprenticeship, giving him a thorough understanding of building an instrument from the root to the finish.

At the early age of sixteen, young Bohmann had finished his trade, and started for America to make for himself fame and fortune. Joseph Bohmann has obtained that position; he has made the well-known Bohmann instruments for seventeen years, and has gained the confidence and respect of the musical public, in Europe as well as in America, he being the only exhibitor of our country whose instruments took first prize over all competitors at the World's Exposition in Paris in 1889, thus gaining for him the title of "The greatest manufacturer of musical instruments in the world."

Arnold Holinger

Was born in Listal, capital city of Half-Kenton of Baselland, Switzerland, on the twentieth day of July, 1849. After a thorough education received in his birthplace and in the high school of Basel he spent about a year and a half in Bordeaux, France, in order to accomplish his education in French and study the commercial business of that old seaport.

From there he returned to his home in Switzerland and after a year's stay he emigrated, in 1869, to the United States, coming directly to Chicago, where he has remained; following, first, the profession of a teacher in the First German High School, subsequently as a music teacher and book-keeper.

For sixteen years he was in the employ of the Union National Bank, which he left as assistant manager of the Foreign Exchange Department. He then joined the firm of mortgage bankers, of Engers & Cook, and under the firm name of Engers, Cook & Holinger they have done a successful business for the last four years.

On February 2, 1892, Mr. Holinger was appointed consul by the Swiss government and in August, 1892, when Switzerland decided to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, he was made commissioner for Switzerland to the World's Fair.

W. D. Preston

Was born in Detroit, October 2, 1858. After graduation from the high school of that city he entered his father's bank as clerk, remaining a short time. In January, 1881, he came to Chicago as business manager for Preston, Keim & Co., and in 1884 organized the Metropolitan National Bank, which succeeded the business of the former house, and became its cashier, a position still occupied by him. Mr. Preston has been greatly interested in the political issues of his time and done all he could to advance and establish the principles of the Republican party, filling many important positions in its organization.

He is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens of all political shades of opinion, and devotes much of his time to the advancement of works of benevolence, as well as to those of the church, of which he is an honored and trusted member. Socially he is a favorite wherever time and opportunity permit of his presence. In his domestic relations he is one of the happiest of men.

William J. Brookes

Was born in Sheffield, England, October 17, 1853. Received an English academic education until 1867. Came to Chicago July 14, 1867. Graduated in Chicago public schools. Commenced the study of architecture in March, 1870, in the office of Geo. O. Garnsey, was afterward connected with several other architects, and for the past eight years with Mr. Laban B. Dixon, one of the oldest architects in the city; was taken into full partnership with Mr. Dixon January 1, 1892.

During the past eight years has designed many of the finest residences in the city, principally on the southside; no less than twenty-three being on Michigan Boulevard alone, among which may be mentioned the residences of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, E. Mandel, A. M. Rothschild, D. McCallay, Geo. F. Kimball and others. Has been connected with many musical organizations, church choirs, etc., notably having been a member of the once famous Chicago Church Choir Opera Company, working up from the chorus to leading tenor. Was actively engaged in the operatic business for several years, but abandoned it in 1883.

Was married the following year to Miss Levisa Miller, has now two children, Esther, aged seven, and Charles Gray, aged one year. Long may he live.

Miss Sophia G. Hayden

Was the successful competitor for the prize of one thousand dollars, for designs prepared for the woman's building at the World's Fair, at Chicago, over twelve others who entered the contest. The fact of her designs being approved was, however, much more gratifying to her than the reception of the prize. The building is one of the most notable structures of the Exposition, two hundred by four hundred feet in dimensions, of Italian renaissance style, with colonnades, broken by centre and end pavilions. It cost $200,000. Miss Hayden graduated with honors after a four-years' course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has since devoted herself to the practice of her profession in Boston, where she takes rank among the foremost architects of that city of renowned artists.

Charles H. Schwab

Was born in Mulhouse, at that time a part of France, in 1835. His father was a manufacturer and gave his son a collegiate education. In 1854 young Schwab came to America, and on landing in New York had just ninety-five cents and was without friends or acquaintances. He remained in New York a few months and then he went to New Orleans, but not meeting with great success there, he came to Chicago, where he has remained ever since. He began business on a very small capital, and in the course of a few years built up an extensive wholesale business. He was burned out in 1871, losing between $125,000 and $150,000. In the spring of 1876 he retired from his former business, and entered the firm

of M. Selz & Co., the name of the firm being changed to Selz, Schwab & Co. In addition to his connection with the boot and shoe firm, he is also a director in the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Schwab has always taken

a deep interest in the public schools of Chicago, and for a number of years past has given medals to the pupils of the Haven School, for scholarship and deportment. He is president of the Jewish Training School, and vice-president of the Home for Incurables.

He was city comptroller during the last term of Mayor Harrison's administration, and was a presidential elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1888. He has been offered, several times, a place on the Board of Education, but has always declined.

Joseph Harratt Fitch,

One of the masters in chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., was born at Chicago in 1859, and in that city received his rudimentary education in the public schools. His father having removed with the family to Kansas, in 1870, and the venture not proving a financial success, young Joseph, after a severe struggle, obtained, when but about fourteen years of age, an appointment as teacher in the district schools. With the money saved in this employment he went to Chicago, where he attended the Central High School and afterward the Old Chicago University. In 1879 he began the study of law in a law office and at the sessions of the Union Law College, from which latter he received his diploma in 1881. After a year and a half of practical experience with the common law as practiced in Silver City, N. M., Mr. Fitch returned to Chicago, where, in 1882, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Fitch is of old New England ancestry, his grandsires having fought in the war of the Revolution. His father, Major Fitch, was an excellent soldier in the war of 1861–5 and served as aide-de-camp in the gallant Fifth Army Corps. In 1884 Mr. Fitch was married to the daughter of one of Chicago's business men, and has three children. He is an active Democrat, and a reliable lawyer, with a large practice.

Edwin Read

Was born October 30, 1865, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and graduated from Yale University with a degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1889. He located in Chicago the same year, and entered the real estate firm of Joseph E. Otis, Jr., & Co., which changed to Otis, Read & Co., now Edwin Read & Co. Mr. Read is secretary of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and is identified with the growing progress of that city.

Dr. Jay J. Thompson

Was born near Rochester, Minn., January 21, 1857. In 1868 his parents moved to Hortonville, Wis., where his father engaged in general merchandising, while the children were sent to the village school. At the age of

fifteen the subject of this sketch, entered the store of his father, where he remained one year, when he entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. There he received his literary eduction, supplementing his college work by teaching village schools. In the spring of 1886, moved to Chicago to complete his medical education, entering the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated with the honors of his class in 1888. The summer following he was given a clinic in the college where he soon rose to a position of influence among his colleagues. In 1889 he became associated with Dr. E. H. Pratt in the Lincoln Park Sanatorium, holding one-third interest in the same, acting as treasurer and business manager and as resident physician. During the fall of that year he sold this interest and spent the next six months in visiting the principal surgical clinics in this country and Europe. He now holds the chair of gynecology in the German Homeopathic Medical College, also the chair of orificial surgery in the National Homeopathic Medical College. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association.

John A. Hand,

Who, in 1858, brought the first military band to Chicago, is one of the best-known and highly-prized musical directors in the great West.

He was born October 24, 1831, in Wadern, Rhein province, Prussia, and early evinced a decided musical taste which was in after years developed under the care of the best instructors.

During the civil war between the States of the Union, his love for band music and his desire to aid the cause of the Union induced him to enlist as a musician in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, with which he remained until, by act of Congress, regimental bands were declared unnecessary.

Afterwards, while pursuing the peaceful avocation of a citizen of Chicago, Mr. Hand received intelligence of the great losses to the Twenty-fourth Illinois in the battle of Perryville. With five others he was appointed to visit the battlefield to assist the wounded, a mission that resulted in his capture by the notorious John Morgan, who grimly informed Mr. Hand and his civilian associates that they were to serve him in the capacity of teamsters in and about Knoxville. As a number of soldiers were paroled, Mr. Hand, by mingling with them, contrived to escape, though he had to wade through swamps and morass and suffer from hunger and the fear of capture for some days before he felt entirely secure in his hard-won liberty.

It was an experience not to be forgotten by Mr. Hand who, though modest when speaking of himself, delights to recall his first and last acquaintance with the notorious and dashing John Morgan of Confederate cavalry fame.

A. H. CHETLAIN

B. W. McCLAUGHREY

REV. ARTHUR EDWARDS, D. D.

B. F. REYNOLDS, A.M., M.D.

FRANCES BUNDY PHILIPS

T. W. HARVEY

G. FRANK SMITH

WM. E. QUINE, M.D.

E. S. DREYER

GEO. W. WOLGOMOTT, M. D.

H. G. ANTHONY, M. D.

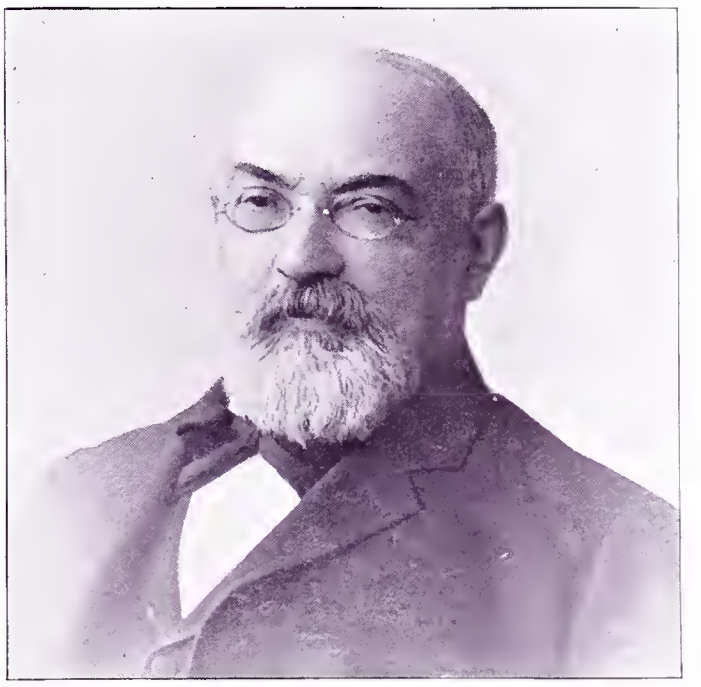
ALVA OWEN, M. D.

EUGENE VYNERON

J. H. BRESLIN, PROP'R AUDITORIUM HOTEL

LOUIS WILMER KENDALL

JOHN S. MILLER



JULIUS ROSENTHAL

W. H. PRITTIE, M. D., D. D. S.

WASHINGTON POTTER

J. W. NORTON

DR. U. S. LATTA

J. H. ETHERIDGE, M. D.

LEROY PAYNE

HENRY B. BRYANT (Deceased)

ADOLPH CUDELL

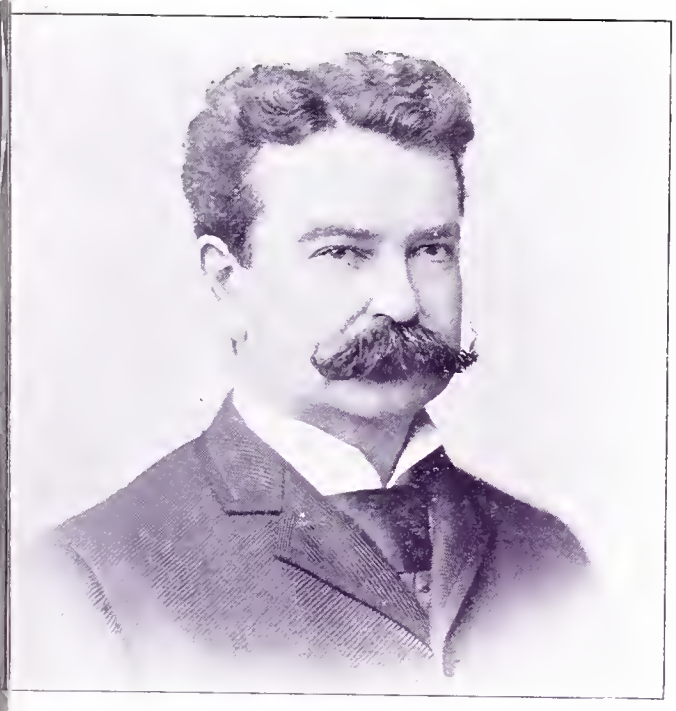
WILLIAM E. MASON

SILAS F. YOUNT

GEORGE BASS

JULIUS H. HUBER

L. OSTLING



M. STOUT

ISAAC E. ADAMS

NELSON BUTLER HAYNES

THOMAS C. GOUDIE

W. W. MYERS

BURR W. McINTOSH

JOHN M. CLARK, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

JAMES S. KNOX

E. FLETCHER INGALS

J. O CURRY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK

JAMES ROSENTHAL

GEORGE M. BOGUE

ALFRED WARD HEBERT

NATIONAL CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, LOOKING TOWARD CAPITOL FROM TREASURY BUILDING

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

STATE DINING ROOM, EXECUTIVE MANSION

THE residence of the President of the United States is officially styled "The Executive Mansion," but is universally known as "The White House," which was the first public building erected at Washington. As soon as Congress had determined the site of the Capital, the Commissioners issued a call for the submission of designs for the "President's House," offering a premium of $500, or a medal of that value, at the option of the party. Of the many plans submitted, the one selected was that of James Hoban, a talented young Irishman, then living at Charleston, S. C.

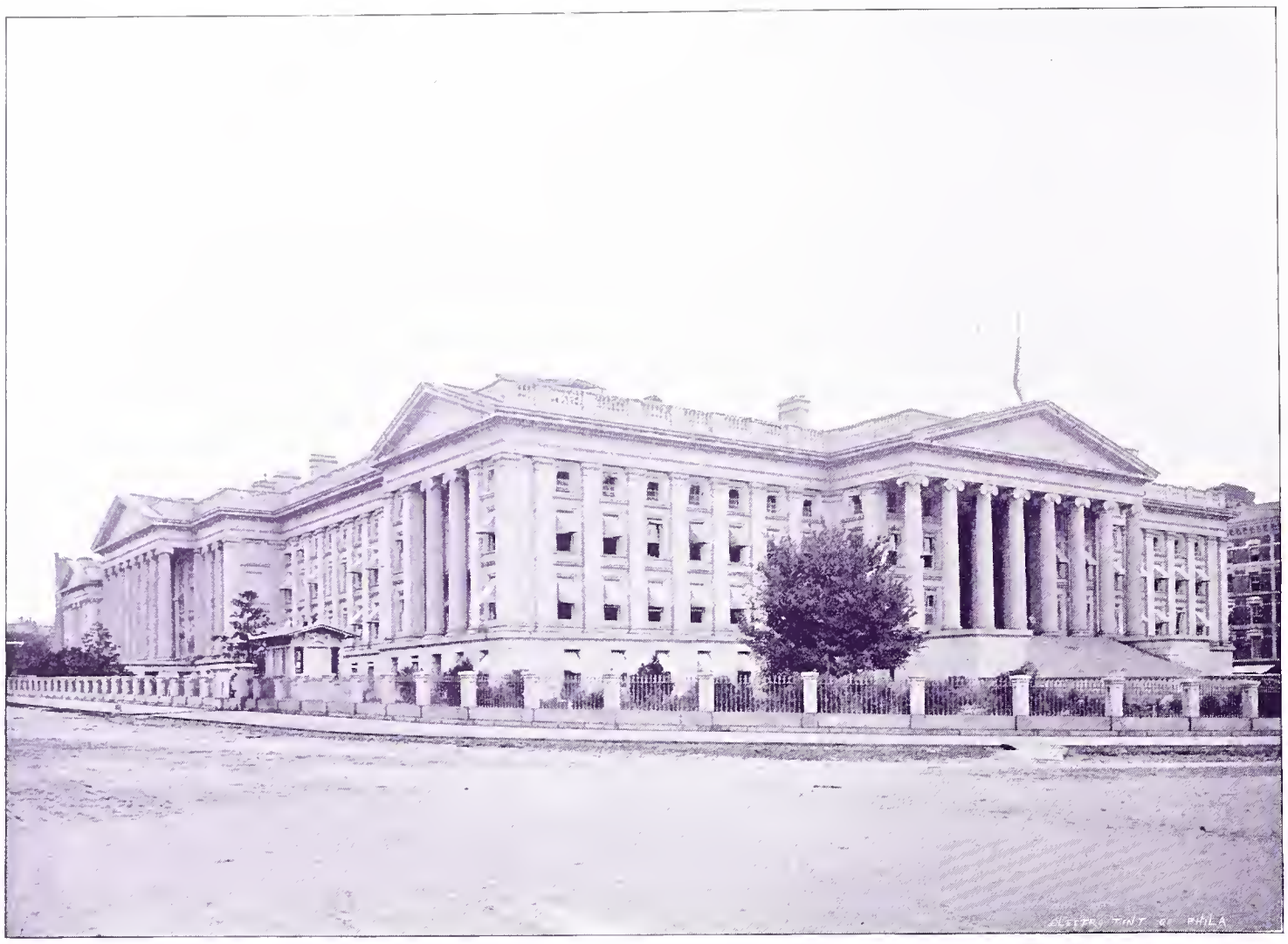
Mr. Hoban's plan was very similar to that of the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The corner-stone was laid October 13, 1792, amid imposing Masonic ceremonies, and in the presence of President Washington, the Commissioners of the District and a large number of eminent men. The building is of Virginia sandstone, and to preserve it from the injurious effects of the climate, and to avoid discolorations, it has always been covered with heavy coatings of white paint, and doubtless from this fact the popular name assigned it has been derived.

The Executive Mansion has a frontage toward the north of 170 feet, and a depth of 86 feet. There are two stories and a basement, and the whole is surmounted by a balustrade.

EAST ROOM, EXECUTIVE MANSION



TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

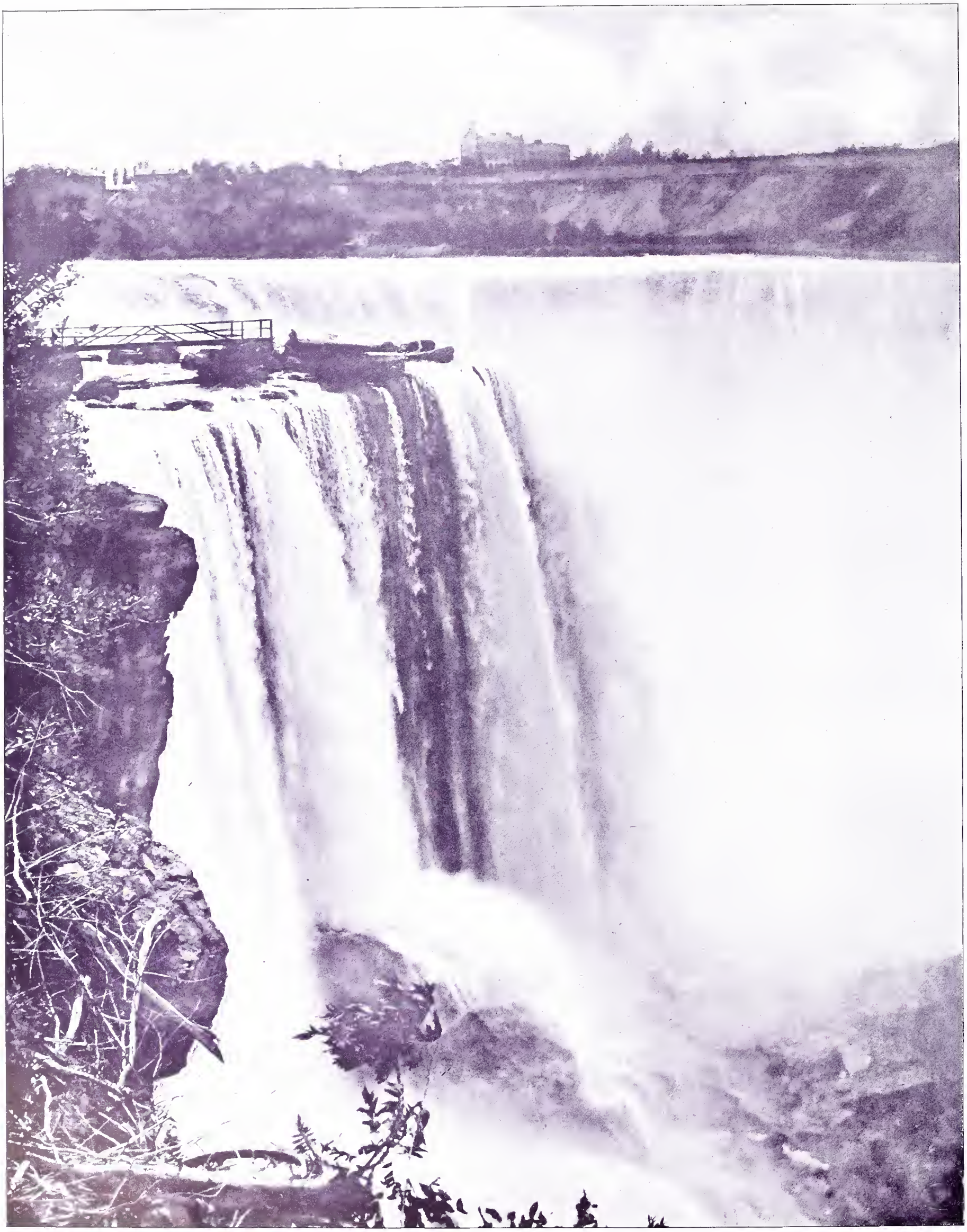
PENSION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The foundation of the monument is a mass of rock and concrete 141 feet square and 38 feet deep. From this rises the shaft 55 feet square at the base, where the walls are 15 feet thick, and gradually tapering, until, at the elevation of 500 feet, it is about 35 feet square, and the walls have a thickness of 18 inches. At this point the pyramidal roof begins, rising an additional height of 55 feet, and ending in an aluminum apex 9 inches high and 4½ inches square at the base. The total height of the monument is 555 feet 4 inches, being the loftiest structure of masonry ever built by man.

The walls of the interior are lined with granite and contain a number of memorial stones sent from all parts of the world. The interior of the monument is lighted by electricity, as there no openings except the doorway at the base and the eight small windows at the top.

The construction of the monument was begun by the Washington Monument Society, and the corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop made the address. Work was continued until 1854, when it ceased from lack of funds. In 1876 Congress appropriated a sum sufficient to complete the monument, when work was recommenced and pushed rapidly until its completion, the capstone being set December 6, 1884, and the monument was dedicated with imposing ceremonies February 21, 1885. The total cost was $1,187,710, of which $200,000 was furnished by the Society and the balance by Congress.



HORSESHOE FALLS, NIAGARA

The height of the falls on the American side is about one hundred and sixty-four feet, and on the Canadian side about one hundred and fifty feet; the volume of water passing over is estimated at about 18,000,000 cubic feet per minute.

Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D.,

The thirty-second bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born August 17, 1834, near Salem, Dorchester County, Md. He attended school at Cambridge, the county seat of Dorchester County, and graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1854.

He taught the ancient languages for two years in New York, 1854–56. He studied theology in the German universities of Halle and Heidelberg in 1857, and, returning to America, joined the Newark Conference in 1858. He served in the pastorate for eight years, laboring in New Jersey and on Staten Island, N. Y. He was professor of theology in the Mission Institute, for the training of ministers for the work in Germany, at Bremen, 1866–69, and at Frankfort-on-the-Main, whither the institute was removed, and thereafter called Martin Mission Institute, 1869–71.

During his five years' residence in Germany he visited all the leading European countries, and in 1870 made a tour of the Holy Land and Syria. In the same year he accepted the professorship of historical theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. B. H. Nadal. He was elected president of the same seminary in 1873, succeeding Rev. Dr. Randolph S. Foster (who had been elected bishop), but retaining his connection with the chair of ecclesiastical history. In 1880 he was elected bishop. He has since resided in Des Moines, Iowa, 1880–84; in Buffalo, N. Y. 1884–88; and since 1888 in Washington, D. C.

While engaged in the labors of instruction and administration in these various positions he has translated and written a large number of books, besides contributing largely to the religious and literary periodicals. The titles of these books with the dates of publication are herewith given:

His translations are: "Hagenbach's History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," 1869; "Van Oosterzee's Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel" (Edinburgh), 1869, and "Lange's Commentary on Romans;" 1870.

His books are: "Why Americans Love Shakespeare," 1855; "History of Rationalism," 1866 (London, 1867); "Martyrs to the Tract Cause," 1872; "Outlines of Bible History," 1873; "Outlines of Church History," 1874; "Life and Literature in the Fatherland," 1876; "Our Theological Century," 1877; jointly with H. C. Whitney, Ph. D., "Seneca's Moral Essays," with notes, 1877; "Bibliotheca Theologica" (a bibliography of theology), 1883; "Short History of the Reformation," 1884; jointly with Professor George R. Crooks, D. D., an adaptation of "Hagenbach's Theological Encyclopedia and Methodology," 1884; "Short History of the Early Church," 1886; "Short History of the Mediæval Church," 1887; "Short History of the Modern Church in Europe," 1888; "Short History of the Church in the United States," 1890; "Indika: the Country and Peoples of India and Ceylon," 1891, and "Short History of the Christian Church," 1893.

Since taking up his residence in Washington, Bishop Hurst has become deeply interested in the project of the American University, and on May 28, 1891, at the time of the incorporation of this institution, he was elected its first chancellor, and he still holds that position. His episcopal duties, his literary labors, and his office of chancellor combine to make him a busy man.

The Honorable Matthew Gault Emery

Is the son of the late Jacob and Jane Gault Emery. He was born in Pembroke, N. H., September 28, 1818, upon the same farm that his father was born, and where he spent his life. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Emery was Captain Joseph Emery, who served six years during the Revolutionary war in the Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Militia of the Patriotic Army. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Gault, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and served in the regiment of "Rangers" raised by the Colony of New Hampshire. He was afterward a member of Captain McConnell's Company, with which he marched to Bennington and Stillwater. The pioneers of the Emery family in America were two brothers, John and Anthony, who came from Romsey Hants, England, and landed in Boston, April 3, 1635, and later settled in "Ould Newberrie" of the Massachusetts Colony.

Matthew Gault Emery attended the best schools and academies in his native town, and in 1837, when eighteen years of age, left his home on the farm and went to

Baltimore where he soon determined on his future vocation, that of builder and architect.

In 1842 Mr. Emery established his permanent residence in Washington. Numbers of the most notable structures erected by him during this period have ever since been well-known landmarks in the solid architecture of the city. He did much of the stone work of the Capitol, and cut and laid the corner-stone for its extension; Daniel Webster delivering the oration. With his force, and at his own expense, he also prepared, cut and squared, and, on the fourth of July, 1848, himself laid the corner-stone of the Washington Monument. The board of directors passed resolutions thanking him for this service, which were signed, among others, by John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Robert C. Winthrop. When the capstone of the monument was set in place in 1884, by Colonel Casey, the engineer officer under whose supervision the great work was completed, Mr. Emery was invited to be present.

Before the breaking out of the war Mr. Emery organized a militia company, of which he was made captain. This company was several times called out for the protection of the government buildings and to do patrol duty, until the arrival of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in the spring of 1861. During the war, Mr. Emery was treasurer of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid Association in Washington, and took charge, in part, of the sick and disabled soldiers from his native State.

He was for several years a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1870, after a memorable struggle, he was elected mayor as the "citizens' candidate." Mr. Emery was the last mayor of the city; the territorial form of government, which had long been under consideration, being finally adopted by congressional enactment before his term of office expired.

He was one of the seven persons who organized the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Washington; was chairman of its building committee; is now, and for over twenty years has been, president of its board of trustees, of which General Grant was a member during the time of his Presidency. He has been a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was for a long period a trustee of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. For ten years or more he has been a regent, and is now vice-chancellor, of the National University, organized in Washington; he is also one of the incorporators, a regent and the treasurer of the recently-established American University. He is a director, and has been president, of the Night Lodging Association of Washington; has been for many years, and is now, a director and the treasurer of the Associated Charities of the city.

As early as 1854, he aided in procuring the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company; was made treasurer and was and still is one of its directors. He was for some time president of the Franklin Insurance Company and of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, a director of the Metropolitan Insurance Company and first treasurer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He aided in organizing the Washington Market House Company, of which he was president for eighteen years and of which he is still a director. He was for many years a director of the Electric Light Company of Washington and a portion of the time its vice-president. At an early day he was a director of the Patriotic Bank and afterwards, in connection with Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle, he established the Bank of the Republic, of which he was a director for eight years and one year the acting president. In 1877 he was elected president of the Second National Bank, to which office he has been re-elected for sixteen consecutive years and which he still holds. He was one of the organizers and for twenty years a director of the National Savings and Trust Company, its successor. He is also a director of the American Trust Company.

The home of the Emery family in Washington, at one time the home of General U. S. Grant, is one of a row of three spacious houses built in 1860 by Stephen A. Douglass, John C. Breckenridge and Senator Henry H. Rice.

Mr. Emery has been married twice. His first wife was Juliet Day Weston, of Washington. There was one child by this marriage, a daughter, Clara Kate, who is now the wife of General S. S. Henkle, a prominent member of the bar of the District of Columbia. Mr. Emery's second wife was Mary Kittridge, daughter of William Hazeltine, of Pembroke, N. H. Four children were result of this marriage, two boys and two girls, Matthew Gault Emery, Jr., Juliet Hazeltine, William Reynolds and Mary Abbie.

The family of Matthew Gault Emery has been called to many duties pertaining to the hospitable life of Washington.

During a residence of half a century in Washington Mr. Emery has been constantly identified with all the more important movements for the improvement of the city; has been unceasingly active in the cause of education; unremitting in his efforts to advance the best welfare of the people and above reproach in fulfilling the many positions of trust and honor to which his fellow-citizens have so frequently called him.

Dr. Daniel Boone Clarke

Is a direct descendant of Robert Clarke, who came to America in 1636 with Lord Baltimore, and was appointed by him surveyor-general of Maryland. He was also his privy councellor, and a member of the Maryland Assembly which passed the first act tolerating the free exercise of religious opinion and worship in America. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington, D. C., March 3, 1825. At the age of sixteen he engaged as a druggist's apprentice, and in 1845 began business on his own account, and by his attention, affability and integrity soon gained the confidence and patronage of the community. Later on he began the study of medicine, and in 1857 was graduated at the medical department of Georgetown University, and began the practice of his profession in connection with his business as druggist. In 1876 he was elected president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, the oldest in the city. In 1877 he was elected president of the National Bank of the Republic, and to his guiding

hand much of its prosperity is due. He still fills both these positions. He is also an active and trusted officer of several other important business associations, in which his business tact and foresight are exercised to their full extent.

Dr. Clarke was happily married in 1847 to Miss Anna M., the accomplished daughter of William McLean Cripps, to whom were born three daughters, only one of whom survives, the wife of Mr. Alexander Porter Morse. The Doctor is still in the full vigor of life and has a reasonable prospect of many years of happiness and usefulness before him. By diligence in business, integrity of purpose and ability in his various lines of work he has endeared himself to those with whom he has come in contact, and enjoys the fruits of a useful life and unblemished character.

Harvey Spalding

Was born the tenth of February, 1829, in Windsor, Vt. Attended common schools till fourteen years of age, and afterward for a year attended a private academy in a neighboring town.

Mr. Spalding is engaged in the practice of law as applied to enforcement of debts due from the United States. He went to Washington, D. C., from Kansas in 1866 to enforce payment of such a debt due him. He was much impressed by the methods adopted in the departments to delay, obstruct and defeat the payment of such debts, and was interested in and promoted legislation as a remedy for such vices. A law was enacted for such purpose on the thirtieth of March, 1868. It provided that when such debts were settled by the proper accounting officers, such action should be final. Afterward he combated successfully an attempt of the Secretary of War to secure the repeal of this law. After the enforcement of the payment of many repudiated public debts, Mr. Spalding was employed by several thousand postmasters to enforce the readjustment and payment of increased salaries on increased receipts provided for by section 8 of the act of June 12, 1866. He finally succeeded, on the third day of March, 1883, in obtaining the necessary legislation, and the act was publicly named by the department "The Spalding Act." Under this act he presented to the Postmaster-General more than 24,000 claims. Further resistance followed, but finally the Postmaster-General caused the necessary steps to be taken to compute the salaries due by the Spalding Act, but through the operations of a department clerk, salaries thus found due were not paid.

Mr. Spalding takes an active interest in Washington real estate matters. Besides many dwelling houses built by him in the last few years, he built, in 1880, the building at the corner of Third and G streets, N. W., known as "The Harrison," which has been used by the Census Office. It is six stories high and has a street frontage of 181 feet.

William B. Gurley

Was born at Indianapolis, Ind., August 8, 1843, and was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gurley is in the real estate business, No. 1335 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He is president of the Washington Stock Exchange, director of the Washington Loan and Trust Company; a member of the Board of Revision, Equalization and Appeals; is an elder in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a director in Columbia Title Company.

Mr. Gurley is a shrewd business man who carries the principles of the Young Men's Christian Association into his daily life.

Sidney T. Thomas, Esq.,

Was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1850. His paternal ancestors emigrated to this country from Wales before the Revolution. His father emigrated with him to Missouri in 1855, and his early education was received in the common schools of that State. His father dying in

1859, Sidney and two brothers were left to the care of their mother. In 1863 the family was broken up and Sidney went out to earn his livelihood. His leisure moments were spent in study. In 1868 he removed to Washington, D. C., and began to study law. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1872, and very soon became a distinguished lawyer. On December 1, 1889, he was appointed assistant attorney of the District of Columbia, and in May, 1893, was appointed attorney of the District. He is very popular and enjoys a lucrative practice, and has been engaged in some of the most important cases in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States. His familiarity with acts of Congress relating to the District and its local ordinances, has made his services as the legal adviser of the commissioners invaluable. His opinions as attorney for the District are noted for their clearness and accuracy.

Colonel T. E. Roessle

Was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1834. After having received a liberal education he determined to engage in the business of his father, and in 1870 assumed proprietorship of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., where he still remains. Mr. Roessle seems not only to have the happy faculty of knowing how to keep a hotel, but also how to draw and hold new patrons. The Arlington is one of the most noted public houses in Washington, both for its historical associations and the comfort and convenience of its guests. He is also sole proprietor of the Delavan House, at Albany and Fort William Henry. Not content with providing for the comfort and pleasure of his own guests, Colonel Roessle is active in promoting the convenience and attractiveness of other places of public resort, and in acknowledgment and appreciation of his services in this line of work, he has been chosen president of the National Hotel Association. Governor Fenton also showed his appreciation of Mr. Roessle's social and business qualifications by appointing him a member of his staff upon entering upon the duties of Governor of New York.

The secret of Colonel Roessle's success is that he is an indefatigable worker, and attends to all the details of his own business. His genius is that of painstaking industry and supervision of what some people call matters of minor importance, though not so considered by himself.

Hon. Robert M. Nixon,

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency under the Harrison administration, was born June 9, 1842, at New Castle, Ind.

He received an academic education in his native town and at the age of twenty answered his country's call for soldiers, enlisting in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Nixon, for seven years, served as secretary and treasurer of the town of New Castle, and was, for ten years prior to his appointment to the office of deputy comptroller of the United States Treasury, cashier of the First National Bank of New Castle, Ind.

John W. Ross, Esq.,

One of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, appointed by President Harrison, was born at Lewistown, Ill., June 23, 1841. He was educated at private schools of Lewistown, the Illinois College and at Harvard Law School, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar after an examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois, in 1866. He was twice elected to the Illinois Legislature, serving from 1869 to 1873. He removed to Washington, D. C., in 1873, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession and served as a lecturer in the Law School of Georgetown University from 1883 until 1889. In 1886 he was appointed a trustee of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and was

twice elected president of the school board. From February 1, 1888, until October 1, 1890, he was postmaster of Washington, D. C., having been appointed by President Cleveland.

Theodore L. Holbrook

Was born in Boston, Mass., January 11, 1839. He was educated at the Hopkins Academy, Old Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass. At sixteen years of age he was employed in the lumber business in Chicago, Ill. From 1861 to 1867 he was connected with the Chicago Post-office as chief clerk, and from 1868 to 1875 he was connected with the General Post-office Department, in Washington, D. C., a portion of the time as a special agent of the Money Order Department.

From 1876 up to the present time he has been connected with the Washington Brick Machine Company, for two years as superintendent and since as general manager. Of late years he has been president as well as general manager of the company.

Belva A. Lockwood,

Maiden name Belva Ann Bennett, was born on a farm at Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., October 24, 1830. Was educated in the district school—taught summers and attended school winters until eighteen, when she married, in 1848, a young farmer, Uriah H. McNall, by whom she had one daughter, Laura McNall, who died in the spring of 1853. One year later Belva A. McNall entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and soon after Genesee College, from which she graduated June 27, 1857, taking her second degree from Syracuse University in 1870. As Mrs. McNall she was four years preceptress of Lockport Union School, and one year of Gainesville Female Seminary. Taught school for fifteen years at various times, married Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist clergyman, in 1868, at Washington, D. C. One daughter, Jessie B., who died in infancy, was born of this marriage. Mrs. Lockwood studied law, graduated from the National University Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, September 23, 1873. She was refused admission consecutively to the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims on account of sex, and in 1879 secured the passage of a bill by Congress admitting women to all of the federal courts. She was the first woman admitted under this bill to the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Lockwood was nominated for the Presidency of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., on the twenty-third of August, 1884, by the National Equal Rights Party, and received a second nomination for the same high office at Des Moines, Iowa, in July, 1888.

Mrs. Lockwood is secretary of the Universal Peace Union, and assistant editor of the *Peacemaker;* represented the Union at the International Peace Congress in Paris in 1889, and in London again in 1890. She was one of the prominent delegates to the International Peace Congress at Berne, Switzerland, for 1892, and a member of the commission for the establishment of a Universal Peace Bureau in that city.

She has been a prominent member of the bar of the District of Columbia in active practice for eighteen years past.

Mrs. Louise Pollock,

The pioneer kindergartner of America, was born at Erfurt, Prussia, October 24, 1832.

Her father, Frederick Wilhelm Plessner, was an officer in the Prussian Army, who, after winning many decorations in various campaigns, was severely wounded at the battle of Leipsic against the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte. Retiring from active service and pensioned by Emperor Wilhelm, he devoted the rest of his life to literary labors. He took special delight in directing the education of his youngest daughter, Louise.

On her way to Paris, at the age of fifteen, to complete her knowledge of French, Louise made the acquaintance of Mr. George H. Pollock, of Boston, Mass., whom she married two years later in London.

It was not until 1859—five children constituting the family circle—that Mrs. Pollock was first made acquainted with the kindergarten philosophy.

Mrs. Pollock's first work as an educator was in her own family. About this time her husband being overtaken by illness and financial reverses, Mrs. Pollock began to turn her ability to pecuniary account, and commenced her literary work in earnest. Translating four medical works for Dio Lewis, a number of historical stories, besides writing for several periodicals. Lena Morgenstern's "Paradise of Childhood," an excellent kindergarten guide for home and school, she translated into English and adopted the system in her own family.

In 1862, upon the request of Mr. Nathaniel P. Allen, principal of the English and classical school of West Newton, Mass., Mrs. Pollock opened a kindergarten in connection therewith—the first pure kindergarten in America.

In 1874 Mrs. Pollock visited Berlin for the purpose of studying the kindergarten system, as in operation there.

Upon her return to America, in October, 1874, the family removed to the city of Washington, where her Le Droit Park kindergarten was opened, and the series of lectures to mothers began. Her sixty hygiene and fifty-six educational rules have been published by all the principal educational papers and newspapers in the States and in Canada.

February 12, 1883, the "Pensoara Free Kindergarten" was opened. In order to raise the necessary funds for its continuance, a subscription list was started, at the suggestion of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, who during her life was a regular subscriber. This list had the names of every subsequent President, with their Cabinets, and the school has been maintained by subscription ever since through the efforts of this energetic, determined and most philanthropic of women.

Mrs. Pollock is also principal, with her daughter Susan, of the National Kindergarten, and Kindergarten Normal Institute for the Training of Teachers, over a hundred of which are filling honored positions throughout the country. Her family consists of her husband, six daughters and one son; three of the daughters being in the field of education: one, Miss Susan, in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Loui Pollock Bush, training teachers in Seattle, Wash.; and the third teaching the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, on kindergarten principles.

Miss Susan Plessner Pollock

Was only two years old when she left Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was born, to make her first journey to Europe, to join her parents in Paris, in care of her father's sister, Miss Harriet P. Pollock. Her father, George H. Pollock, was born and educated in Boston, but is of Scotch descent. One of his ancestors was made a baronet by King William. Her mother, Mrs. Louise Pollock, daughter of a Prussian officer and a literary man, is well-known in this country through her early connections and efforts for the introduction of the kindergarten system of training children. After her return from Europe Miss Pollock remained most of the time in and near Boston, where she received her education. Even during her childhood days she evinced great talent, even genius, in the management of children, inventing herself many of the ingenious plays and occupations for their pleasure and improvement, before she had heard of the great master, Frederick Froebel, whose enthusiastic disciple she has since become.

In 1869 Miss Pollock again crossed the Atlantic to prepare for her life's vocation in Berlin, being the first American lady to receive her kindergarten diploma in Germany. She cherishes the most delightful recollections of her intercourse with Madame (the baroness) B. von Marenholz-Bülow, Lina Morgenstern and other prominent educators. Before returning home she made a visit of six months in Paris, and as soon as she reached American soil entered upon her chosen profession as kindergartner for the *élite* of Boston. The following year she took charge of seventy of the poorest of Boston's children at the Epiphany Church Home. Miss Pollock was then appointed, by Mr. J. P. C. Winship, to teach kindergarten in the Everett School in Allston, Mass.

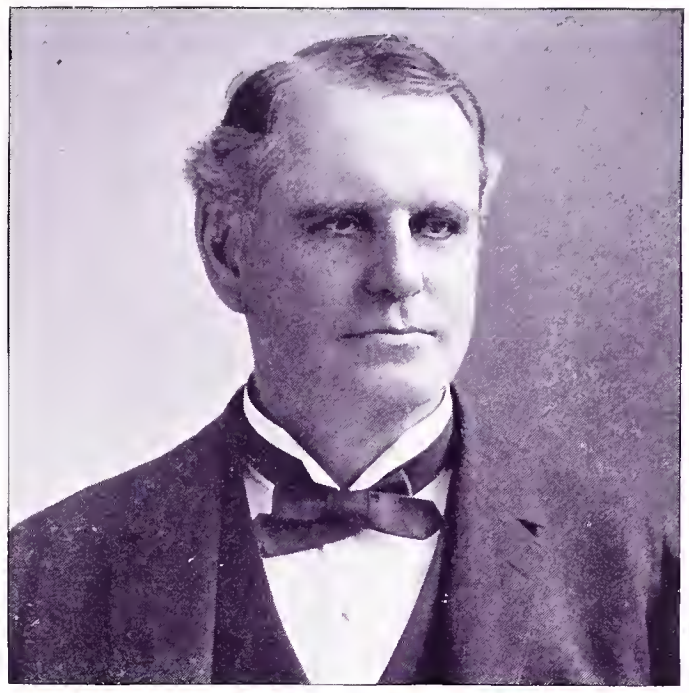
Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody having been requested by her friend, Miss Emma Marwedel, to send her a competent kindergartner, she asked Miss Pollock to go to Washington, where she took charge for Miss Marwedel

of what proved to be a most successful kindergarten, numbering among its pupils, the children of Blaine, Garfield, the French and Spanish ministers and of many other prominent people. She remained with Miss Marwedel two years. Since then she has become principal of her own Froebel Institute at Washington, D. C. Among those who, appreciating the benefits of Kindergarten training, have sent children to Miss Pollock, are ex-Cabinet Ministers Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard and Justice John M. Harlan. During the summer of the same year Miss Pollock was called to Trinity College, N. C., to explain for the first time the pure system of Froebel before several hundred teachers, students and pupils, and the following summer did the same for President Kemp P. Battles at the University at Chapel Hill, N. C. Every summer since she has conducted the kindergarten department and normal kindergarten of the Chautauqua, at Mountain Lake Park, Md., giving a few weeks during two successive summers, to the same work at the West Virginia University, and for the Sunday-school Assembly at Williams' Grove, Pa.

Miss Francis E. Willard appointed Miss Pollock, in 1886, to be assistant national superintendent of the kindergarten department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In 1891 Miss Pollock was called to Baltimore to deliver a course of lectures at the Baltimore City College. It is astonishing how much work Miss Pollock accomplishes in a year. She is of a lively, affectionate temperament, and a devout Christian, a member of the Episcopal Church.

Her pupils, as well as the students of the normal department, form a very strong attachment for her, as do all with whom she comes in contact, and her life is filled with kind and charitable deeds. Her life motto is, "Life is a gift to use for Thee."



CALEB C. WILLARD

JUDGE H. B. MOULTON

William Andrew Boyd,

Publisher of the Washington City Directory, was born at Fort Chambly, Canada, in 1850. On his mother's side he can claim descent from Sir Walter Scott, and on the paternal side can quote Hon. Mrs. Norton, "My father was a soldier, and not afraid to die." Mr. Boyd's early education was limited; but made of good material, he began life at the age of thirteen, finding plenty to do ever since, and has the pleasure of being what the world calls a self-made man, having built up for himself a most honorable reputation.

In 1876 he married Miss Florence A. Richmond, a beautiful lady of acknowledged ability upon the stage, who, after marriage, with true womanly instinct, retired to private life to assume the duties of wife and mother; and two girls and a boy add to the cheerfulness and delights of a happy home.

Mr. Boyd is a man of fine appearance, of great energy and perseverance that nothing can daunt, which, coupled with an ardent temperament and enthusiastic nature, makes him an agreeable all-round gentleman, admired for his business ability and social qualities.

With rare brief exceptions he has followed in the footsteps of his father's calling, which seems to be a favorite epidemic in all the Boyd families—that of publishing directories. More than one hundred and fifty different cities and States have been covered by them. In this line he has been very successful and has made for himself honorable credit and distinction. Upon the death of his father (1887) and his mother in 1888, he succeeded to the publishing of the directory of "Washington—the Ideal City of the World." His young son's name (William H. Boyd) already appears on the title page as a living monument to his father's memory that when he reaches manhood he may know that a large part of his own father's life was spent in building up a business of large proportions for him, trusting that he in turn may honor the book as the Boyd's have published it with a pardonable pride since 1858.

Mr. Boyd is a member of several societies; belongs to St. Nicholas lodge of Masons, Aberdeen, Scotland; is a Knight Templar, and an A. A. O. N. M S., etc., etc. He is very popular; heartily joins in all that entertains or benefits in any manner, and is highly appreciated on committees as an enthusiastic worker and hustler.

He has traveled in Europe and gone pretty well over our own country, but now devotes his whole time to his vast directory business to which he gives close attention and constant vigilance.

GENERAL GRANT'S CABIN

The accompanying letter from General Adam Badeau, who was confidential secretary to General Grant, details fully the interesting facts relating to its occupancy:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1889.

"RUSSELL THAYER, Esq., Chief Engineer and Superintendent Fairmount Park, Philadelphia:

"Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 2, asking for the history of General Grant's Log Cabin, now in Fairmount Park.

"This building was put up in November, 1864, and was occupied by General Grant during the last four or five months of the Rebellion. It stood on the bluff overlooking the James River, where the headquarters of our armies were established from June, 1864, to March, 1865. During the summer and early autumn Grant had slept in a tent, but as the weather grew colder and it became almost certain that we must pass the winter at City Point, cabins were built for him and his staff.

"The hut of the General-in-Chief was larger than those of his officers and contained two rooms, while theirs had but one, for Mrs. Grant spent a portion of the winter with him, but in every other respect it was as plain and simple as that of any captain on his staff. The cabins, about a dozen in number, formed three sides of the little encampment, and General Grant's was at the centre of one of these lines, facing the river. In front was a flag-staff, with the headquarters flag, and the camp-fire, around which at night the officers gathered. Grant was always among them and remained until the small hours, smoking, talking, joking, and now and then receiving a dispatch. If news of importance came from the front at Petersburg, or nearer Richmond, or from Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, or other distant generals, he often read it aloud, and then entered this cabin and wrote his answer; sometimes the door remained open, and the candle flickered in its iron frame. I can see him now in his light blue soldier's overcoat and his broad-brimmed hat, cigar in mouth, leaning over the table and writing an order to one of his great generals. Then he rejoined the circle around the fire and perhaps told what directions he had issued. These orders were usually telegraphed, and the operator's tent was close at hand to facilitate the dispatch of messages.

"During the mornings of that last winter of the war Grant also wrote more elaborate letters to Lincoln, Stanton, or to Halleck, or his other important subordinates. One or two maps always lay on his table, and as he got news from Sherman on his great marches, or a report from Sheridan after a victory in the Valley, he often entered to look for the exact spot where the manœuvres or the battle had occurred. Spies and scouts were sometimes examined secretly in the inner room; officers brought hither verbal reports from distant fields, and late in the night, on his simple cot, he doubtless revolved the instructions and the plans which led through so much anxiety and effort to the final triumph of the Union.

"He never went to his camp bed till long past midnight, and if any staff officer would sit up with him after the camp-fire had burned low and the others had turned in, they went into this cabin together, and Grant was more genial and communicative then than at any other time. His great spirit may hover still around the rough walls that once sheltered his bodily frame and recall the discussions of the past, the verdict upon other generals, the details of his battles and campaigns which he would then disclose to those in his nearest confidence. Secrets of war and intimate personal revelations hang around these unhewn walls enough to fill a volume if the rough logs could tell the history they have seen and heard.

"In this cabin Grant wrote his orders to Sherman for the march through the Carolinas; from here he summoned Sheridan to the Army of the Potomac for the final struggle; from this hut he removed Butler after the failure at Fort Fisher; seated within these walls he sent the dispatches to Thomas which have provoked so much discussion, and the orders to Schofield that transferred him across the continent. Here he received the rebel commissioners who came out from Richmond in March, 1865, to treat for peace; and here he often sat and talked with Lincoln of the great issues at stake, the military measures and the means. Stanton, too, and Seward have sat under this roof, and on one memorable day, after Sherman had arrived at the sea, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Admiral Porter were all crowded into this little hut, which then contained as much of America's greatness as has ever stood at once within the same four walls.

"Finally, in this cabin Grant wrote the orders for the concluding operations of the war; here he explained the situation to Lincoln on the day before the armies moved, and from this homely shelter, on the twenty-ninth of March, 1865, he started on that campaign which ended at Appomatox with the surrender of Lee and secured the salvation of the American Union.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

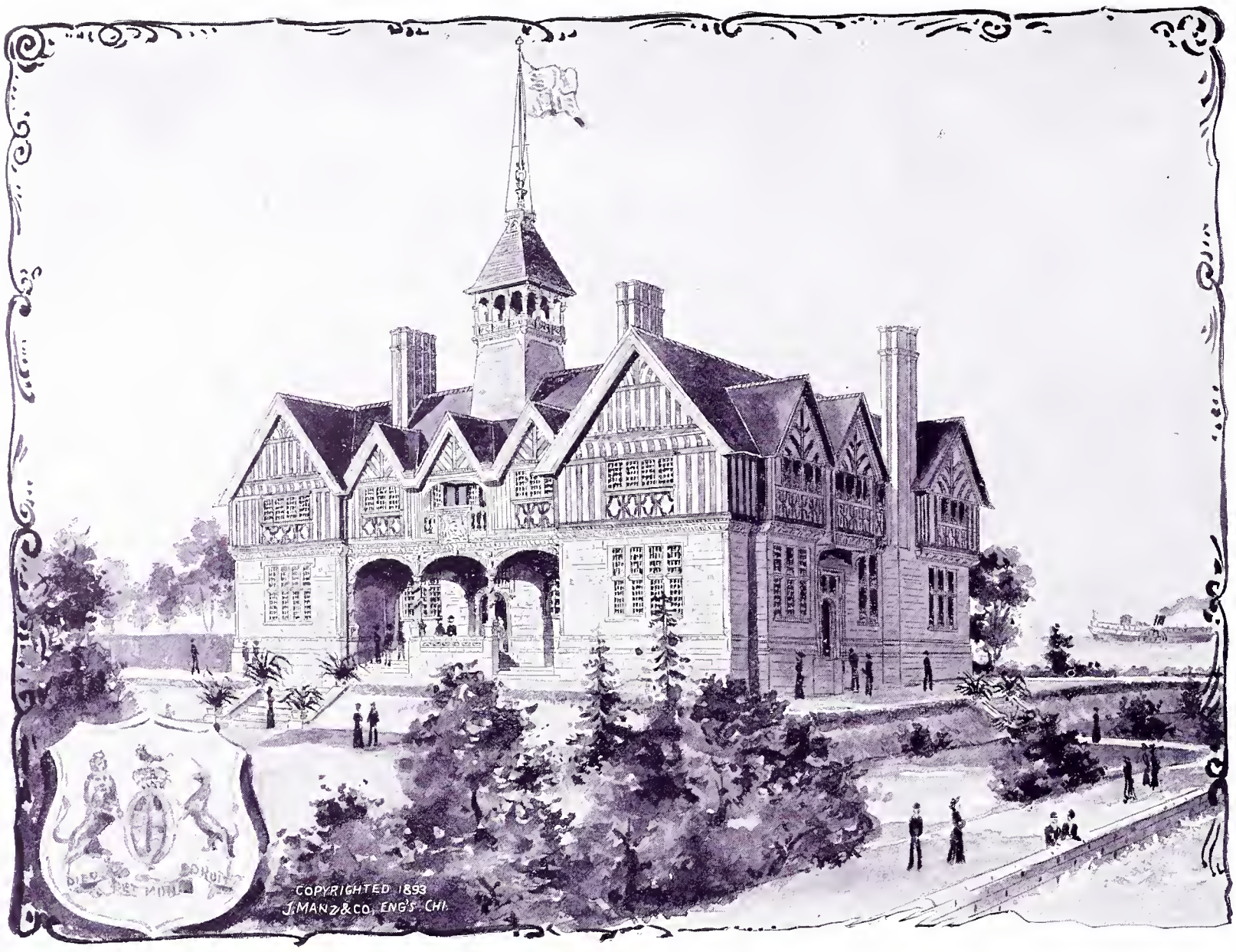
"ADAM BADEAU."

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.,

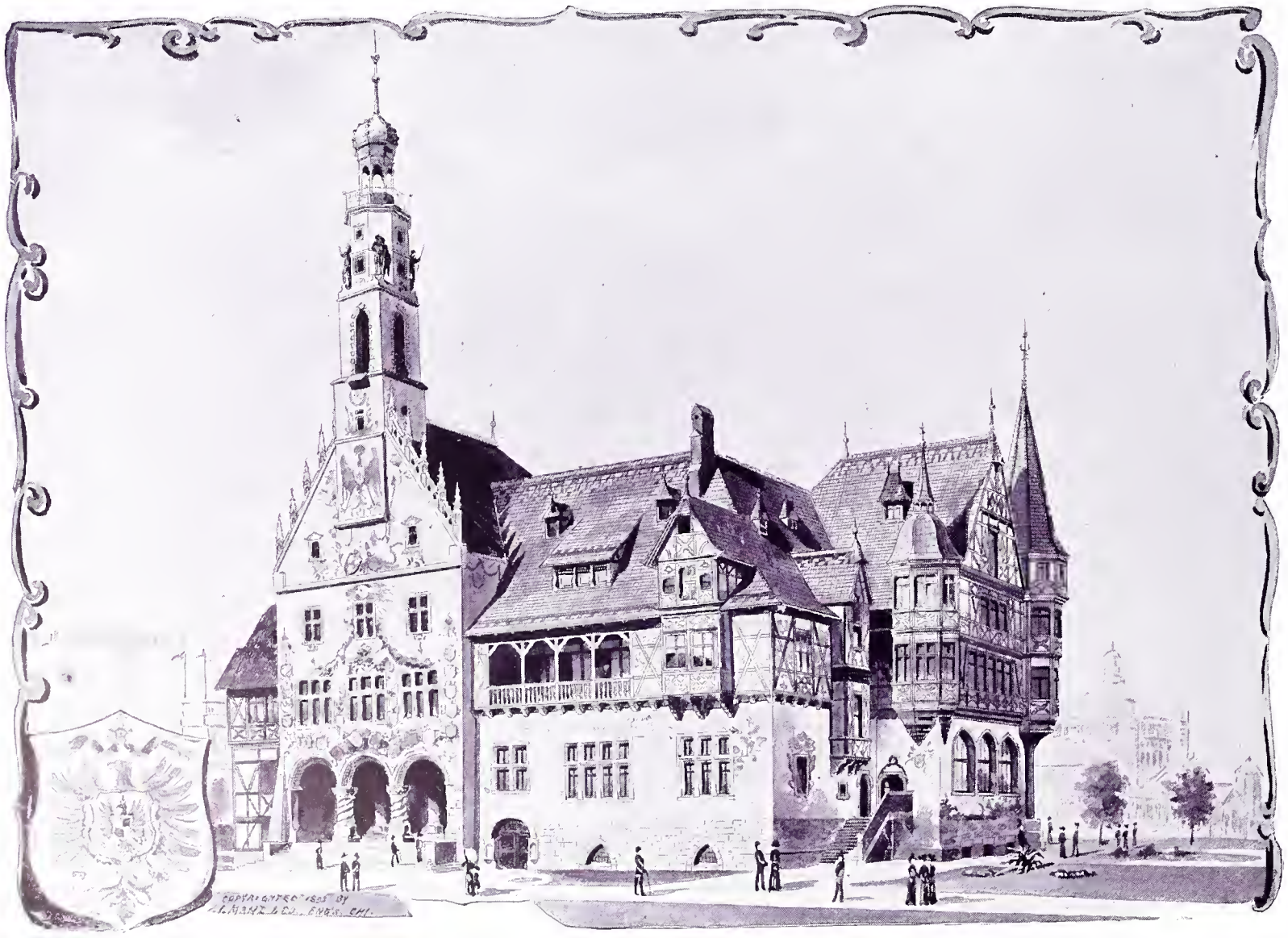
Is here shown just as it stood in the capital city of the Confederacy during the war of 1861–1865, at the corner of Carey and Twentieth streets, the rear part of the building facing on the James River Canal, which was parallel with the river of the same name. (For further description see pp 1 2.)

WILLIAM PENN HOUSE,

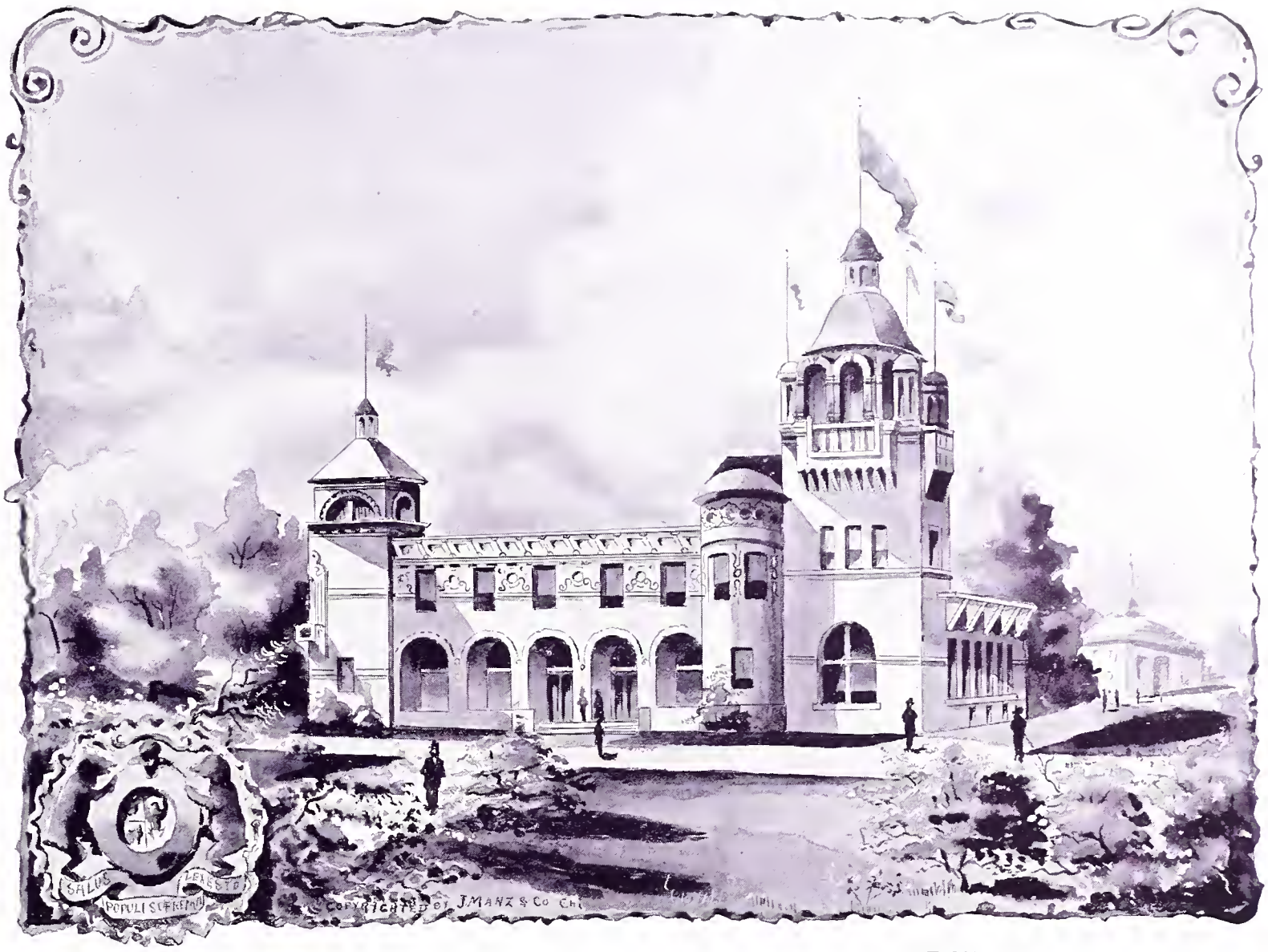
Now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, as it originally stood in Letitia street, in the same city, when occupied by William Penn.



BRITISH BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



GERMAN BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION



MISSOURI STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

MINNESOTA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

MARYLAND STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

KENTUCKY STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Representative INSTITUTIONS.... AND MEN of Maryland.

The Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

By P. R. Uhler, Provost.

This great foundation was endowed by George Peabody, an American banker, who at the time resided in London, but had made the first part of his great fortune in Baltimore, between the years 1815 and 1836. A strong friendship for the people of that city led him to determine that he would found an institution which should advance the intellectual and moral culture of the whole community. In the year 1854, after consultation with friends in Baltimore as to the kind of institution which might best fulfill his purposes, he proceeded to develop the scheme. With the aid of the Hon. John P. Kennedy and one or two other associates, he matured a plan which he embodied in a letter, dated February 12, 1857, to twenty-five gentlemen of that city whom he selected to be trustees to carry his designs into effect. At the same time he placed a fund of $300,000 (increased later to $1,240,000) at their disposal, to be expended in securing a site, erecting a building, and maintaining an educational establishment of the highest order, which should include a library, a school of lectures, an academy of music, a gallery of art, and a system of premiums to the high schools of the city. These gentlemen accepted the trust in the spirit of the founder, and immediately proceeded to secure a piece of ground for a building. A site was selected on Mount Vernon Place, near the Washington Monument, and a massive white marble building, one hundred and fifty feet long by seventy-five feet wide, was begun in 1858, and the corner-stone laid on the sixteenth of April, 1859. This wing was finished and ready for use in the autumn of 1861.

Mr. Peabody placed the library first in his scheme of organization. This building was provided with a lecture hall, occupying the entire first-floor division, and above it was placed the library hall, connected with a reading-room and offices. Before this building was quite ready the Rev. Dr. John G. Norris resigned his place in the Peabody board of trustees to take the position of librarian. This office he held from 1860 until the summer of 1867, and ably conducted the first work of the Institute and laid the foundation of the present magnificent collection of books. Only books of scholarly value were to be collected, and much time was spent in preparing printed lists of such books as were suitable for a library of reference.

The work of the Institute was put in full operation in 1866; courses of lectures were delivered in the autumn and winter, public concerts of orchestral music were given in the large hall, and premiums of money and gold medals were annually conferred upon the most distinguished graduates of the city high schools

The new provost, Mr. N. M. Morison, recognizing the fact that Mr. Peabody placed the library first in his scheme of organization, directed his most earnest attention to the steady increase of the already valuable collection of books, until at the time of his death, in November, 1890, the library contained 100,000 volumes.

In the month of April, 1875, a new wing of the building was begun, and completed in 1878. This new division extended the front to a width of nearly 175 feet, and gave place for a library hall and work rooms capable of containing nearly 500,000 volumes, a reading-room with space for seating 100 persons, two large rooms on the second floor to hold statuary, and a basement divided into two fine lecture halls, with the accompanying smaller rooms and janitor's apartments.

After the completion of the additional building, in 1878, the library, numbering 40,000 volumes, was removed to the new wing, and the old hall was fitted for and occupied by the gallery of paintings. Various alterations have since been made, and this "University for the People" is now carrying the blessings of the higher education down to the every-day life of this community, and touching all the outlying sections of the neighborhood with the benedictions pronounced by Mr. Peabody.

The library department of the institute has reached a position of great importance to all classes of the community, but especially to the Johns Hopkins University, and to members of the learned professions resident in this city. At the present time it numbers over 115,000 volumes, distributed throughout almost every branch of knowledge—free to all, and as accessible as it can be readily made. It is meant to be the study of the student and the resort of the investigator. The treasures that it contains are limited to no country, language or time. It seeks to get the best that exists, in all topics of human investigation. The material with which it is most fully endowed is that of history, represented by more than 15,000 volumes, and science in all its branches by at least 12,000 volumes; English literature, including the drama, essays and criticisms, by more than 6500 volumes; by biography, still richer in the number of volumes; while more than 5000 volumes of English and foreign periodicals decorate the shelves at the north end of the library. The fine arts, archæology and music occupy a large place in the collection, as likewise do the works relating to Oriental literature, the Greek and Latin classics, philology in all branches, and, best of all, the voyages and travels of ancient and modern times. Nearly all the books referred to in Professor C. K. Adams' "Manual of Historical Literature" may be found there, as likewise may those in Tylor's "History of Primitive Culture," in Lecky's "History of European Morals," in Lea's "History of the Inquisition," in Darwin's "Origin of Species," etc. Works which have been jealously guarded as unique treasures in public libraries of England or France have been reprinted by subscription, and now substantial copies of these rarities grace the collections of the Peabody Library. The printing clubs which have sprung up in England and Scotland, such as the Spenser Society, the Chaucer Society, the Early English Text Society, the Fuller Worthies Library, etc., and have published choice literary gems from private libraries, are likewise well represented in this library. Time fails for the enumeration of many of the good things that are now being enjoyed by students in the library of the Peabody Institute.

By a recent decision of the trustees, the library is kept open during all the fall and winter months, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10.30 at night.

Gallery of Art.—Above the library is the gallery of art. Here is an extensive collection of antique casts, presented by the late John W. Garrett. In another part

are reproductions of renaissance and modern art from the same donor. The Rinehart corridor contains the original casts of portrait busts from the Roman studio of this distinguished American sculptor. They were brought from Rome in 1874, and deposited in the institute by his executors in 1879. A case near by contains Rinehart's professional instruments and a laurel wreath, made by the artists of Rome and laid upon his coffin. A case of antique terra-cottas, belonging to the Baltimore branch of the Archæological Institute of America, contains some rare types of early ceramic work. The gems of the gallery are a series of marbles and bronzes, the legacy of John W. McCoy, contained in the rear room. In the same room are Ezekiel's Head of Christ, and Faith, and a finely-executed bust of Mr. McCoy, by Keyser. The pictures are chiefly from the bequest of Mr. McCoy. The gallery contains some of the best specimens of American art, including canvasses by Hovenden, Bolton Jones, A. J. H. Way and Rembrandt Peale. Catalogues can be bought at the desk.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—A large part of the west wing, above the lecture hall, is occupied by the conservatory of music, where the director, Mr. Asger Hamerik, assisted by seven professors, conducts the studies of advanced pupils who, after critical examination, have been admitted to the privileges of the department of music. In the large hall, lectures and symphony concerts of the highest grade are given during the winter season, and in the smaller halls musical recitals and students' concerts are conducted throughout the scholastic term.

The present chief executive officer is Professor P. R. Uhler, who fills the position of provost, at the head of all departments of the institute.

The establishment of a gallery of art in connection with the Peabody Institute was intended to be an auxiliary to the improvement of the taste, and through it, the moral elevation of the character of the people of Baltimore. It is one of the regular departments of the Institute, and is for the free use of all students who desire to make drawings and copies from the statuary, paintings, and other works it contains. This department of art has not yet been fully developed, but it is in process of further extension, looking to the teaching of art in its higher branches. No director has as yet been appointed, nor has any instruction been given, but students of the Woman's College and other institutions of the city, make use of its objects for practice in drawing and copying. The recent bequest of Mr. Charles J. M. Eaton has enlarged the collection of oil paintings, statuary, medallions, etc. Custodians are in attendance in the gallery from 9 a. m. till 4. p. m. every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, from October 1 till May 31, and a catalogue of the works on exhibition has been published.

The Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts

Is one of the best known institutions in Baltimore. The building is on Baltimore street opposite Harrison, near the bridge over Jones Falls, and, at the time of its erection (1848), contained the largest hall in the United States.

It is built over the Centre Market, like Faneuil Hall in Boston, and covers an entire block of 320 feet in length, with an open street on each side. The main hall was used for many years for public meetings, concerts and other entertainments. More than one President of the United States has been nominated within its walls. Some of the most distinguished statesmen and orators have spoken from its rostrum, and Jenny Lind here warbled her sweet notes to immense audiences. Annual exhibitions of American manufactures, etc., were held down to 1878. As early as 1850 a school of design was established and subsequently schools in chemistry, music and book-keeping were added. A large circulating library was provided for the use of the members, and every winter a course of lectures was given, mainly upon subjects connected with the mechanic arts.

In later years the growing schools necessitated the appropriation of the entire building for the accommodation of the large number of pupils, and to compensate for the loss of rental from the main hall State and city appropriations were resorted to. These are not gratuities, but conditioned upon the education of pupils appointed by the public authorities, by whom also the right of visitation is reserved.

The lecture, chemistry and music departments were discontinued upon the establishment of other agencies in the city for the same purposes; and the schools of the art and design and commercial department have absorbed all the interest, attention and space of the institute.

The schools of art and design are in session both day and evening, the pupils in the day school being generally ladies. The curriculum embraces the various branches of drawing and shading in charcoal and sepia, painting in water color and oil and on china, modeling in clay, figure drawing and sketching from life. The Saturday classes furnish opportunity for study to those who are otherwise engaged during the week and are largely availed of by pupils and teachers in the public schools of the city.

It is the aim of the Institute to accord thorough preparation to pupils who may desire to continue their art studies in European or other art academies, qualify others to teach art and industrial drawing in public or private schools, or to engage professionally in designing, decorating, illustrating, etc.

The night schools are in session three evenings each week from October to March, and are designed for the technical instruction of young men or youths engaged in occupations involving a knowledge of free-hand or instrumental drawing. The divisions are free-hand, mechanical and architectural, and each has its elementary and advanced classes. The full course of instruction in each of these divisions covers a period of four years.

In the artistic as well as the technical classes, wherever it is possible, the work is from the object. The collection of casts from the antique, ornaments, etc., is one of the best and largest in the United States, including about 300 feet of the frieze of the Parthenon.

The special feature in the technical classes, upon which the institute prides itself and claims pre-eminence, are the excellent models of building details and machinery; by the free use of which alone it is possible to teach those who have not had the advantages of an advanced technical education, to understand what they are drawing.

The commercial department embraces evening classes in book-keeping, penmanship and arithmetic, which are attended three evenings each week during the winter by young men engaged in mercantile or other pursuits during the day.

The library contains a well-selected collection of over 20,000 volumes of standard and miscellaneous literature, including a large collection of works especially adapted to the use of the students in the schools.

A nucleus of a museum has been established and quite a collection of art works, mostly donations from friends of the institute, are available as suggestions to the art students.

The institute is managed by a board of twenty-five directors. The faculty is composed of twenty-nine instructors and there are now 1021 pupils in attendance upon the various schools.

University of Maryland.

School of Medicine.—The School of Medicine of the University of Maryland was established in 1807 and is fifth in point of age among the medical colleges of the United States. It is the leading school of medicine of the South and one of the best-known institutions of the kind in the country.

The eighty-seventh annual session will begin on the first day of October, 1893, and end about the middle of April, 1894. Three annual courses of not less than six months each are required for graduation. In addition to attendance upon the didactic lectures upon the various branches of medicine, thorough practical instruction is given to students in the laboratories of chemistry, normal histology and pathology; and in the dissecting room, demonstrations in physiology, pathology, operative surgery, obstetrics and ophthalmology also form an important part of the course. The didactic lectures are fully illustrated by clinical lectures which are given throughout the year.

The clinical advantages offered to students are unsurpassed by any college in the country.

The University Hospital, situated opposite the University, is the property of the Faculty of Physic and furnishes an abundant supply of valuable and interesting clinical material of every sort. A portion of it is used as the marine hospital for foreign seamen, and the sick sailors who are cared for in the wards of the institution, give students an opportunity to observe the diseases of every climate. Another portion is used as the city hospital and contains charity beds supported by the City of Baltimore, which are always taxed to their utmost capacity.

Much attention is given to strictly bedside instruction. The students in classes are required to accompany the physician or surgeon through the wards and thus become familiar with methods of diagnosis and treatment.

The wards of the hospital are under the charge of a corps of trained nurses, and in connection with the hospital there is established a training school for nurses, the pupils of which are instructed in all scientific nursing.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

The Free Lying-in Hospital of the University of Maryland, another institution owned by the Faculty of Physic, furnishes actual obstetrical experience to every member of the graduating class. In the out-door department of this hospital senior students are allotted to attend cases at the homes of the patients under the direction of the hospital physicians.

The University dispensary, or out-patient department, also furnishes abundant material for clinical instruction. During the past year 28,659 visits were made by patients.

The Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, one of the largest special hospitals in the United States, is under the charge of Professor Chisolm, and furnishes exceptional facilities for the study of eye, ear and throat diseases.

Clinical instruction is also given to the students of the University in Bay View Asylum. The immense material of this hospital of 1200 beds, with an insane department of 250 beds, still further increases the advantages for clinical instruction offered to students of the University of Maryland.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.—This department of the University affords thorough and excellent instruction, both clinical and didactic, in all branches of dental science.

Hon. Severn Teackle Wallis, LL. D., *Provost.*

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

George W. Miltenberger, M. D., *Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Honorary President of the Faculty.*

Samuel C. Chew, M. D., *Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine.*

William T. Howard, M. D., *Professor of Diseases of Women and Children and Clinical Medicine.*

Julian J. Chisolm, M. D., LL. D., *Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases.*

Francis T. Miles, M. D., *Professor of Physiology and Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.*

Louis McLane Tiffany, M. D., *Professor of Surgery.*

J. Edwin Michael, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics.*

Isaac Edmondson Atkinson, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine and Dermatology.*

R. Dorsey Coale, Ph. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*

Randolph Winslow, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.*

John Noland Mackenzie, M. D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.*

Charles W. Mitchell, M. D., *Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy.*

J. Holmes Smith, M. D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

Mountain View Faith Home of the Christian Alliance,
Mountain Lake Park, Garrett County, Md.

The Chrisian Alliance was organized in the summer of 1887 at the Old Orchard Convention, for the purpose of uniting in Christian fellowship, purely fraternal, the large number of consecrated Christians in the various evangelical churches who believe in the Lord Jesus as a Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer and Coming Lord. While holding many views in common with all evangelical Christians, they place special stress on the belief of the redemption of the body in this life from the power of disease, and of the doctrine of the personal and premillenial coming of Christ into the world. To emphasize the teaching of these doctrines, it was deemed necessary to form a special bond of fellowship among themselves, in order that they might give more emphatic testimony to these great principles, and encourage and strengthen each other by mutual fellowship and prayer, and unite in various forms of aggressive Christian work, and give them wider proclamation.

While comparatively slight efforts have been put forth to extend the organization, its membership has increased very rapidly, and embraces many thousands in all parts of the world.

The chief effort of its promoters has been made in publishing the truths which form its basis, and promoting a deeper Christian life in all the churches. Its organization is extremly simple, consisting of a central executive board in New York, incorporated, with branches in the various centres of population, under the care of local executive boards subject to general oversight by the central board.

An important work is being prosecuted by the Alliance among the neglected classes in cities, through "Highway Missions," sustained by it, and a great number of other helpful associations are indirectly promoted by its members.

The building, represented by the accompanying engraving, was built under the direct and special supervision of Sarah C. Harris, "Elm Grove," Franklin P. O., Southampton County, Va., a member of the Alliance, guided, as she believes, by Divine Providence, and stands as an evidence of her faith in the leading of the Holy Spirit. It is intended to accommodate friends and visitors to this grand summer resort seeking rest and recuperation for body and mind in this quiet mountain home, and desiring the surroundings of Christian association and helpfulness, and to accommodate the friends engaged in and sympathizing with this work in their annual conventions held at this place.

Address Sarah C. Harris, Mountain Lake Park, Garrett County, Md. Officers—Rev. A. B. Simpson, president; Rev. C. H. H. Pannell, secretary, 962 Eighth avenue, New York.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

This hospital was founded and endowed by Johns Hopkins, a retired merchant of Baltimore, who purchased the site and gave specific directions to a board of trustees as to the scope and construction of the buildings. Upon his death in 1873 the trustees whom he had appointed, after consultation with eminent hospital men in America and Europe, selected Dr. John S. Billings, a surgeon of the United States Army, to act as their medical advisor in the preparation of plans and the erection of the buildings. Work upon the grounds was begun in 1875 and the buildings were completed in 1889, when the wards were opened for the reception of patients.

The grounds upon which the hospital is built are in East Baltimore, between North Broadway and Wolfe streets on the west and east, and between Monument and Jefferson streets on the north and south, and include an area of about fourteen acres. The main entrance to the hospital is on North Broadway. The buildings comprising the hospital are an administration building and eight hospital pavilions, viz., two pay-patient buildings and six public ward buildings. There are also separate and detached buildings for a kitchen, bath-house, operating room, nurses' home, amphitheatre, dispensary, pathological laboratory, laundry and stable. The capacity of the hospital is 325 beds, and the cost has been about $1,700,000.

The buildings are of brick with trimmings of sandstone and of molded terra-cotta, and are semi-fire-proof. They are very thoroughly provided with apparatus for furnishing fresh air and for the removal of foul air, and are heated with hot water. They are designed to form a part of the means of instruction of the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University. The hospital is a general hospital for the treatment of acute diseases and is open without charge to the sick poor of Baltimore without distinction of race.

Maryland State Normal School, Baltimore, Md.

By Professor E. B. PRETTYMAN, President.

The Maryland State Normal School was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1865, and opened in Baltimore at a hall on Paca street, January 15, 1866. It was re-organized under an act of Assembly of 1868. It was removed in 1872 to the northeast corner of Charles and Franklin streets, and in 1875 to the University of Maryland building, on Mulberry street. The present building, on Lafayette square, was erected in 1874 by the Board of Public Works, at a cost of $100,000, and was occupied in March, 1876.

Each county of the State, as well as Baltimore City, is entitled to send, free of charge for tuition and text-books, two students for each of its representatives in the General Assembly, thus providing 234 free scholarships.

The law requires the appointees to be selected "by the several Boards of County School Commissioners and the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore, from among persons having scholastic qualifications hereinbefore required for teachers," the evidence of which shall be the certificates of the county examiner or city superintendent to that effect. They must each "file a written declaration that their object in obtaining admission is to qualify themselves as public school teachers, and that it is their intention to engage in the profession of teaching within the State."

The annual State donation is $10,500. In addition to the students thus appointed, there may be admitted, in the proportion of one to two of the appointees, other persons having the requisite qualifications, who shall pay for tuition at the rate of fifty dollars per scholastic year, and purchase their own text-books, and be subject in every respect to the same rules and regulations as the other students, but they shall not be required to pledge themselves to teach in the public schools of the State.

The course of instruction and training extends through three years. Diplomas are granted only to those who complete the three-years' course and satisfactorily pass the final examinations in each branch of study, and render the holders eligible to appointment as teachers in any of the public schools of the State.

The State Board of Education shall be, *ex-officio*, trustees of the State Normal School, and shall prescribe the course of study and supervise the school.

The school has a well-selected library of more than three thousand volumes, comprising a large number of the best books of reference, which all students are trained to use continually in investigation.

The sciences are pursued in a working laboratory well equipped, and the construction of inexpensive apparatus by each student is a specialty. Drawing, physical and vocal training, sewing and cooking (to women), and military tactics and the use of wood-working tools (to men) are taught.

The main object of the school is to give professional training to those who intend to become teachers, and all departments of study are considered as means to this end, in the endeavor to carry out the true intent of the General Assembly in the establishment of the school, viz., "instruction and practice of teachers in the science of education, the art of teaching and the mode of governing schools."

Enoch Pratt

Is a native of North Middleborough, Mass. His early educational training was received at Bridgewater Academy, and at the age of fifteen he secured employment in a commercial house in Boston, where he remained till he was twenty-three years old when he removed to Baltimore, Md., which he has since made his permanent home, and where he has achieved fame and fortune in mercantile life. He is no less renowned as a philanthropist. His benefactions to various benevolent institutions in the city of Baltimore and other places in the country, have forever associated his name among the many generous benefactors of the country. The establishing of a free circulating library in Baltimore in 1882 places him among the front rank of philanthropists of the world. Though well advanced in years, now in his eighty-sixth, he seems well-preserved in mental and physical vigor, owing in part, no doubt, to his inherited good constitution, but largely to his industrious habits, economical manner of life, and the avoidance of indulgence in those habits which so often bring on debility and premature death.

Robert Garrett

Is the eldest son of the late John W. Garrett. He was born in Baltimore, April 9, 1847; received his education at Princeton College, New Jersey, and graduated in the class of 1867. On leaving college he became a member of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons. In June, 1871, he was elected president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia, in which position he succeeded General Robert E. Lee. In 1879 he was elected third vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; in 1881, first vice-president, and on the death of his father, in 1884, he was elected president of that company. He occupied this important position until the fall of 1887, when, owing to the condition of his health, he resigned the office and retired from active business. Mr. Garrett was also elected, on his father's death, to succeed him as one of the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University.

Besides Mr. Robert Garrett's marked devotion, while his health allowed it, to the interests and business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and to his own large private interests, he has always been recognized as one of the most constant and liberal contributors to all public enterprises intended to promote the prosperity of his native city, and has done much, at his own instance and expense, toward its adornment.

Mr. Robert Garrett married Mary F., a daughter of William F. Frick, a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, and occupies during the winter months a palatial residence on Mount Vernon Place near the Washington Monument, in the handsomest portion of the city. His country seat, "Uplands," about four miles from the city, is one of the most beautifully located and improved estates in the vicinity of Baltimore.

William T. Thelin,

General auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was born in Baltimore and is of French descent. He was educated at the old Baltimore City College, and after the usual course went to France. On his return from Europe, Mr. Thelin, in 1854, entered the counting room of C. Morton Stewart, Esq., and was sent by that firm to South America as supercargo. At the outbreak of the civil war he went South and enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Maryland Infantry, C. S. A., participating in the principal battles in Virginia, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. After the close of the war he was engaged in business in New York, but finally returned to Baltimore, and was appointed auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, October, 1872. Owing to the increased work the accounting department, in 1884, had to be reorganized, and Mr. Thelin was made general auditor. He is the treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, where he resides;

secretary of the Mount Washington Building Association, director in the Casino, treasurer of the Baltimore Cricket Club Building Association, corresponding secretary of the Murray Association and recording secretary of the Beneficial Association of the Maryland Line. He married a daughter of the late Judge Elias Griswold, and has a family of five daughters and two sons.

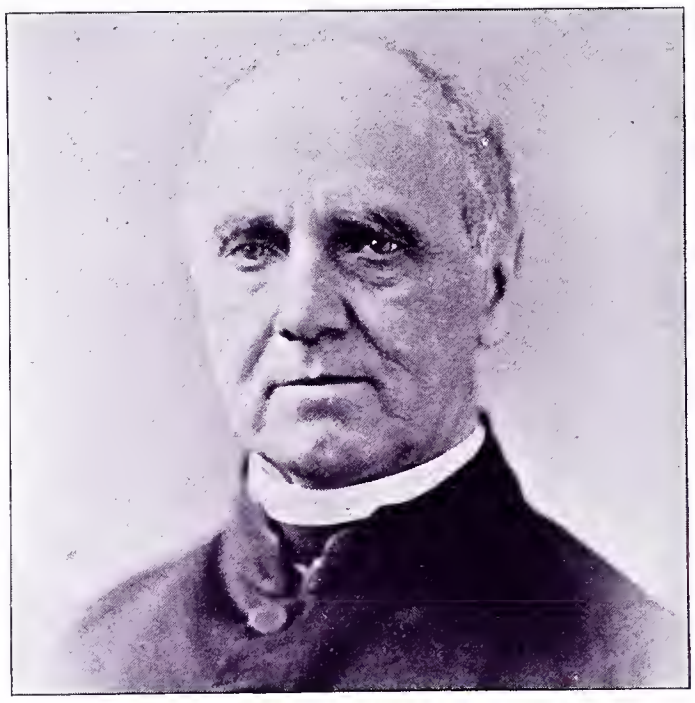
Cardinal James Gibbons

Was born July 23, 1834, in Baltimore, Md. At an early age he was taken by his parents to Ireland, where he received his early educational training. At the age of seventeen he returned to Baltimore, entered St. Charles College, and in 1857 was transferred to St. Mary's Seminary. On June 30, 1861, he was ordained priest, and given work in St. Patrick's Church, but was in a few months transferred to St. Bridget's. While there Archbishop Spalding transferred him to the cathedral, and made him his private secretary and appointed him to the office of chancellor of the archdiocese. At the second session of the Plenary Council of the American Roman Catholic Church, held in Baltimore, in 1866, he was assigned to the office of assistant chancellor of that body, which represented the entire hierarchy of the United States. In 1868 he was made vicar apostolic of North Carolina with the rank and title of bishop, being consecrated August 16. In 1872 he was translated to the vacant See of Richmond, Va. In 1877 he was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to the See of Baltimore, and in October of the same year succeeded Archbishop Bailey, attaining the highest ecclesiastic dignity of the church in this country at the age of forty-three years. In 1884 he was nominated by Pope Leo XIII. to the highest dignity of cardinal and immediately confirmed. On the thirtieth of June, 1886 the silver anniversary of his ordination as priest, he was formally installed into his present office. Cardinal Gibbons has endeared himself to all by his simple unostentatious life, and devotion to his work. His "Faith of our Fathers" has been translated and published in many modern languages.

Hon. Robert C. Davidson,

President of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, was born near Luenburg Court House, Va., December 25, 1850. In 1860 his father moved to Richmond, Va., and remained there until the autumn of 1865, when he located in Baltimore, Md., where, at the age of sixteen years, the subject of this sketch entered the wholesale dry goods business as shipping clerk in the house of Daniel Miller & Co., rising rapidly from that position to others of more importance and finally to that of partner. For twelve years he had the management of the financial affairs of the firm, which management was so successful as to elicit favorable comment from all parties in interest. In 1889 Mr. Davidson was elected mayor of Baltimore and his administration of affairs of

the city was excellent in all respects, but a dislike for politics compelled him to decline a renomination that was almost unanimous. Mr. Davidson married in 1873 the daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson, a well known resident of Baltimore. Some of the best blood of the South flows in the veins of both Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, whose home life is marked by such courtesy and hospitality as comes of gentle breeding and ample means.



Right Rev. Edward McColgan,

Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and rector of St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Poppleton and Hollins streets, was born May 1, 1812, in the Parish of Culdaff, Town of Cloncha, County Donegal, Ireland. In his twenty-sixth year he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest by the courtly Archbishop Eccleston. His exceptional merits won for Father McColgan the esteem of Cardinal Gibbons, who was pleased to appoint him his vicar-general in 1878 and to induce Pope Leo XIII. to confer

upon Father McColgan the title of monsignor and clothe him with purple, by which he is constituted a member of the Papal household. The monsignor is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, a friend to labor and a generous contributor to the cause of home rule for Ireland. He has been an indefatigable worker in the building up of the church in Maryland, and for his piety, learning and saintly disposition, is popular with all classes, and numbers among his friends many leading men of Maryland who are not of his religious belief. Monsignor McColgan organized the first Catholic temperance society in Baltimore, in 1849, and later on the Order of the Sacred Thirst, which now has branches in England and Ireland. He was one of the founders of St. Mary's Industrial School, which has cared for nearly 3000 boys since 1856. He celebrated his golden jubilee, or fifty years' service in the church, October 23, 1889, and the banquet given on that occasion was attended by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishops Keane, Foley, Kain and O'Sullivan, and more than fifty priests. Among the gifts were $1000 from St. Peter's Church and a chalice costing $600, and a purse of $500 from the clergy of the archdiocese.

Rev. P. McCoy,

Pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, was born in Newry, Ireland, on May 4, 1834, and after a preliminary course of studies in his native land, came to this country in 1854. He entered as student in St. Charles College. Studied theology at St. Mary's Seminary, and was ordained at the cathedral on the twenty-sixth of May, 1864. From the start he showed that he had that within him to urge him on in his noble endeavors and cheer him in his aspirations to minister at God's altar.

On September 6, 1866, was appointed pastor of St. Lawrence Church, Locust Point, and after a short time was directed by the Archbishop, Spaulding, to select a suitable site for a new edifice. After a careful survey of South Baltimore, he concluded that nothing would answer all requirements better than the ground where the "Star of the Sea" now stands, and he started the erection of the pastoral residence without delay. The house was put up in an incredibly short space of time, and then the foundation of the church was laid, on which now stands one of the largest churches in the city.

The corner-stone was laid on the ninth of May, 1869, and the ceremonies connected therewith were of the most imposing character. The church was then dedicated on March 26, 1871.

In stature, Father McCoy is about the medium height; he has a broad and massive forehead and clearly cut features, which are ever lit up with an expression of peace and kindness, suggestive of the recognized goodness of his heart.

Frank Rust Biedler,

President of the Crescent Iron Company of Virginia, was born at Page View, Page County, Va., May 2, 1857; worked on a farm until the age of eighteen years, when he took a two-years' course at Richmond College. At twenty-one he entered a wholesale commission house in Baltimore, and at the end of two years formed a partnership with two of his brothers, under the firm name of Biedler Brothers & Co., commission merchants. This business venture proved successful, he becoming sole owner at the end of the first year. In January, 1891, he associated with A. J. & C. E. Biedler in the wholesale boot and shoe business, retaining the old firm name, Biedler Brothers & Co. He is now actively engaged in mining and milling in Virginia and on the Pacific Slope and has considerable interest in various industrial enterprises in the South and Southwest. Mr. Biedler has been very successful in his business ventures, has accumulated quite a fortune and has a reputation for honest dealing, energy and business sagacity which must be a real pleasure to one who values a good name more than wealth or money.

Thomas Laidlaw Shearer, M. B., C. M.,

Was born in Woodbury, N. J., February 13, 1859. On his father's side he is descended from the famous Bruce family of Scotland, while on his mother's side he is a descendant of the historical Quaker family—the Foxes—of England. His early childhood was spent in Charleston, S. C., from which place his mother brought him when five years old to Philadelphia.

A year later his father, Thomas Shearer, M. D., moved to Baltimore, Md., where he placed his son at a private school and after remaining at this institution for nearly five years he entered him at the Friends Elementary and High School, from which he graduated in 1876. By this time the Johns Hopkins University was earning a great reputation for thorough scientific work. In it he spent one year in preliminary training for medical work. The next year he entered the University of Edinburgh, and at the end of four years took his degree of Bachelor in Medicine and Master of Surgery, August 1, 1882. During his university career Dr. Shearer won a bursary

of $100, in a competitive examination in physiology and anatomy, and he also won a number of class honors in class examination. For some time he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Edinburgh school under Professor Turner.

On completing his course of study at Edinburgh, Dr. Shearer went on a continental tour through Europe, and by September was living in Vienna, studying as specialties the throat, eye and ear, and made researches in obstetrics. He studied also special surgery under Professor Billroth, the great surgeon, in Vienna.

Honors in obstetrics were awarded him by Professor Braune of the same place. He went to the Berlin Surgical Congress in April, 1883, and from there he went to London, where he remained until he started for America. In London Dr. Shearer devoted himself to the study of general and special surgery with particular reference to diseases of the throat and air passages. Part of his time was spent in the celebrated Golden Square Hospital, which was under the direction of Sir Morrell Mackenzie, and he was enabled in this way to see many of the thousands of patients suffering from throat and chest diseases.

In November, 1881, Dr. Shearer passed in London the first examination for the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. On returning to America Dr. Shearer selected Baltimore as the field in which he would practice medicine, and since that time he has been associated with his father in practice.

He has held a number of important positions, among which may be mentioned physician throat and chest department, Baltimore Homeopathic Free Dispensary; physician for throat and chest diseases, Notre Dame Academy, Maryland; vocal examiner to the Peabody Conservatory of Music; resident physician in the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, New York, and a number of minor positions.

The Doctor at first engaged in general practice, but soon found that he had a decided preference for diseases of the throat and chest and he has devoted his time more and more to this specialty every year. He has, though a young man, a very large and lucrative practice and has obtained by hard work a foremost place in the medical profession in his State. He is socially very popular in the various clubs to which he belongs.

Rev. D. B. Greigg, A. M.,

Is a descendant from an old and distinguished family in Arbroath, Scotland. He is the fourth child in a family of seven children, and was born in a little community of Scotch peasantry known as "Scotland," Iowa.

After he was graduated, in 1881, from the Iowa State Normal School, he for one year was instructor in the Bloomfield Normal Institute, from which school he entered the classic department of Wabash College, under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle.

He graduated from Wabash College in 1885, receiving the degree of Batchelor of Arts, from which institution he has later received the Master of Arts.

He now entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and enjoyed the instruction of the illustrious Dr. McCosh

and Archibald Alexander Hodge, his class being the last taught by the latter. As a student in Princeton, he began to be known as a vigorous extempore speaker. In the report of the seminary to the General Assembly, special mention was made by the faculty of his religious work. Upon graduating from Princeton, he was called immediately to Pocomoke City, and also to the Twelfth Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. He accepted the latter call, and entered upon his present pastorate.

In October, 1888, his congregation gave him a leave of absence to prosecute his study abroad. He took a post-graduate course at Edinburgh, Scotland, under the instruction of Professor Cairns and others.

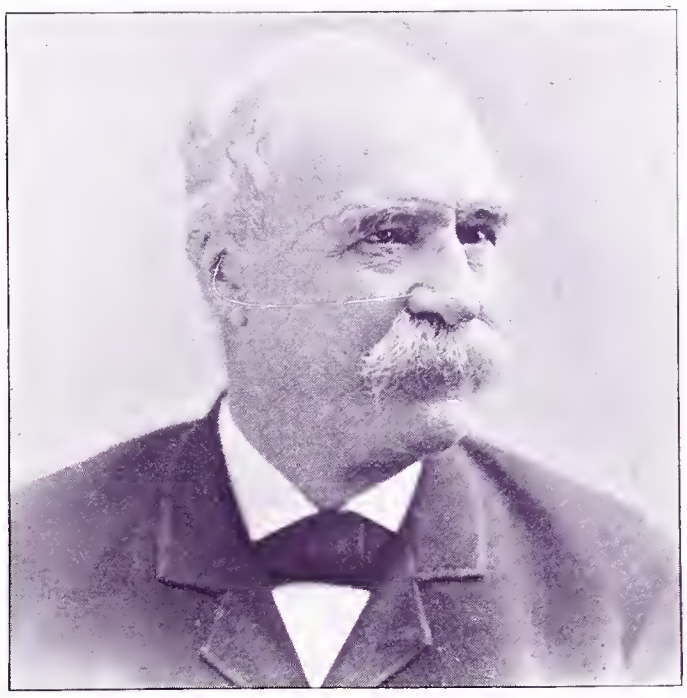
Upon his return to America, 1889, he began a successful ministerial career in the City of Baltimore, where his five years of a pastorate is recognized as being one of vigor and aggressiveness. As a preacher, public speaker and lecturer, he is recognized as one of the coming young men in the Monumental City and within the courts of his church.

David L. Bartlett

Was born in Hadley, Mass., the son of Daniel and Louisa (Stockbridge) Bartlett, both of Hadley. The families connected by this union were both well known in New England for a number of generations. His education in childhood was commenced in one of the many public schools and continued in an academy noted for its thorough course and its excellence in training pupils for a business life.

Upon reaching manhood, Mr. Bartlett commenced the labor of life as an iron manufacturer in Hartford, Conn. In 1844 he removed to Baltimore and opened a foundry on President street, and in 1850 established his foundry permanently on the corner of Scott and Pratt streets, where the present firm of Bartlett, Mayward & Co. have built up a very large business, achieved great success, and employs nearly a thousand skilled workmen in filling a vast number of orders and contracts. But Mr. Bartlett has found time for private and

public usefulness in other directions. He has been more or less identified with a number of measures designed for the good of the public. He was a member of the committee appointed by the mayor of Baltimore to report upon a proper means of encouraging manufactories; was one of the trustees of the McDonnogh school fund, has been one of the managers of the Maryland Institute, a director of the Farmers and Planters' Bank, and other like large connections.



Mr. Bartlett has had no taste for public or political life. He is a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and takes an active interest in its welfare. In every relation of his long and useful life Mr. Bartlett has shown himself a good citizen, a just employer and a loyal friend.

Thomas Balderston,

The present head of the world-celebrated Baltimore Iron Works, the oldest in its line in America, was born at Baltimore, September 12, 1845, his father, William Balderston, being the son of Isaiah Balderston, the founder of the firm. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Rebecca Richardson, the daughter of a prominent and prosperous farmer and tanner in Berks County, Pa. Mr. Balderston has been engaged in his business for more than thirty years; during the last twelve years the business being under his sole and able management, and employing an army of workers and producing many thousands of tons of finished wire goods which are shipped to all parts of the country. Mr. Balderston is a thorough business man, a gentlemen without reproach and an able successor of a house established so far back as 1793 and which will celebrate its centennial in 1893.

Colonel Willard Howard,

Commanding Fourth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, was born in Brockton, Mass., where he was graduated. He afterwards entered the mercantile business which he followed until after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion when he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, serving in the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps. Shortly after his enlistment Private Howard was promoted to be sergeant then to second lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry (colored).

Soon followed promotion to first lieutenant, adjutant and captain in which latter capacity he served until the close of the war. Captain Howard had command of a military post in South Carolina until the muster out of his regiment. He was tendered a commission in the United States Army which he declined.

In June, 1889, Colonel Howard was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence on the staff of Colonel Hy. Kyd Douglas, commanding First Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, and was elected major immediately afterwards.

April 17, 1890, Colonel Howard was elected, unanimously, lieutenant-colonel commanding Baltimore Light Infantry Battalion, and immediately began the re-organization of that command.

Under its new commandant the battalion took a fresh start and in less than a year excelled in drill, discipline and general efficiency.

In June, 1892, the National Guard of Maryland was re-organized and the Fourth Battalion was raised to a regiment which is now designated Fourth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard. At an election of field officers Lieutenant-Colonel Howard was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment.

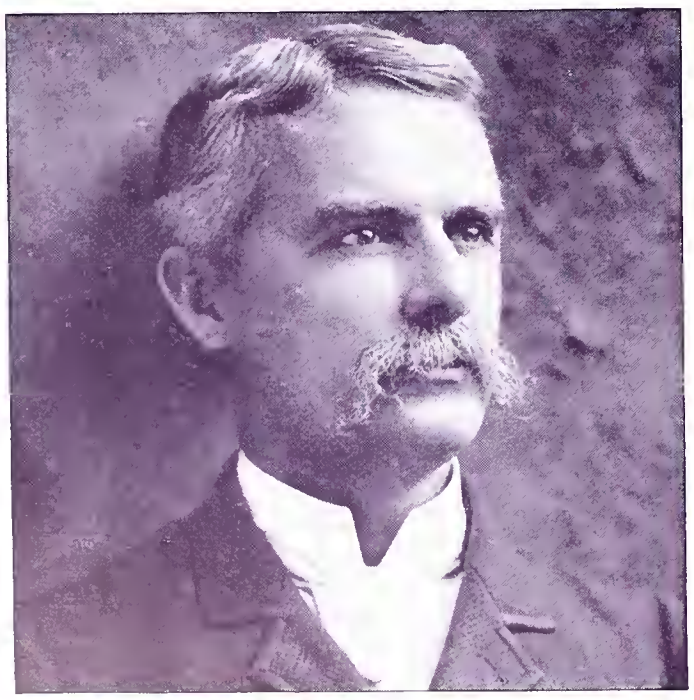
Colonel Howard has been a resident of Baltimore since 1872, engaged in the mercantile business.

Robert M. Wylie

Is one of the representative members of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. He is the senior member of the firm of Wylie, Smith & Co., flour and grain commission merchants. Mr. Wylie was born near Belfast, Ireland, on February 5, 1838. He attended the best

schools in Belfast. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to Baltimore, and he completed his education in that city. In 1854 Mr. Wylie entered the employ of D. J. Foley & Brother, and remained with that well-known firm for eleven years. In 1865, in connection with F. T. Smith, he established the present firm of Wylie, Smith & Co. Mr. Wylie was treasurer of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange for many years, and held

every office in the gift of the Exchange with the exception of the presidency, which he has declined on several occasions. It was largely through his wise and careful investment of the moneys intrusted to him that the Exchange accumulated the $180,000 with which to build its present handsome structure. Mr. Wylie is a very conservative man, modest and retiring in manner, kind and amiable in disposition. His career has been exemplary and unostentatious, an example worthy of the emulation of all young men. The firm of which he is the head does a large and flourishing business.



Samuel W. Regester

Was born in Baltimore, Md., March 25, 1842, being the oldest son of Joshua Regester. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of his father, and learned the mechanical part of his present business. Being of industrious and steady habits, he was gradually promoted, and finally advanced to a partnership in the business at the age of twenty-eight. His father retiring from active business life in 1883, Mr. Samuel W. Regester became senior partner. He is now the head of the present firm, which is operated under the firm name of J. Regester & Sons. The business of the firm is the manufacture of plumbers', steam and gas-fitters' supplies, also of bell metal, bells and cast-iron pipe and fittings, using for the business the immense buildings at the corner of Saratoga and Holliday streets, Baltimore, and the extensive iron foundry at Bayview Junction, Baltimore County, Md. The firm employs over 500 men regularly, is known well and favorably all over the country, and is the largest in its line in this section, and one of the largest in the East.

Mr. Regester is a prominent Mason, being grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, grand treasurer of the Grand Consistory of Maryland, and past commander and treasurer of Crusade Commandery, No. 5, of Maryland. He is a man of genial disposition and sanguine temperament. He is very happy in his domestic life, having a noble wife and an interesting family of children, to whom he is very devoted.

James Bates.

It is safe to say that there are few men in Baltimore of riper experience, longer active work, or more honorable reputation than Mr. James Bates, the patentee and manufacturer of Bates' famous hand elevator, banker, financier, real estate owner and all-round business man. Mr. James Bates was born September 28, 1816, at Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. At an early age, his father, who originally came from Vermont, sent him to school in Massachusetts, under the late Rev. Dr. Fiske, under whom he finished his education. At an early age he concluded to learn the trade of an iron founder and make the business his life work. Serving a regular apprenticeship, he became a qualified workman at the age of twenty-one. Soon after he went into business on his own account and started a small foundry with a capital of about $200. From this small beginning his plant has grown to be one of the finest of the kind in the country. For many years Mr. Bates has been conspicuously and honorably identified with public affairs in Baltimore. He is president of the Broadway Saving Bank, vice-president of the National Marine Bank, president of the Eastern-born Baltimoreans and is connected with various other institutions and societies. Though now about seventy-six years of age, Mr. Bates is hale and hearty, with strong mental capacity.

Otto Sutro

Was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, February 24, 1833. In 1845 his parents took him to the renowned Mendelssohn, by whose advice he was entered at the Conservatory of Music, at Brussels, where he continued his studies in composition on the piano and organ, and was selected by Professor Lemmens as provisional assistant. Upon the death of his father, he migrated to America, took the "gold fever," and traveled to California, but eventually followed the bent of his musical inclinations, located in San Francisco, where he was engaged as organist in the most prominent churches. In 1853 he went to Baltimore where, ever since, he has been closely identified with the musical development of that city. In 1863 he engaged in the music and musical merchandise business and was very successful. In 1869 he organized the famous "Wednesday Club;" in 1880 he founded the "Oratoria Society of Baltimore City," 650 members of which he took, by special invitation, to assist in the great musical festival, held in New York in May, 1882. He is a member of other societies, musical, charitable and commercial, and is much admired for his social qualities. He is married to Arianna, the eldest daughter of Alexander H. Handy, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

Arthur John Pritchard,

Pay Inspector, United States Navy, was born in East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., in 1836. In 1839, his parents removed to the City of Baltimore, where he received his early education, leaving school at the age of fourteen years. Served in various minor positions in business houses until October 7, 1861, when he obtained an appointment as an assistant-paymaster in the United States Navy, regular service; sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1861, in the gunboat "Itasca," and joined the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. Was attached to the "Itasca" for two years, during which time that vessel was engaged in all the fights on the Mississippi River. Was wounded in the fall of 1862, and sent to a hospital in New Orleans, remaining there for about two months, but so serious was the injury that he was incapacitated from duty for seven months, after which he rejoined his vessel and remained with her until her return North for repairs, in September, 1863, when he was detached and ordered at once to the United States Steamer "Wyalusing." In 1864 he was promoted to the full rank of paymaster; in the summer of 1865, was detached, and after settling accounts, was ordered to the United States Steamer "Ticonderoga," and sailed the following autumn from Philadelphia to join the European Squadron. In the summer of 1869, joined the United States Steamer "Benicia," and sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., bound for China. Arriving at Yokohama, Japan, in 1871, his health became so much impaired, that he was sent home. After recovering his health, in 1872, joined the United States Steamer "Saranac," at Panama, the flagship of the North Pacific Squadron. After leaving the "Saranac," was ordered, January, 1875, to the United States Steamer "Powhatan," and sailed that

same month for Europe. Was detached from the "Powhatan," July 26, 1877, and joined the United States Training-ship "Minnesota" at New York, January 28, 1878; was detached February 1, 1881; was ordered to the navy pay-office, Baltimore, Md., January 4, 1882; was promoted to pay inspector, December 24, 1883; was detached from the pay-office, February 2, 1885, and joined the United States Steamer "Pensacola." In April, 1889, he was ordered to the Baltimore pay-office.

William B. Briggs

Was born in Richmond, Va., July 23, 1854. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland and located in New York, and his father, after several years of seafaring life, settled at Richmond, Va., where he lived and flourished until, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was

compelled to leave Richmond, and with it his wife and the subject of this sketch. At the close of the war, William was sent to a private school and for four years to Randolph-Macon College, supplementing this with a business college course. In 1875 he entered the employment of Rinehart, Childs & Co., flour merchants of Baltimore, where, by his assiduous and intelligent attention to their interests, he rose by steady degrees to the position he now holds, as a member of the firm. Mr. Briggs, besides his connection with one of the leading flour houses in the Eastern States, is a member of the Commercial and Flour Exchange, of Baltimore. His integrity and business qualifications are more dear to him than the glamour of politics, hence his steady refusal to engage in any strife for office, though many times requested to enter the political arena.

Charles H. Pearson,

Of the well-known Pearson Packing Company of Baltimore, was born August 17, 1860. Starting in life as a newsboy at the early age of ten years, he is to-day the sole head and front of one of the largest oyster and fruit packing establishments in the country. From newsboy to clerk, from clerk to salesman, from salesman to speculation in barrels, and thence to his present position. Beginning humbly, employing but twenty-three men in 1883, he now employs from five hundred to fifteen hundred in connection with a business which has packed 129,000 cans of oysters in twelve hours, has made in the same time 5000 bushels of oyster shell agricultural lime and shipped 12,000 gallons of raw oysters. Mr. Pearson is a true type of the self-made man, who, without influential friends or money, has by his own efforts, gained for himself both.

Colonel Joseph C. Hill

Was born April 9, 1828, in Chester County, Pa., and was removed with his father's family to Cecil County, Md., in 1834. Outbreak of the war he was commissioned a second lieutenant and recruiting officer for the Sixth Maryland Regiment—a few months later, at the organization of the regiment, he was commissioned captain of Company B, and promoted, March 27, 1863, to the position of major and took part in the campaign succeeding the battle of Gettysburg, participating in the battles of Wapping Heights, Brandy Station and the Mine Run campaign. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, Colonel Hill was severely wounded and fearing his disability would prove permanent, he resigned July 5, but rejoined the regiment October 1, 1864, with the same rank (major) and participated in the campaign in the Valley of Virginia under Sheridan. November 17, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel for bravery. When the war closed he ranked as colonel and was mustered out of the service with his regiment June 23, 1865, having taken an active part in the war until the

surrender of Lee. Soon after his return to private life he received an appointment in the custom house at Baltimore, which he still holds. He is past commander of Wilson Post No. 1, and in 1891 was elected commander of the Department of Maryland, the affairs of which he directed with signal success.

General Alexander Brown

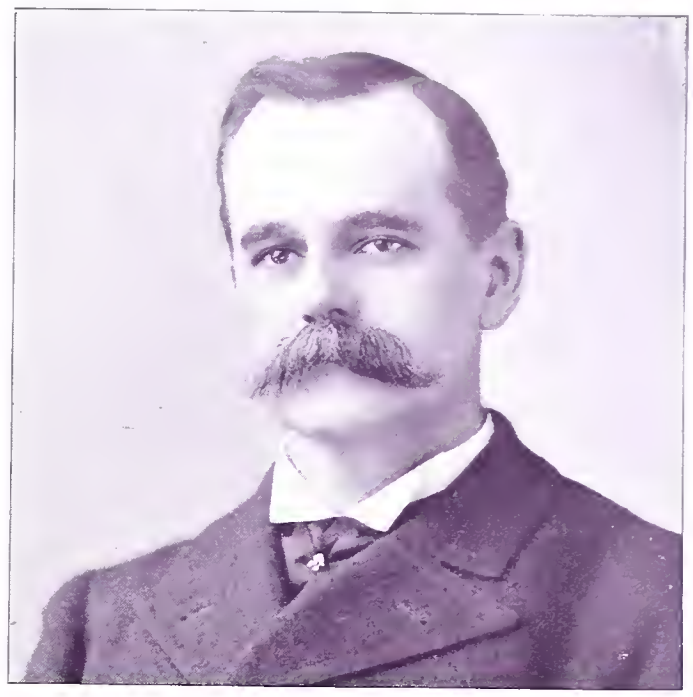
Is the head of the world-famed banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, established in Baltimore in 1811. Mr. Brown was born in Baltimore in the twenty-fifth of October, 1858. At the age of sixteen he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, graduating in 1878. After graduating he traveled extensively in Europe for two years and returning in 1880 entered the banking-house as a clerk and was in 1882 admitted into the firm. At the death of his father in May, 1890, Mr. Brown became head member of the firm. Mr. Brown is vice-president of the Canton Company, of the Maryland Athletic Association, president of the Macon and

Northern Railroad Company, a director of the National Mechanics' Bank, of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, of the Norfolk National Bank, of the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, of the House of Refuge, of the Debardeleben Coal and Iron Company, of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; also, a member of the committee on banking and currency of the latter association; of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of the Albion Phosphate Mining Company and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is treasurer of the Reform League and a member of the Corn and Flour Exchange, Stock Exchange, Maryland Club, Baltimore Club and Baltimore Athletic Club. Mr. Brown is also a brigadier-general on the staff of the Governor of Maryland and commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

Philip Reese Uhler,

Naturalist and librarian, was born June 3, 1835, in the City of Baltimore, where he received the first part of his education, and where he resided during most of his life. In 1862 he entered the service of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore as an assistant to the librarian, Rev. Dr. John G. Morris. He became afterward an assistant of Professor Louis Agassiz in the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and while studying there had charge of the department of entomology, and also held the position of librarian in this institution. In 1864 he visited Hayti and secured large collections of specimens for the museum. He continued in these positions, and studied assiduously both entomology and bibliography until, in the early part of the summer of 1866, he accepted a more advanced position in the Peabody Institute Library. Here he re-arranged the books in the library after a system devised by Rev. Dr. Morris and himself (which system is continued to the present day), organized the card-catalogue and opened the way for the future development of all the branches of the service. The preliminary steps and planning which made possible the extension of the scheme which was later adopted in the printed catalogue of the library was the fruit of his own study. The organization of their extensive work of more than 5000 pages, comprehends features peculiar to itself, and these features originated with himself. In 1891 he was promoted to the head of Peabody Institute, and he now holds the office of both provost and librarian.

He is a member of most of the scientific societies of the United States and Canada, has written numerous memoirs, enjoys friendly relations with many prominent scientists in Great Britain and other countries and has for many years been the president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences.



Rev. Dr. Albert H. Studebaker.

Few, if any, of the younger ministers of the English Lutheran Church in this country are more widely or more favorably known than the Rev. Dr. Albert H. Studebaker, pastor of the First Church in Baltimore. Forty years of age, of tall and commanding presence, he presents a strikingly favorable appearance in or out of his pulpit. A graduate of Wittenberg College (which conferred upon him his degree of Doctor of Divinity), he entered the ministry at nineteen years of age and has served congregations at Columbia City, Ind.; Bucyrus, Ohio; Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore. His denomination has honored him with various positions of honor and trust, and he is at the present time a member its Board of Foreign Missions, its Board of Publication, its Board of Deaconesses and one of the executive committee of its Tressler Orphans' Home. Dr. Studebaker is exceedingly popular in Baltimore, a pleasing instance of which was his recent appointment as chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard. His sermons are bright and helpful, and accessions to the membership of his church are constant.

Isaac Freeman Rasin

Is descended from some of the earliest and most prominent settlers in Maryland. The Rasins are of French descent. A portion of the family are still in France, one of whom, Philip Rasin, is now an eminent member of the bar in Paris. Robert Wilson Rasin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was in early life a farmer, but removed to Baltimore City, where, for many years, he was extensively known as a real estate broker. His father, Philip Freeman Rasin, was a prominent merchant and land owner in Kent County. He was the son of William Rasin, who settled in Kent in 1750. He was a member of the Legislature in 1757, and was among the earliest and most prominent vestrymen in Chester Parish. William Blackiston Rasin, a younger half-brother of Philip F. Rasin, while yet in his teens, entered as a private in the Revolutionary Army, and was promoted to ensign, lieutenant and captain of the Light Infantry of Kent County. At the battle of Camden,

S. C., August 10, 1780, in which General Gates was defeated and Baron De Kalb was killed, he was the only ensign who carried his colors from the field, when a retreat was ordered. Philip F. Rasin married Phœbe Wilson, daughter of George and Susan Holliday Wilson. George Wilson was the son of George and Margaret Hall Wilson, of "Castle Cary." He was the son of George and Mary Kennard Wilson, of "Broad Oak," who was the son of James and Catherine Wilson, of "Old Field Point." James Wilson came from England to the Province of Maryland, and settled in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, about the year 1700, and died in 1732. Susan Holliday Wilson was a daughter of James and Margaret Cook Morris; he was the son of Anthony Morris, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney of London, born August 23, 1654; married Mary Jones, January 30, 1676, and died October 24, 1721. The Pennsylvania Morris family of Revolutionary fame descended from said Anthony Morris. The family tree of this family, for 300 years back, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mary Rebecca Ringgold Rasin, the mother of Isaac Freeman Rasin, was twice married. Her first husband, William Ringgold, was her first cousin; he was the son of Thomas Ringgold, who died in 1816. Thomas was a brother of Dr. William Ringgold, who also died in 1816, and bequeathed to his nephew, William, "Coursey's Point," on Corsica Creek, Queen Anne's County. Thomas and Dr. William were sons of William and Rebecca Browne Ringgold, who died in 1790. Edward Ringgold, the father of Mary R. Rasin, was a farmer and planter, possessed of large landed estates on Kent Island and in Kent County. He was of a retiring disposition, great moral worth, and unblemished Christian character.

He married, first, his first cousin Martha, a daughter of William Ringgold, of Corsica, who died in 1790. His second marriage was to Rebecca Smith, of Chestertown, after which he removed from Kent Island to Chestertown, and resided there until his death, December 10, 1854, aged eighty. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sudler Ringgold, planter, of "Coxe's Neck," Kent Island. Thomas was the son of James Ringgold, of "Coxe's Neck," who died in 1740. He was the son of James Ringgold, "gentleman and planter," of Talbot County; James, of Talbot, was the son of Major James Ringgold, "Lord of the Manor on Eastern Neck," and his second wife, Mary Vaughan, a daughter of Captain Robert Vaughan, commander of Kent from 1647 to 1652. Major James was one of the commissioners for holding courts in Talbot as early as 1662, and afterward in Kent from 1674 until his death in 1686, and was a great favorite with the Crown. He was the son of Thomas Ringgold, "Lord of Huntingfield," who was the progenitor of the family in America. He emigrated from England (and it is thought settled first in Virginia), and afterward, in 1650, with his two sons, James and John, settled in the Isle of Kent. He possessed large landed estates, and was a very prominent and influential man. He was a member of the courts as early as 1651. In 1652, England appointed commissioners for the settlement of all matters in dispute in the English plantations in the Chesapeake Bay, and stipulated that Philip Connor or Thomas Ringgold should always be one of them. He was a true Royalist, and in 1652, with sixty-five others, pledged themselves to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, without King or House of Lords. The Ringgolds have been men of wealth, high social and public prominence and military distinction. "Coxe's Neck," on Kent Island, now owned by Charles Ringgold, descended from father to son for nine generations, covering a period of nearly two and a half centuries. I. Freeman Rasin was born in Kent County, March 11, 1833, and was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Kent County. At an early age he removed with his parents to Baltimore, and entered as clerk in the dry goods business, and afterward engaged in that business on his own account, which he continued to prosecute successfully until 1867. On the breaking out of the rebellion, his sympathies were decided and outspoken with the Southern Confederacy.

Becoming active and prominent in the Democratic party, he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, and again re-elected in 1879 for a term of six years each. Appointed naval officer by President Cleveland, for the Port of Baltimore in 1886, and served during the administration of President Cleveland. Elected a delegate-at-large to represent the Democratic party from the State of Maryland at the Chicago Convention, June, 1892, which nominated Mr. Cleveland, whom Mr. Rasin supported. Also a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee of the State of Maryland. Appointed by the Board of Public Works of the State of Maryland, State Insurance Commissioner in 1893 for a term of four years. Mr. Rasin is an energetic worker, a man of quick perceptions, clear views of men and things, positive opinions, and of rare executive ability, and no man in this State has wielded so large an influence as Mr. Rasin has, in the politics of this State for over a quarter of a century. He married Julia A., daughter of Captain John Claypoole, a descendant of James Claypoole, who was a man of note at the time of the founding of Philadelphia, in 1683. He was an author of a number of works of high repute, and was the admired friend of William Penn long before he came to America. James was the son of Adam Claypoole, who was seated at the Manor of Norborough, Northampton County, England, in 1610. He was the owner of "Waldram Parks" and "Gray Inn," estates in that county. He was an uncle of Lord John Claypoole, who married Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Adam Claypoole married Dorothea, daughter of Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Cecil, sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and Prime Minister of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Claypoole arms was granted to James Claypoole, of Waldram Parks, Northamptonshire, England, by Robert Cook Clarenciux, king-of-arms, June 17, 1588. On the maternal side, Mrs. Julia A. Rasin is a granddaughter of the late Edward Browne, of Kent County, whose personal popularity and business qualifications

were evidenced by his having served three terms in the office of sheriff of the county. The Browne's are among the earliest settlers of this State, they were people of prominence and distinction. Mr. Rasin has had ten children: Martha A., born March 8, 1863; died September 28, 1865. Genevieve Ringgold, born April 17, 1865; died March 27, 1877. Howard Claypoole, born July 24, 1866; died November 12, 1868. John Freeman, born October 28, 1869; Morris Claypoole, born February 11, 1872; died August 22, 1880. Gertrude Browne, born March 22, 1876; Julia Angela, born September 18, 1877; Helen Ringgold, born August 17, 1879; Carroll Wilson, born June 4, 1881; Alice Regina, born July 5, 1883.

Rev. Royal H. Pullman, A. M.,

Was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 30, 1826. Lombard University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

He pursued his theological studies under the private instruction of Rev. George W. Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., there being at that time no theological school of the Universalist denomination. The service of ordination was celebrated in the Clarendon Universalist Church, June, 1854. Immediately thereafter he was given charge of an extensive field for missionary work in the western part of his native State. The religious fervor of Mr. Pullman's preaching soon gathered a large congregation at Olcott, the central station of his missionary work, where he secured the erection of a substantial house of worship. From Olcott he was called to Fulton, in the same State. Here, also, he secured the erection of a house of worship, which, in every respect, was a great improvement over the old. In 1867 he accepted a call to Peoria, Ill., where, in the succeeding year, he dedicated a commodious and beautiful church edifice.

In 1872 he was elected to the office of general secretary of the General Convention of Universalists. This position gave him charge of all the general missionary work of the convention. For four years he prosecuted this work with tireless energy and without rest, save a brief time spent in England, France and Germany in the summer of 1875. He was called to the pastoral charge of the Second Universalist Church in Baltimore in 1877. During his pastorate in that city, he has erected a beautiful stone church at the corner of Guilford avenue and Lanvale street, which was dedicated in 1888, and in 1892 he erected and dedicated a mission church on Ann street. Mr. Pullman's pastorate in Baltimore has been longer than that of any other pastor of this church.

He married Miss Harriet J. Barmore, of Cincinnati, in 1845. Two children were born to them, Mrs. F. P. Smith, of Evanston, Ill., and George H. Pullman, a member of the Chicago bar.

George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company; Albert B., president of the Congdon Brake Shoe Company; Rev. J. M. Pullman, D. D., of Lynn, Mass., and C. L., contracting agent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, are younger brothers of Mr. Pullman.

J. Edgar Orrison, D. D. S.,

One of the best-equipped dentists of Baltimore, Md., and the most unassuming of men, was born in Old Virginia, July 22, 1862.

After obtaining a good education in the schools of the South, he turned his attention to the study of dentistry, which study completed, he actively engaged in practice.

Among his numerous patrons are many of the leading society people of Baltimore.

A. Joseph Myers

Was born in Baltimore in 1829. His ancestry go back before the Revolutionary war. The subject of our sketch was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. He engaged when

seventeen years old with the house of H. W. Hiser & Co., wholesale grocers.

In 1847 he was employed by Griffith & Co., one of the largest hardware houses on Baltimore street above Hanover. After a valuable experience with the house of Grogan & Lent, who were engaged in the flour business, having a large connection with South America, he at once engaged with his brother, Charles H. Myers, and was admitted to partnership in 1885.

He devotes his full time and attention to the wholesale liquor business, it appearing to him a genuine source of pleasure. At the age of sixty-two Mr. Myers enjoys sound health, both physically and mentally. He has long been considered one of the most able men in the trade. He is indefatigable in his labors, and a large owner of real estate. He married Miss Julia A. Stausbury, daughter of Mr. John S. Stausbury, of Baltimore. Children are A. J. Myers, Jr., C. H. Myers and Miss Julia A. Myers, now Mrs. H. L. Frany.

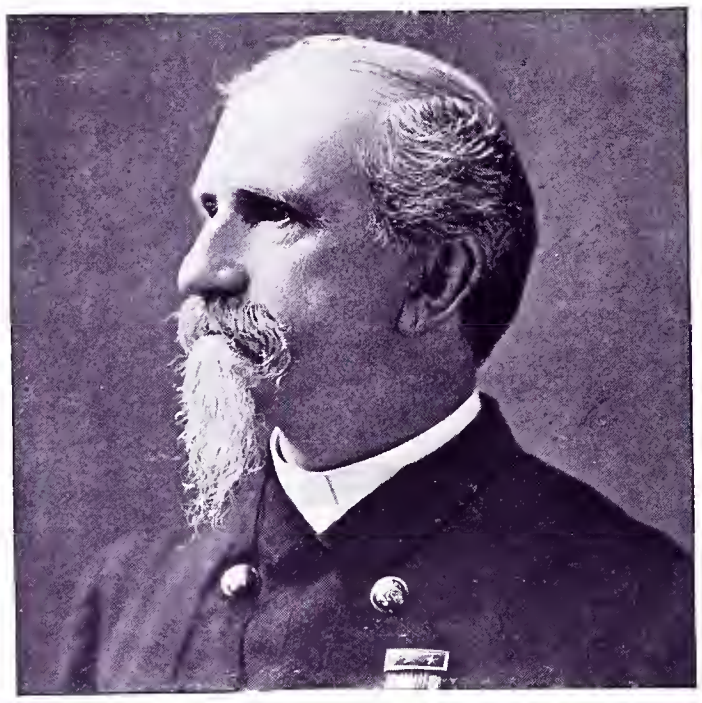
Henry Seim

Was born in Giesen, Hesse Darmstadt, in 1822, and after graduating from college in the year 1840, came to the United States, where he soon afterward made himself a name and place in the business, political and social circles. With his two sons he conducts a window-glass manufactory in Baltimore, which has for years been one of the best known in the country. Mr. Seim was ten times elected to the City Councils of Baltimore; and, had he the inclination, no doubt, could long ere this have been elected mayor. He is one of the most popular of society men and in business circles the name of Henry Seim & Co. is above reproach.

Colonel Theodore F. Lang

Was born May 8, 1833, near Clarksburg, now West Virginia. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm and at the age of fifteen years, he entered his father's store as clerk and salesman.

He studied dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1858 and 1859, after which he returned to his native county and entered into practice. In June, 1861, he was mustered into the Union service as a private in Company B, Third Virginia Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant, July, 1861; major, August, 1862, and brevetted colonel, March, 1865. Colonel Lang was several times, by special orders, complimented upon the battle-field. At the close of the war, Colonel Lang



established himself in the practice of his profession at Baltimore, and has been very successful. On two occasions he has been honored by his party with the nomination for Congress, and is now chief of a division in the United States Treasury Department. Colonel Lang has long been prominently identified with the Masonic Order, and with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he was department commander for the State of Maryland. He has been eulogized by the press and honored by his State on many occasions, and is to-day one of the most popular men in Maryland.

Benjamin E. Childs, Esq.,

Is one of Baltimore's representative business men, having been engaged in business there for over forty years. He was the founder of the house of Rinehart, Childs & Co., who for twenty years conducted one of the largest flour and commission establishments in Baltimore, and later the same business under the name of Rinehart, Childs & Briggs. Mr. Childs is well and favorably known in Baltimore as a gentleman of strict integrity, genial disposition and a liberal patron of musical art. In 1858 he was happily married to Miss Mary E. Leeke, and now is living in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and in the sweeter endearments of a loving family of wife and daughters.

Representative MEN of Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

S. J. Willey

Was born on the farm of his father in Sussex County, Delaware, March 19, 1845. His early education was obtained in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Afterward he attended Newark Academy, Newark, Del., Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa., and studied chemistry at Boylston Hall of Harvard College. Delaware College, at Newark, Del., conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

He taught for a time in different public schools and became assistant in the classical and mathematical institute of Mr. William A. Reynolds, in Wilmington, Del. During the latter term of his connection with this institute he held the position of vice-principal. While he was in this latter position he was elected principal of the Boys' High School, of Wilmington, Del.

In his education and in his studies he was largely self-made, and in his early years he applied himself very severely to the study of the classics and mathematics, his first teacher in Latin being the Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, LL.D., bishop of the diocese of Delaware. He was for four years a member of the Board of Public Education of Wilmington, Del., to which he was twice chosen by the unanimous vote of his ward. He has always taken a deep interest in public education and his address at a commencement exercise of Delaware College on the "Schoolmaster and the State," attracted marked attention throughout the State from those

interested in public education. He resigned from the principalship of the high school to enter business life.

He is now vice-president of the Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Company and is secretary of the Kartavert Manufacturing Company. In 1890 he was appointed supervisor of the census of the district of Delaware, by President Harrison. The performances of his duties was so satisfactory to the government that his case was made an exception and he was paid before the completion of his labors. In 1891 he was elected mayor of the city of Wilmington, Del., for a term of two years. He holds a high position in the order of the Knights of Pythias. He served as grand keeper of the records and seals of the State, and has been four times elected supreme master of the exchequer of the order. For the eleven years previous to 1884, he served as supreme representative of the order.

On December 27, 1875, he was married to Lydia A. Moore, daughter of Robert R. Robinson, late of Wilmington, Del.

He was in the Union Army for a short time in 1864 and afterward in the government employ in the medical department in the early part of 1865.

William Pierson Biggs,

Ex-legislator and farmer, of New Castle County, was born January 22, 1838, and is the youngest of four sons and six children. He was educated in the district school and in the New Jersey Conference Seminary at Pennington. In 1870 he removed to his own farm at Sunny Side. He remained there until 1881, when he moved to Middletown, Del., where he now resides.

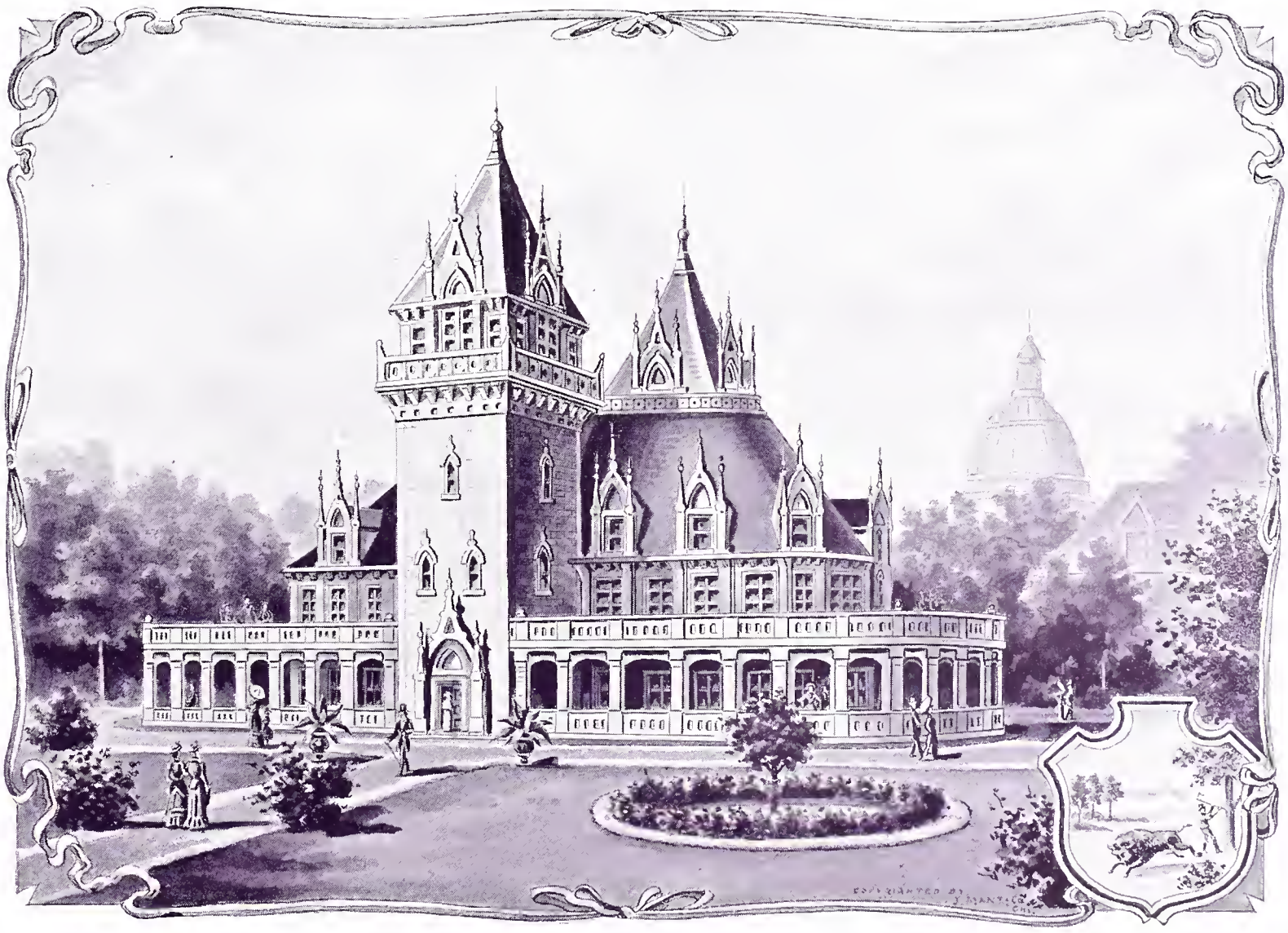
In politics Mr. Biggs has always been a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, serving in the session of 1875. He was again elected in 1888 and served in the session of 1889. He was then appointed clerk of the peace by the Governor, which office he is now filling.

James T. Shallcross,

Long eminent in the local Democratic politics of Delaware, was born near Middletown, St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Del., July 15, 1847. His early education he acquired in the public schools, and at Thomas May Pierce's Commercial College, Philadelphia. He was appointed recorder of deeds of New Castle County, Del., November 14, 1888 for the term of five years, by Governor Biggs, a position he retains, much to the satisfaction of the lawyers and others whose business bring them in contact with the well-kept records of the county.

William Simmons, Sheriff New Castle County.

OHIO STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

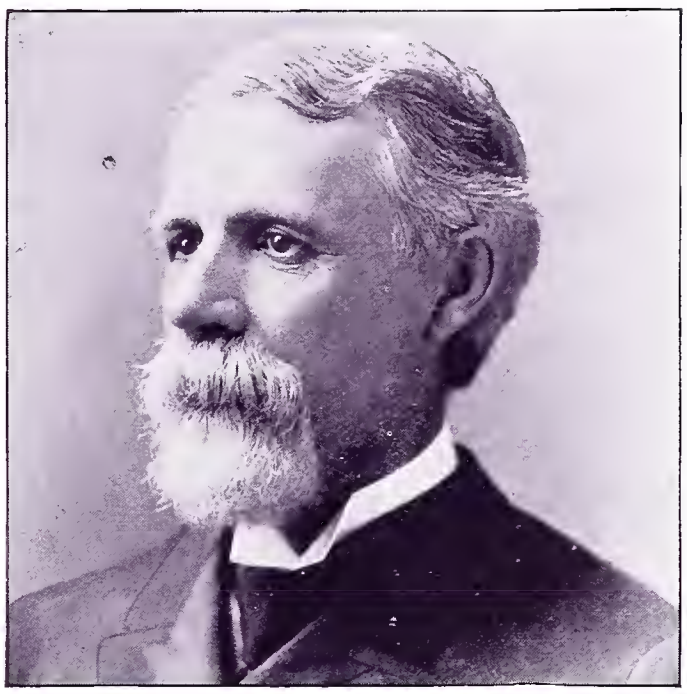


INDIANA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

MICHIGAN STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Representative Men of Michigan.



Ex-Governor Russell A. Alger.

To state the facts connected with the career of General Alger—that he struggled in childhood to make his way in the world, with a younger orphaned brother and sister dependent in a large measure upon him for support; that for several years he labored diligently on the farm in the summer, and taught a country school in the winter; that he completed his studies as a law student and was admitted to practice in the lower and supreme courts of his native State at the age of twenty-three years; that at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861 he entered the army as captain, remained in the service of his country during those four years of memorable history, enduring privation and hardship cheerfully and hopefully, and retiring with a record unsullied, as brevet major-general; that upon the close of the war he engaged in business with scarcely any capital but that of character; that he has prosecuted his business unremittingly and with great financial success; that he has been honored by his elevation to the office of Governor of his adopted State; that he is loved by rich and poor alike for his nobleness of character and generosity of heart, argues more than the space here allotted will contain. Prominent not only in the councils of the State, but in the nation as well, not seeking but being sought to fill prominent positions, he commands the confidence of men everywhere.

His charities are broad and go into almost every relation of life, the source of many of them being unknown even to the donee. His personal manner and private life are of the most simple character; he is easily approached and is most kind and considerate in his business and personal relation with others. His church relations are with the Presbyterian denomination, but his beneficeries are confined to no creed or nationality. His domestic relations are of the happiest character, surrounded as he is with the conveniences and comforts of life, the fruits of the industry, thrift and economy of his earlier years.

Elwood T. Hance

Is a native of Concord, Delaware County, Pa. When three years of age his parents removed to Wilmington, Del. Here he remained and after passing through the public schools of that city he entered the academy of T. Clarkson Taylor, a celebrated Quaker teacher, where he graduated. He then came to Detroit, entering the law office of Charles Flowers, Esq., as a student. In January, 1879, at the age of twenty-nine, he was admitted to the Detroit bar and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been honored with positions of trust by his fellow-citizens and demonstrated his ability as an executive officer of the general

government, not only faithfully carrying out established usages of the office, but greatly improving the service, to the accommodation of the public and convenience of his subordinates. Mr. Hance is a man greatly beloved by his intimate friends and trusted by every one who knows him. He takes rank among the foremost of his profession.

H. S. Pingree

Was born at Denmark, Me., August 30, 1842, and is the fourth child of Jasper and Adaline Pingree. His father was a farmer, and resided at Denmark from the time of his birth, in 1806, until 1871, when he came to Detroit, where he died in 1882. H. S. Pingree enlisted as a private in Company F, First Massachusetts Regiment of Heavy Artillery, and remained therein until May 15, 1864, when, the term of service of his regiment having expired, Mr. Pingree, with enough others, re-enlisted to keep up the organization of the regiment, and fought with the Army of the Potomac. On May 25, 1864, Mr. Pingree and a number of his comrades, while reconnoitering, were captured by a squad of men under Colonel Mosby, who exchanged his entire suit of clothes with Mr. Pingree, but afterward gave back the coat, remarking that his men might shoot him for a "Yank." After his capture, Mr. Pingree was confined for nearly five months at Andersonville, and other rebel prisons. In November, 1864, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and soon after took part in the closing battles of the war. He was mustered out of the service on August 16, 1865, and shortly after his discharge, came to Detroit, Mich.

Embarking in business for himself, in December, 1886, with C. H. Smith, the entire capital represented by the

firm of Pingree & Smith, when established, being but $1360. Their venture was a success from the very start. For years they have maintained their position as the most extensive boot and shoe manufacturers in the West, and their factory is excelled but by one or two in the United States. Over seven hundred persons are employed, and their weekly pay-roll amounts to between $5000 and $6000. The value of their annual products amounts to about $1,000,000. From the beginning of this enterprise, Mr. Pingree has had general supervision over the complicated details of the entire establishment. Mr. Smith retired from the firm in 1893, but the firm name, Pingree & Smith, has been retained. Mr. Pingree's success has been the result of hard work and good management.

In 1889 Mr. Pingree was elected mayor of Detroit. His record since has been an enviable one. With the interests of taxpayers at heart, he has ably fought all the petty steals in the Council, and has backed the Board of Public Works in its effort to purify the city contract

system. His last great stroke was the veto of the city's railway monopoly franchises in July of last year. This veto probably saved the city millions of dollars. In the municipal election of the fall of 1891 Mr. Pingree was re-elected mayor of Detroit by a majority of over one thousand more than the combined vote of the two Democratic candidates.

In social life Mr. Pingree is large-hearted and generous, a faithful friend and a good citizen. His private life has been pure and untainted by suspicion. He was married February 28, 1872, to Francis A. Gilbert, of Mount Clemens, Mich. They have three children, two daughters and a son.

Hon. George H. Hopkins

Is a fitting representative of that class of citizens who owe their birth and education entirely to Michigan. Born November 7, 1842, in White Lake Township, Oakland County, he passed the first eighteen years of his life upon the farm of his father, Erastus Hopkins. Leaving the farm, he taught one year in the district school, and in 1862 entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. His stay was, however, of short duration, as in August of the same year he, with a number of school companions, fired with patriotic enthusiasm, enlisted in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, when he returned to the same school, and afterward graduated in the Class of 1867. Entering Michigan University, Mr. Hopkins took a year's course in the literary department and subsequently took up the law course from which department he graduated in 1871, and at once opened an office in Detroit for the practice of his profession. He served as assistant attorney for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for eight years, and upon the election of Hon. John J. Bagley to the governorship of the State he selected Mr. Hopkins as his private secretary. In 1878 Mr. Hopkins was elected to the Legislature; in 1880 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and in 1882 was again elected to serve a third term. Upon the death of Governor Bagley, Mr. Hopkins acted, by virtue of the

will, as one of the trustees and an executor of the estate. Mr. Hopkins has entirely relinquished his legal practice, and is extensively interested in numerous commercial enterprises of his city. Since reaching his majority Mr. Hopkins has been a Republican of the most pronounced type. He has served as chairman of Wayne County Republican Committee—was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1878 and again in 1888–90. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was adjutant-general of that body in 1889–90, during General Russell A. Alger's term as commander-in-chief. In 1890 President Harrison appointed him collector of customs at the Port of Detroit, which post he still holds.

Hon. John Judson Bagley,

Formerly Governor of Michigan, was a direct descendant of the Judson family, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts; also, of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who came from Hertfordshire, England, and established the first church in Connecticut. His father moved with the family from Lockport, N. Y., to Shiawassee County, Mich., soon after its admission into the Union, where he received such educational training as the public schools at that time afforded, and such early business training as a country store could furnish.

His father and mother were both persons of great force of character, which their son seems to have inherited to a great degree. In addition to his long hours of work he found time for study and mental culture. In 1853, when but twenty-one years of age, he established a tobacco factory in Detroit, and as his business prospered engaged in other important enterprises. Possessed with wise forethought, good judgment and keen perception, he grasped great enterprises and managed them with a skill which commanded confidence and success. Among these were the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Detroit Safe Company; the Wayne County

Savings Bank, the American National Bank, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, and Woodmere Cemetery Association.

He was no less interested in the educational work of his adopted city, and in its municipal government; serving in the official capacity in various offices, devoting his best energies for the advancement of its public schools and the improvement of the city government. In all public affairs he weighed carefully the opinions of others, formed his own convictions, and had the courage to execute them as far as possible.

It could not be expected that a man of this character, with momentous questions of State to be settled, should be undecided as to which side he would take in the political field. His name is found among the signers to the call for the convention which organized the Republican party, and he was one of the most zealous and efficient in the preliminary work of its organization. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was one of the most active citizens of the State in every measure looking to the vigorous prosecution of the war. During those awful days he seemed to be endowed with almost superhuman energy, not only in the prosecution of his own business, but also in his devotion to the interests of his country. He was frequently at Washington, and with the armies in the field, giving aid, comfort and counsel where most needed. In 1872 he was elected Governor by nearly sixty thousand majority, receiving fourteen hundred more votes than the electoral ticket the same year, and in 1874 was again elected Governor by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the great political revulsion throughout the country. In 1880 he failed by only one vote of receiving the nomination for United States Senator by the Republican legislative caucus. While serving as Governor he manifested the same intelligent force which had made his business ventures a success.

With a zeal rarely found he gave both time and money to promote the welfare of the various educational and charitable institutions of the State, and his gifts were always for such definite objects that it was evident careful thought and a well-recognized need had prompted the gift. During his administration the State militia was reorganized, a new life infused into its membership, and for the first time it was placed upon a serviceable footing. He was an earnest advocate of the tax system as applied to the liquor traffic, in place of the then inoperative prohibitory system and presented strong reasons for the change. The State Reform School (now Industrial Home for Boys) was through his efforts relieved of many of its prison features and made more of an educational institution.

The law providing for a board of charities and corrections and the present system of dealing with juvenile offenders through county agents, was organized during his administration and received his hearty support. He inspired and directed a wise amelioration in the methods of the Reform School, the State Prison and the House of Correction, and by his personal influence and private benevolence adorned their walls with beautiful pictures, stocked their library shelves and regaled them with luxuries not provided by the State, the influence of which have left their imprint for personal good upon thousands of characters.

He was one of the original Board of Control of the State Public School at Coldwater and suggested and applied many important changes in its organization. The plans of the building were adopted and the institution located there when he was a member. He subsequently, as Governor, became an ex-officio member of the board and acted as such up to the time of the opening of the school for the children in May, 1874. After retiring from the board he was a frequent and welcome visitor, and every Christmas day the scholars were remembered in a substantial manner. A fountain was given them to ornament the grounds, illustrative of child life, and one thousand dollars a perpetual fund, to be held in trust by the board and its successors, the interest each year to be expended on Christmas for the individual benefit of the children. This gift is known as the Kittie Bagley fund, in memory of a little daughter of the donor, who died some years before her father.

Among the notable features of his administration was the entire revision of the general railroad laws and the bringing of the companies under the supervision of the State commissioner. As chairman of the State Centennial Board he worked indefatigably to insure the success of Michigan's representation in Philadelphia, giving largely of his own private means for that purpose.

February 22, 1876, while Governor of the State, he issued an address "To the people of the State of Michigan," in which he said:

"Without the sanction of legislative authority or established precedent as a guide, I cannot resist the temptation, that the centennial year we have just entered

upon brings to me, of asking your attention to a few suggestions and thoughts as to the use we shall make of it."

* * * * * * *

"On Saturday, the fifteenth day of April next, I urge upon every citizen of this State who owns a piece of God's ground—whether it be large or small, whether in city or country, town or village—to plant a tree, that our children and our children's children may know and remember as the tree planted by patriotic hands in the first centennial year of the Republic. In a country of land-owners, where the poorest man may, if he will, own the ground he stands on, this seems a most appropriate memorial act, and I earnestly hope our people will heartly unite in adopting this suggestion."

This action of Governor Bagley was in fact the inauguration of "Arbor Day." The custom of annual tree planting on a designated day has continued in Michigan since that time and has been followed in many of the Western States until "Arbor Day" has become almost national.

His State papers were models of concise, business-like statements, bold, original and full of practical suggestions, and his administration will always be considered among the ablest in this or any other State. During his leisure hours, especially during the last few years of his life, he devoted much time in becoming acquainted with the best authors, biography being his delight. He

was a generous and intelligent patron of the arts, and his elegant home was a study and pleasure to his many friends, who always found there a hearty welcome. He never flagged in any task he undertook, but worked unceasingly and with a determination that knew no such word as fail. It led him to labor beyond his strength, to do in a brief time what he might better have taken months or years to accomplish. Such determination won rapid success, but it caused the wick to burn low and go out at an age when most men are just beginning to see a bright prospect ahead. His nature was many-sided, and there was something in his manner which made everybody feel at ease in his company. The uncultured workman and the scholar or scientist found in him appreciation and companionship.

Every line of his genial face was honest and true. His strong loyalty of character was manifest in all the relations of life. He had a very tender love of home, and one of his favorite mottoes was "East or West, Home is best." The city where he lived was his larger home, for the welfare of which he loved to labor and to which he always returned with satisfaction.

Governor Bagley's will was characteristic of the man, containing bequests for many local charities, Catholic and Protestant being alike remembered. He also made generous gifts to all who had been in his employ for five years or more and left the sum of $5000 with which to erect a public drinking fountain in Detroit. The fountain, designed by H. H. Richardson, of Boston, was erected on the open square at the head of Fort street, West, and was unveiled on May 30, 1887. The hundreds who daily quench their thirst at this elegant memorial are constantly reminded of the liberal donor.

The Late Henry P. Baldwin,

Ex-Governor of Michigan, was born at Coventry, R. I., February 22, 1814. He received a common school education, and at twenty years of age engaged in mercantile business on his own account. He came to Detroit early in the year 1838 and established a prosperous mercantile business which made him a comfortable fortune, and in the management of which he earned for himself a most enviable reputation as a business man of great ability and of the highest integrity. He was a member of the State Senate in 1861 and 1862, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He was chairman of the finance committee, a member of the committee on banks and corporations and of other important committees of the Senate. He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1868 and was re-elected in 1870, serving four years. He was appointed United State Senator in 1879 to succeed Zachariah Chandler, his term of service covering two sessions of Congress. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1880–81. Upon his retirement from public life he devoted himself to his private affairs and was one of the most public-spirited and highly-valued citizens of Detroit up to the date of his death, which occurred at his home in this city on December 31, 1892.

George Howard Russel,

Manufacturer, banker and representative citizen, was born in Detroit on November 29, 1847. He is the eldest son of Dr. George B. Russel, a distinguished physician and the pioneer in many of the great manufacturing and business enterprises of Detroit, who came to Detroit from Pennsylvania in 1836. His mother, Anna Davenport, and her family, for several generations, were natives of Detroit.

He attended the common schools and was fitted for college in 1863, but at the age of sixteen years was compelled to find employment and started business life in June, 1863, as yard foreman of the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Manufacturing Company. He was next book-keeper of that company for two years when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Hamtramck Iron Works. In 1872, he also assumed the position of secretary and treasurer of the Detroit Car Works, organized in that year.

In 1875 the two companies succumbed, and Mr. Russel, without a situation and without means, undertook to carry on an independent business for himself. The extensive works and the successful business of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company is the result of this adventure.

In 1889 Mr. Russel became president of the State Savings Bank, which, in the few years since its organization, has become one of the leading financial institutions of the State. In 1891–2 he was president of the Michigan Bankers' Association.

He is also president of the River Rouge Improvement Company, the property of which has become very valuable, as the result of the wise selection and reclamation of low-lying lands near the City of Detroit, and president of the Detroit Radiator Company, whose extensive works are situate upon a fine property owned by that company, opposite the site of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, and a director and treasurer of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company, and an officer or director in other banks and business corporations, and the first president of the present Board of Park and Boulevard

Commissioners of Detroit, and two years, 1889 and 1890, president of the Detroit Club, the leading social organization of the city.

He was married in 1872 to Frances E., daughter of John S. Bagg. They have nine children. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat for principal, not for revenue or office.

He is firm and pronounced in his individual views, but is considerate and attentive to the opinions of others, and has a kindly genial disposition which invariably wins for him friendship as well as respect. Mr. Russel is a good citizen, affectionate toward his family and friends, charitable to the public and industrious in business.

Henry A. Newland,

Of Detroit, is the leading representative in Michigan of that branch of commerce which at one time comprised the sole traffic of not only what is now the State of Michigan, but also of the entire Northwest, viz., trading in furs, with, however, the distinction that his chief attention, since the almost depletion of fur-bearing animals in this section of the country, has been given to the much-prized seal fur. Mr. Newland came from the Empire State, having been born in Hammonsport, Steuben County, N. Y., on March 17, 1835. His parents were Adolphus Thayer and Lucinda (Smith) Newland. At the age of nineteen he became a resident of Detroit, and entered the employ of that pioneer house in the fur trade, Frederick Buhl & Co. At the age of twenty-two he became a partner in the firm, which then adopted the name of F. Buhl, Newland & Co. After twenty-six years' experience with this house, he, in 1880, established the firm of Henry A. Newland & Co., which is par excellence regarded as one of the leading fur houses of the United States. They are large importers and exporters, and their domestic trade is immense. While the United States supplies the world with the fur of the seal, one particular and immense firm in London can properly prepare and dye the skin, and so all are shipped there; and thither go the purchasers from all the seal-buying countries to attend the great annual sales, at which time the prices for the season are determined upon; and to these sales Mr. Newland goes each year, and there his excellent judgment is brought to bear to the advantage of the patrons of his firm. Mr. Newland's partners are Messrs. Arba M. Seymour, Theodore Newland Ripson and Frank L. Hyde. In their extensive manufacturing department the firm employs about one hundred and fifty people.

In political faith Mr. Newland is a Republican, and in 1865 Governor Crapo appointed him a member of the State Military Board, and aide-de-camp on his staff, conferring the rank of colonel. Eight years after his arrival in Detroit, on March 11, 1862, Mr. Newland was married to Miss Emily A. Burns, daughter of the Hon. James Burns, since passed away. Mrs. Newland died on June 18, 1871; one daughter, Helen L., survives. Six years later, on March 7, 1877, Mr. Newland was united in marriage to Miss Martha Alger Joy, daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy. They have one daughter, Mary Joy Newland. Mr. Newland is a business man who has attained the highest success in the early prime of his manhood, and as a recognized financial and personal force in Detroit. His capacity for work is great. His honesty and honorable methods of business have never been questioned. His word is as good as any man's bond, and when he outlines a course of policy or conduct, his associates and employes understand that he means what he says, and will stand by it. Personally he is pleasant and sociable in disposition, is open to the approach of any one, and, all in all, is a robust representative of the successful business men of America.

Donald McLean, A. M., M. D.,

Of Detroit, Mich., was born in the township of Seymour, County Northumberland, Province of Ontario, December 4, 1839. Attended the public schools in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Ontario, from 1847 to 1850. Attended literary department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1862. Served as acting assistant surgeon United States Army from January, 1863, to August, 1864, in general hospitals at St. Louis, Mo., Harrisburg, Pa., and Louisville, Ky. He was elected professor of institutes of medical and clinical surgery in Queen's University, and began lecturing and practicing there as physician and surgeon in October, 1864. In 1872 he was elected professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the University of Michigan; resigned in July, 1889, and is now engaged in practice as a consulting and operating surgeon in Detroit. In May, 1883, appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Michigan Central Railroad; in 1891 appointed chief medical officer of the Chicago and Grand Trunk system of railroads, which appointment he still holds. Dr. McLean is consulting surgeon of the Harper Hospital and to the Children's Hospital of Detroit, and is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society. He is the author of many contributions to current literature, and is editor of an American edition of Syme's surgical works.

Edward Waldo Pendleton

Is descended from one of the early English settlers of New England. His ancestor, Major Brian Pendleton, came with his family to Watertown, Mass., from the town of Pendleton, a suburb of Manchester, in 1631.

Mr. Pendleton was born at Camden, Me., in 1849, and prepared for college at Gorham Academy, in his native State. He was a student at Bowdoin College and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1872, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1875. He served as superintendent of public instruction at Owosso, Mich., and instructor of classics in the Detroit High School. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Hon. C. I. Walker, Detroit, and at the law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and immediately established himself in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Pendleton has made a specialty of those branches of the law relating to corporations, the management of estates, and chancery, in which he has gained much eminence. He has traveled extensively and, personally, is genial, frank and cordial in manner, public spirited, possessing a cultivated taste for literature, a logical legal mind, which, combined with peculiar business sagacity, enables him to practically utilize his knowledge of law.

A. V. Pantlind

Is one who has been identified with the Michigan hotel business for thirty-three years, and can, therefore, be classed as one of the veterans. He was born in Ogden, Monroe County, N. Y., December 21, 1821. The trade he learned was that of a tinner, and his education has been that of practical experience. In 1843 he moved to Michigan, and began life in the State by opening a hardware store in Paw Paw, Van Buren County. At one time he was under-sheriff of the county, and also agent of the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton. He married Maria D., daughter of Judge E. B. Dyckman, of Schoolcraft, Mich. Two children were born, Hattie D. (deceased) and George E. In April, 1859, he first engaged in the hotel business by becoming proprietor of the Exchange in Paw Paw, Mich., since which time he has been proprietor of the Bond House, Niles, Mich.; Forbes House, Marshall, Mich.; Bancroft House, East Saginaw; Hibbard House, Jackson, and the Vaughan House, Eaton Rapids, besides having been from time to time proprietor and manager of the eating house on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. In October, 1874, he opened the Morton House, at Grand Rapids, Mich., and has since then continued as senior proprietor

of that house. Early identified with the hotel interests of Michigan, he has endeavored to promote the general welfare of the trade, which means the accommodation of the public. The large number of his friends from all classes of the people, the reputation of the hotels he has kept, and, above all, his whole-souled generous nature, are testimonials of his success.

Henry S. Robinson,

Of the firm of Robinson & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Detroit, Mich., was born forty-five ago. After a liberal school education Mr. Robinson commenced the wholesale boot and shoe business in Detroit in 1865, and has continued in the same uninterruptedly to the present time, excepting a change in the style of the firm name. Mr. Robinson is closely identified with the boot and shoe trade, and no man stands higher in the business community of Detroit for honest fair-dealing than he. All the energy of his nature is exerted in attending to the requirements of a business which, though exacting, has proved profitable and pleasing.

Henry Clay Wisner,

Of Detroit, Mich., was born July 29, 1844, at Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich. He entered the United States Navy April 17, 1862, as a cadet midshipman, graduating as full midshipman after a full four-years' course of study at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1866. He was promoted to ensign March 24, 1868; to

master March 26, 1869; to lieutenant March 2, 1870, serving in all eleven years, as line officer, of which eight years six months was at sea. He resigned his lieutenant's commission April 17, 1873, studied law and soon after entered upon the practice of his new profession at Detroit, Mich., where he is recognized as among the leaders of the bar and the leading admiralty lawyer of the lakes. Mr. Wisner is a staunch Republican in national politics, though liberal in State and local political matters. He has been three times appointed a member of the State Board of Pardons, upon which he has served six consecutive years, but has held no other political office.

Davis Henderson, M. D.,

A physician noted for sound judgment and sympathetic nature, was born near Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa., November 15, 1829. He was educated under the care of private tutors and at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1853. After graduating Dr. Henderson located in Detroit, Mich., where he resided until his death which occurred October 22, 1890. Dr. Henderson had built up the largest general practice of any physician in Detroit, and when he died a gap was left in his profession which to be filled properly will require fine culture, great learning and a nature kind and sympathetic.

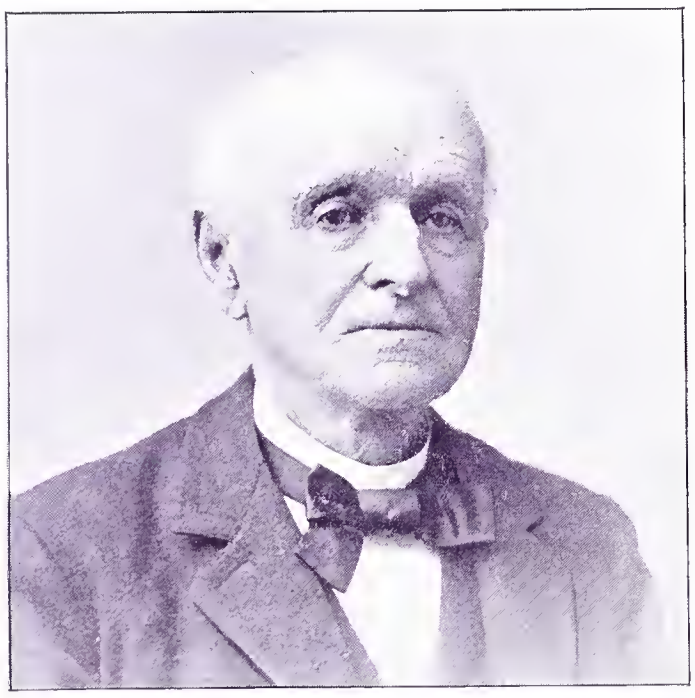
George H. Barbour,

Member of the World's Fair Commission and one of the best-known and most successful business men of Detroit, was born in Collinsville, Conn., June 26, 1843. His early life, when not at school, was spent in his father's employ, his father having been at one time a merchant of considerable local prominence. After engaging in business for himself upon the retirement of his father, he, after a few years of such business life, went to Detroit in 1872, and engaged with the Michigan Stove Company, a business venture which proved of great benefit to him. He is now vice-president and manager of that company, a director of the Peoples Saving Bank, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and holds positions of trust and confidence in other organizations, financial and industrial. Though a Democrat in politics he was elected alderman in 1888, by a good majority, in a Republican ward. In social as well as in business life Mr. Barbour is much esteemed for his agreeable manners and strict integrity.

Samuel Pearce Duffield, M. D.,

Secretary of the Board of Health of the City of Detroit, was born in Carlisle, Pa., December 24, 1833. Entered the University of Michigan in 1850, graduating from the literary department in 1854; remained one year afterward as resident graduate to perfect himself in chemistry and anatomy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania

taking the regular medical course in the medical department, and pursued his professional studies at Berlin and Munich from 1856 to 1858, when he returned to Detroit and entered upon the practice of his profession, still continuing his chemical investigations, and devoting special attention to toxicology and medical jurisprudence. He soon became known as an analyst, and was frequently called to testify in the courts as an expert. In 1886 he spent the winter in Russia, studying the analysis of poisons and their separation from poisoned animals, in the laboratory of the Imperial University of Russia, at Dorpat. May 1, 1887, he was called to fill the position of health officer of the city of Detroit, which position he still holds. Dr. Duffield arranged the chemical laboratory for the Detroit Medical College; was professor of chemistry for several years; also professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology, receiving a diploma from the institution for his labors there. Dr. Duffield is the author of several important papers relating to the cause, nature and care of diseases, and his professional brethren recognize him as authority on any question relating to that branch of the science which he has made a specialty.



Albert Ives,

The senior member of the banking-house firm of A. Ives & Sons, Detroit, Mich., was born in Wallingford, Conn., September 26, 1810. The family moved to Sheffield, Mass., in 1815, and young Albert Ives there worked on a farm and taught school until 1835 when he left for New York City, where he remained but two years. In 1837 he located in Detroit where he engaged in mercantile business of various kinds, until, in 1854, he became interested in the banking business with which his name has long been prominently associated.

A careful, conservative business man, a shrewd financier and a promoter of the business interests of his adopted State, Mr. Ives may look back with satisfaction upon his fourscore years of usefulness and bask in the present approving smiles of his neighbors.

Never indulging to any great extent in politics he has served faithfully as alderman, as a member of the Board of Estimates and as treasurer of the Board of Education.

A. Ives, Jr.,

Of the banking-house of A. Ives & Sons, Detroit, Mich., like his father, is one of the best-known financiers in his native State.

He has been in the banking business for thirty-six years, having been bred to the business since a mere boy.

He was born in Detroit in 1840, and is the son of Albert Ives, the senior member of the firm of A. Ives & Sons.

Mr. Ives, Jr., served four years as inspector of the Detroit House of Correction and is at present a member of the police commission of that city.

Bruce Goodfellow,

President of the extensive mercantile firm of Mabley & Co., of Detroit, Mich., was born October 6, 1850, at Smith's Falls, Ontario, where his paternal grandfather, William Goodfellow (born in Scotland in 1783, and the pioneer of the family in America), settled in 1822. The father of the subject of this sketch was named Archibald Goodfellow, and was born in Hawick, Scotland, in 1811. He married in 1836, Martha Kramer, a native of America, but of German ancestry. For a year and a half he worked alternately as might be required at carding and book-keeping for his employer, but at the end of that time he decided to seek greater fields and better opportunities. He journeyed by canal to Kingston, and then he traveled to Toronto. There he obtained a situation as bundle boy in a store at three dollars a week. He secured a position as salesman with a haberdasher, and worked in this business at Toronto, Coburg and Peterboro until he reached the distinction of receiving $1000 a year salary.

Later he was the first salesman in Detroit to sell the patent folding dinner-basket now so generally in use.

In September, 1870, when but twenty years old, young Goodfellow entered C. R. Mabley's store as a clerk in the furnishing goods department. In 1875, Mr. Mabley added to his establishment the new furnishing store under the Russell House and Mr. Goodfellow was appointed general manager of the institution. In February, 1884, the firm of Mabley & Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Goodfellow was elected its secretary and treasurer, and on June 30, 1885, Mr. Mabley died, Mr. Goodfellow succeeding his late employer as president of the company. Mr. Mabley's interest in the business was retained by the estate until May 3, 1886, when it was purchased by the stockholders, Mr. Goodfellow remaining at the head of the business from that time to the present.

While Mr. Goodfellow is foremost always in matters of public interest, and while he is at present a member of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners—to which position he was appointed in 1888—he is in no sense a politician. He was married in April, 1884, to Mrs. T. W. Davey, of Windsor, Ontario.

In his masonic life Brother Goodfellow holds a prominent place. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, vice-president of the board of trustees, past potentate of Moslem Temple and oriental guide of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine. In all these bodies he is an energetic worker. In Detroit's social and civil affairs, Mr. Goodfellow, through his own personal attainments and his position at the head of the largest retail establishment in Michigan, occupies a most prominent position before the public of the City of the Straits.

Hon. James F. Joy, LL. D.,

Was born in Durham, N. H., December 2, 1810. James F. Joy was an attendant at the village common school in New Hampshire until fourteen, when he entered a merchant's store as clerk, where he remained for two years. When eighteen he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1833. When through college he went to the Harvard Law School. After being there for one year, he became, for a short time, principal of an academy at Pittsfield, N. H., and while in that position was appointed tutor of the Latin language at Dartmouth, which position he held one year, when he resigned and returned to the law school at Cambridge for another year. At the close of that year, he was admitted to practice at the bars of the United States and the State courts in Boston, but concluded to come to Michigan in September, 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. From that time to the present, the history of Mr. Joy is practically the commercial history of Detroit and Michigan, he having been closely identified with the largest railroad interest of his adopted State. A sound lawyer, an erudite scholar and an able financier, Mr. Joy's name and reputation are known from New Hampshire to the Pacific. He has been twice married and has six children, two daughters and four sons.

George M. Lane

Was born at Romeo, Mich., May 28, 1833. Educated at Romeo Academy and at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1853. Early in life was a civil engineer. Served four years in the army during the war of the Rebellion. For nearly twenty years was one of the editors of the Detroit *Tribune*, and the *Post and Tribune*. For seven years has been secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Detroit, and is still holding that position. Has never held any political office, but has always taken an active interest in public enterprises.

Divie Bethune Duffield

Was born at Carlisle, Pa., August 29, 1821, and resided in Detroit until his death, which occurred on March 12, 1891. From 1843 until the very end of his life he was a prominent member of the Detroit bar, his legal career being of unvarying success and marked by his staunch devotion to his clients' interests as well as by his legal

attainments and forensic eloquence. From 1847 to 1860 he was a member of the City Board of Education and to him is given the credit of molding the curriculum of studies in the public schools as well as founding the City High School, which has so long been the pride of Detroit citizens. The great public library, too, owes its source of revenue to Mr. Duffield's efforts in securing legislation devoting all city fines to its growth and maintenance. In fact, nothwithstanding his large professional practice he found time and opportunity to lend a helping hand in nearly all matters affecting the moral, mental and religious interests of the community. Gifted with a ready pen his productions, both in prose and poetry, were a delight, not only to his large circle of friends, but to all lovers of refined literature. His book of poems, "Stray Songs of Life," published shortly before his death, has found a place in the library of nearly all lovers of poetry. Mr. Duffield's generous though unostentatious charity, his willingness to lend substantial help to the needy, his ardent though modest temperament, his graceful refined manner, and affectionate disposition, in addition to his deeply religious nature, won for him a larger circle of friends and admirers than falls to the lot of most men, and his death, while apparently in the prime of life, will continue to be a source of sorrow to the entire community for many years to come.

Hon. Charles I. Walker

Comes from a sturdy old New England family. He was born in a little village called Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., in 1814. He received his academic education in his native village. At the age of sixteen he became teacher himself, and by experience thus gained, was greatly helped in his own scholarship. After relinquishing the pedagogical chair he engaged in mercantile business in Cooperstown, of his native county, for a few years, and then determined to try his fortune in the great west. He settled at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1835, and engaged in the real estate business with success financially and with satisfaction to his patrons.

In 1836 he was elected to the convention of the Territory which accepted the terms of Congress admitting it as a member of the Union. This was his first political office. Soon after this he assumed the editorship of the Grand Rapids *Times*, then the only paper published in that town. Upon leaving the journalistic ranks he was elected justice of the peace and began the study of the law. In 1840 Mr. Walker was elected a member of the Legislature, where he served with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He now determined to devote all his time in the prosecution of his legal studies, and for this purpose went East, and entered as a student in the office of Hon. Henry Morris, of Springfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1842; and after several years of successful practice in Vermont, he returned to the West and settled in Detroit in 1851, which has ever since been his home, continuing the practice of his profession. He did not, however, confine himself to legal lore. He was very fond of investigating the early history of his adopted State, and rendered invaluable service in ascertaining and putting into permanent form valuable information pertaining to its early history. He was prominent in organizing the historical society of his State, and contributed many valuable papers for the enrichment of its records. In the course of research and study he has accumulated a very valuable library of books and manuscripts, relating to the early history of the State and the Northwest territory. He became associated, in its early history, with the University of Michigan, as professor in its department of law, remaining in that relation many years, until failing health compelled his resignation. At all periods of his life he took great interest in popular education, aiding by advice and personal service in extending its benefits to all classes. Whatever enterprise for the public good was organized, he was always among its first promoters, and aided not only by advice and material support, but by personal service. Among these may be mentioned the Michigan Historical Society, the Michigan Pioneer Society, the Wayne County Bar Association, with other associations of a benevolent character. In all the varied relations of life, whether as private citizen, public official, statesman or scholar, he has earned and deservedly received such expressions of esteem as may well be enjoyed, without the slightest tinge of vanity, by this high-minded, honorable gentleman.

S. Dow Elwood,

The president of the Wayne County Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., was born in the County of Otsego, N. Y., on the twenty-fifth of December, 1824, not far from the historic Mohawk Valley.

On the father's side his ancestry came from Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century His mother's family were among the pioneers of New England.

He first attended school in Oneida Castle, and at the age of seventeen years he found himself the occupant of the teacher's chair.

In 1843 Mr. Elwood moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he soon found employment as a clerk in a

mercantile house, but the following year was appointed to a position in the post-office. About one year afterward he was transferred to the United States railway mail service as mail agent, in which service he continued without interruption until 1849, when he caught the "gold fever" and went to the gold fields of California. He first engaged in trading with the miners and subsequently established an express line between San Francisco and the Southern mining region via Stockton. He remained in California only one year, however, when he returned to Rochester and married a daughter of Hon. E. M. Parsons. Removing soon to Detroit he engaged in the book and stationery business in which he continued until 1866.

He located in Canada in 1867 and opened a banking office at Petrolia, in the heart of the oil district of Canada, where he remained about four years. Here it was that he laid the foundation of that banking experience which was so useful to him afterward.

Having returned to Detroit and resumed his residence there, Mr. Elwood, in 1871, conceived the idea of a new project in which he succeeded in interesting a number of prominent business men. The result was the organization of the Wayne County Savings Bank which, today, stands as one of the most solid and prosperous institutions of the kind in the West.

Mr. Elwood was chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee six years and also served three years as alderman. His family consists of a wife and one daughter, residing with him in a charming residence on the banks of the Detroit River.

Luther Beecher,

A well-known capitalist of Detroit, Mich., who died September 16, 1892, was born at Cheshire, Conn., on February 16, 1815, being the eldest son of Benjamin and Parmelia Beecher. In 1836 he purchased a stock of Yankee notions, calicoes, cigars, etc. and went to Detroit.

At Detroit he sold one-half of his stock for Michigan wild-cat money and then proceeded to a small place near Rock Island, Ill., where he purchased a farm, a saw-mill, a country store and a flock of sheep on the open prairie. In a few months his money was all gone and his property in the hands of others. A short time later he purchased a stock of goods valued at $3000 on credit, came to Detroit, opened a store and sold his goods and machines at a fair profit. He was soon well established in business, became a heavy wool buyer and shipper, began to invest and operate in real estate and was in every way a leading citizen. He gave the land and furnished $50,000 to establish the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. In the spring of 1851 he went abroad and traveled for a year. While in Europe he made arrangements to import carpets, which gave him an advantage over competitors. He returned to Detroit in 1852 and conducted a prosperous business, devoting himself exclusively to carpets.

Mr. Beecher's interests at the time of his death, variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, were largely invested in real estate and in mining property.

Mr. Beecher was a Republican in politics, and was always deeply interested in the politics and general interests of the county. He was greatly interested in Sunday-school work, and was a contributor to many of the city's charitable institutions.

In 1852 Mr. Beecher married Mary A. Wilkins, daughter of David Wilkins, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Beecher and a son, George Beecher, of Negaunee, survive him.

Edward C. Walker,

Son of Stephen and Lydia Walker, was born at Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., July 4, 1820. Was prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, but spent two years there after graduating in an engineer corps in the employment of the State. He entered Yale College in 1840 and graduated in 1843. He then studied law in Detroit with Hon. James F. Joy, one year in Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1845, since which time he has practiced his profession. He was for several years a member and secretary of the Board of Education of Detroit; was thrice elected, by the popular vote of the State, a regent of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, serving eighteen years, from 1864 to 1882. Mr. Walker was a member of the House of Representatives at Lansing in the years 1867 and 1868, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of that body.

M. W. O'Brien

Was born in Flynfield, near Killarney, County of Kerry, Ireland, and began his education under the private family tutor. Subsequently he finished his school education at the Academy of Killarney. He arrived in America when about eighteen years of age, and was tendered and accepted a position on what was then known as the Rock Island Railway. After about a year of this work he became book-keeper for a prominent lumber firm in Chicago, finally becoming full partner in the business,

which he afterward abandoned to engage in banking at Detroit, Mich. Mr. O'Brien is president of the Peoples Saving Bank in Detroit; of the Newberry Savings Bank, of Newberry, Mich.; of the Mikado Mining Company, of Bessemer, Mich.; of the United Mining Company, also of Bessemer; of the Peninsular Land Company, of the Upper Peninsula of Mich.; of the Peninsular Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Dollarville, Mich., and of the Newberry Celery and Improvement Company, of Newberry, Mich. He is president and treasurer of the Rogers Typograph Company, treasurer of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, treasurer of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance

Company, treasurer of the Michigan Gas Company, treasurer of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce; a director of the Peninsular Stove Company, director of the Union Trust Company, director of the Michigan Brass and Iron Works (all the foregoing are of Detroit), director of the Marquette County Savings Bank, and a director of the Illinois and Indiana Coal Company. He is also treasurer of the Committee on the Columbian Catholic Congress and was one of the chief promoters of the Catholic Congress held at Baltimore, in November, 1889. Mr. O'Brien was married to Martha Frances Watson, daughter of the late James Watson, of Bay City, and their domestic life has been broadened and made happy by four children, three boys and a girl, all of whom are still living. M. W. O'Brien is about five feet ten inches, his weight is close to 170 pounds and firmly built, and in the vigor of manhood's prime he shows but little of the grind and shocks of his rather remarkable career. Mr. O'Brien, as a citizen, is broad-minded, public-spirited and enterprising.

C. Edson Covey, B. S., M. D.,

Was born at Grand Ledge, Eaton County, Mich., July 28, 1859. His father, C. J. Covey, M. D., always desired he should enter the medical profession. After finishing his studies in the common schools of his native place he entered the University of Michigan, leaving this institution of learning at the age of nineteen. He next became a student of medicine and surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from which he graduated in February, 1880. He then took special post-graduate courses of instruction in leading allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic hospitals and medical schools of Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y., and New York City. Dr. Covey then practiced his profession with eminent success in his native city until 1887,

when he removed to his present location. He is a medical liberal making use of what is valuable in the various schools of medical practice. He has been a valuable and liberal contributor to the periodical literature of his profession. The Doctor has taken considerable interest in the work of fraternal orders being a Mason, Odd-Fellow, Knight of Pythias, Forester, etc., and has been supreme medical director of the Patrons' Mutual Benefit Association and of the United Home Protectors' Fraternity. He is a member of the American Society of the Arts and Sciences, and the most prominent medical organizations. He conducts a large and lucrative general practice to the duties of which he brings a natural aptitude and a mind well stored with the principles, precepts and love of his profession.

J. B. Hayes, Esq.,

Was born in Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., and attended the village school till he was fourteen years old, when he was taken by his father and mother to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in mercantile business, and after a service of a number of years in that capacity, engaged in the business of keeping a public house. Mr. Hayes is perhaps as well and favorably known throughout the country as any hotel proprietor in the land, having had in charge many of the finest resort hotels in various States of the Union. He is a genial gentleman, of pleasant manner, and readily anticipates the needs of his guests, and as readily supplies their

wants. Having been so entirely interested in providing for the comfort of others, Mr. Hayes has entirely neglected to provide himself with that most essential need—a good wife.

Dr. Moss Stewart,

Of Detroit, Mich., was born in the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., July 5, 1818. His early education was obtained in a select school for boys in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained three years. Subsequently, under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Malen, of the Yates County Academy, in Penn Yan, he was fitted for college, and entered Hamilton College, New York, from which he received his degree in arts.

His medical training was in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York and Geneva Medical College, from the latter of which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the summer of 1841. In the autumn of 1842 he came to Detroit, arriving November 20, and at once established himself in his profession. Here he has remained ever since, and is still in active practice.

Hon. Rousseau O. Crump, West Bay City, Mich.,

Was born at Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y., May 20, 1843. He comes of good Anglo-Saxon stock, on both sides, his father being a native of the County of Kent, and his mother of the County of Suffolk, England. Soon after their marriage they came to this country, and settled at Pittsford, in April, 1842.

Mr. Crump was educated in the public schools of his native town, and Rochester, and after finishing his education, engaged in business for a time with his father, who was a builder. Being fond of mechanical work, he learned the trades of wheelwrighting and ship-carpentering. After engaging in various business enterprises in different parts of the great Northwest with encouraging success, he finally leased, in 1881, an excellent site for the big industry which has grown up under his management, at West Bay City, Mich.

Here he concentrated his capital and energy and in connection with his brother, S. G., and his son, S. C., formed a stock company and engaged in the wholesale box and shook manufacturing business.

His courage, perseverance and success as manager in this business are shown in the growth from a small beginning to its present magnificent proportions.

In the winter of 1891, the company purchased two blocks of land along the Michigan Central Railroad, directly opposite their old site, and immediately commenced the erection of one of the largest and best built factories of its kind in the State, and as near fireproof as a wooden building can be made.

This enterprise is a good illustration of what can be

accomplished by a young man if he steadily pursues a course of industry, economy and honest dealing.

In 1868 he married Miss Phoebe A. Tucker, of Craigsville, N. Y., to whom have been born a son and four daughters, constituting one of the happiest families of his community.

While Mr. Crump has been a hard-working man, he has not been indifferent to the politics of his State or country; being a Republican of the stalwart type, he holds decided views on all public political questions. Having served his city in various public offices with much satisfaction to his constituents, his friends nominated him for the office of mayor in the spring of 1892. While this city is decidedly Democratic he was elected by one hundred and fifty majority over his competitor, who had held the office for the two preceding terms.

Mr. Crump is a regular attendant upon the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church ; he is also an active Mason, having served the order in various offices, and is a member of various beneficial associations, helping his fellow-men in works of charity and benevolence in every possible manner.

George Pomroy Cobb,

Now of Bay City, Mich., was born April 13, 1841, in the town of York, Livingston County, N. Y., of New England ancestry. The next year his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., and the family resided there until 1855, when they emigrated to Michigan, settling in the northeastern part of Lenawee County. After a five years' residence there, they removed, in 1860, to Ann Arbor, Mich., which was his home for the next eight years. The rudiments of an education, gained in the common schools and in the seminary at Ypsilanti, were supplemented by attendance at the high school at Ann Arbor, by occasional attendance on lectures at the university and by private study. He taught five terms in the district schools of Lenawee and Washtenaw Counties, including one term in Ann Arbor. Served one year as a private soldier, being at different times connected with the Fifth and Seventh Regiments Michigan Cavalry and the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry.

Entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, and graduated with the class of 1868, and located in Bay City.

He was married November 1, 1871, to Laura, daughter of Algenon S. Munger, of Bay City. Of two children, only one, George Arthur, survives.

He has held the office of supervisor, has been a member of the Legislature, and in 1882 was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of Albion College. In 1887 was elected circuit judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, which position he still holds. Has been a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Royal Arcanum, and other social and fraternal organizations. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which body he has been a life-long attendant.

Michael Reid,

County clerk, St. Clair County, Mich., was born of Irish parents at Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H., November 12, 1850. His parents moved to Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, when Michael was an infant; subsequently they moved to Emmet, St. Clair County, Mich., where he received his first instructions in the public schools in that part of Michigan. At that time the advantages of a classical education were wanting, even the district schools not being in session more than three months in the year. Having availed himself of the opportunities offered, he left school at the age of fourteen years and worked for his father on the farm until he attained his majority. Was afterward employed at various kinds of work connected with the lumber interests in the Saginaw Valley. He returned to St. Clair County in 1881, where he cleared a farm of his own from its wild, primitive state. Mr. Reid has since held the office of justice of the peace at Emmet, and other municipal offices, and was elected, November 4, 1890, county clerk and clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Mich. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Maggie Crowley, and is now the happy father of four children. Mr. Reid is a self-made man, having commenced at the bottom rung, and climbed the ladder by his own unsupported efforts.

George D. Jackson,

One of the most prominent lumbermen of Bay City, was born December, 1862, in the little village of Algonac, on the banks of the beautiful St. Clair River. In his boyhood his educational advantages were fair, but he laid the foundation for the thoroughness of principle that now characterizes his business career. He is a son of Charles K. Jackson and Nellie (Pangborn) Jackson, and a grandson of Michael Jackson, an Englishman by birth, and the first lighthouse keeper on St. Clair Flats, appointed, in 1856, under Buchanan's administration.

In 1877 Mr. Jackson came to Bay City and entered the employ of his uncle, G. K. Jackson, who was at that time, and still is, a heavy dealer and shipper of lumber. In 1886 he started in business for himself as inspector and shipper, and at the close of 1887 he had handled and shipped fifteen million feet of lumber. His rapidly increasing trade soon placed him in the list of the leading shippers of Bay City.

Mr. Jackson took unto himself a bride in 1885, the lady being Mrs. Imogen Anderson, daughter of James Ramsdell, who was at one time one of the heaviest lumber dealers in the Saginaw Valley. Mrs. Jackson was born in Clarence, Erie County, N. Y.

In his political views, Mr. Jackson is a Democrat. In 1887 he was nominated for alderman of the Second ward, and elected again in 1889. At the Democratic convention held last spring Mr. Jackson was nominated and elected mayor of Bay City, an honor never before accorded to a man of his age. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, Bay City Club, and is a member of the Business Men's Association.

Judge Levi P. Taft

Was born in Bellingham, Mass., August 6, 1821, and is a son of Benjamin Taft, a native of Richmond, N. H., whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of

Uxbridge, Mass. His mother, Vienna (Cook) Taft, born at Bellingham, Mass., descended from the Ballous who were co-proprietors with Roger Williams in his Providence plantations. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and his early education was gained in public schools.

In 1834 he came to Detroit where he continued his studies. In 1839, after an academic course in Hopkins Academy, at Old Hadley, Mass., and at Franklin Academy, at Franklin, Mass., he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1843. He then returned to Detroit and studied law with Hon. Jacob M. Howard, being admitted to the bar by the State Supreme and Federal Circuit Courts in 1845. His professional career was begun in Detroit, Mich., as a partner with Hon. H. H. Hobart.

In 1848 he removed to Niles, Mich., and soon after was appointed by Judge McLain, circuit court commissioner and master in chancery for the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Here he also served one term as city attorney, and from 1851 to 1853 was prosecuting attorney of Berrien County.

With Judge Mather, he then removed to Chicago, where he was also associated with Hon. Thomas B. Bryan and other eminent lawyers. He was for twelve years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, a part of the time, its president.

In 1868, owing to impaired health, he removed to Pontiac, Mich., retiring from practice during that time.

In 1872 he was appointed judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan. At the close of his term re-entered upon the practice of law at Pontiac, Mich., and took up his residence at that city, where he has since resided.

Judge Taft was married in Pontiac, December 24, 1846, to Julia A., daughter of Jacob G. and Ann (Grow) Bishop, and they have had seven children, five of whom are still living. He has long been an elder and president of the board of trustees in the First Presbyterian Church of Pontiac, and, in 1863, was made a life member of the American Bible Society, and, for a number of years, was also a director in the Oakland Agricultural Society.

He has always been an active Republican in politics, but has never sought political honors.

Mr. Taft is, in personal appearance, tall and commanding, courteous in manner and his long professional career, coupled with his native ability, have developed in him a type of lawyer and jurist, which in dignity, culture and ability, marks the highest order of his profession.

Hon. Mark S. Brewer, M. C.,

Of Pontiac, Oakland County, Mich., was born in the Township of Addison, in said county, on the twenty-second day of October, 1837. Peter Brewer, his grandfather, emigrated from Holland to America before the Revolutionary War, and settled in what is now Westchester County, N. Y. Mr. Brewer's parents came to Michigan and settled in the township of Addison, Oakland County, in the year 1833.

Hon. Mark S. Brewer, who was the youngest of five sons, spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm. For three years he pursued his studies at the academies at Romeo and Oxford, and in 1861 he entered the office of Hon. William L. Webber, at East Saginaw, Mich., as a student-at-law, and afterward read law with ex-Governor Moses Wisner and the Hon. M. E. Crofoot at Pontiac. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Crofoot, which continued until January 1, 1875. In 1866 and in 1868 Mr. Brewer was elected circuit court commissioner for Oakland County, and from 1866 to 1869 he was city attorney for the City of Pontiac. In 1872 he was elected Senator and represented his county in the State Senate during the years 1873–74 and here took a leading position. In 1876 Mr. Brewer was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress and was elected by a large majority. Mr. Brewer was re-elected to Congress in 1878 and served in that capacity until March 4, 1881. On June 30, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield consul-general at Berlin, Germany, and served in that position until after Mr. Cleveland became President.

He was unanimously nominated again by the Republican Convention of his district for Congress in the fall of 1886, and was elected. In 1888 he was again nominated and elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Brewer married, in 1876, Lizzie, the daughter of the late James B. and Lydia F. Simonson, of Holly, Mich., who died in 1886. On December 26, 1889, he was married to Louise B. Parker, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Parker, of Pontiac, where he now resides in a beautiful home.

Mr. Brewer takes a deep interest in and contributes liberally toward all general improvements which will tend to the benefit of his city. He is kind-hearted and ever ready to assist those who are in distress. He is possessed of a genial nature and is ever trying to look on the bright side of life.

GILBERT W. LEE. DETROIT

M. J. SMITH, DETROIT

THOMAS G. CRAIG, DETROIT

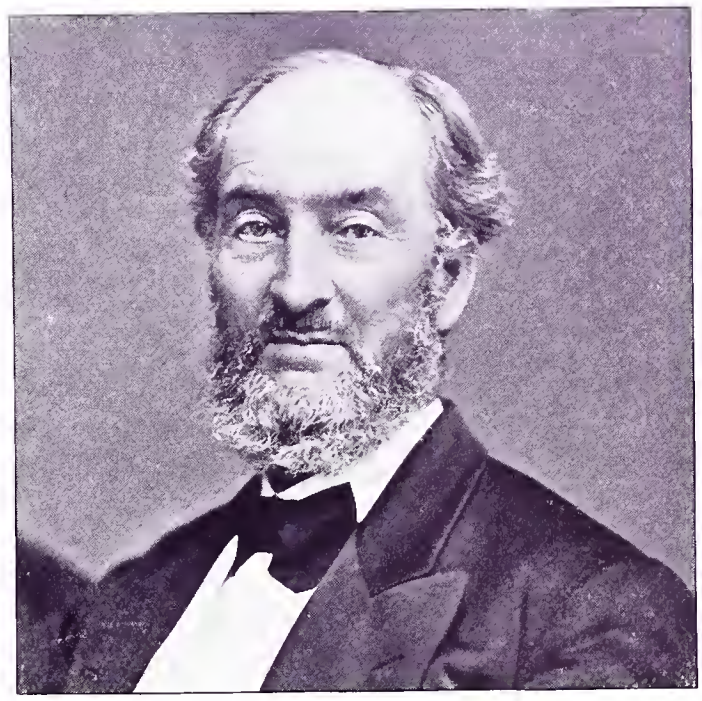
ALEXANDER McPHERSON, DETROIT

JOHN A. HEAMES DETROIT

FRANCIS PALMS (Deceased), DETROIT

THOMAS NESTER (Deceased), DETROIT

ANGUS McLEAN, M. D. (Deceased), DETROIT



S. M. GREEN, BAY CITY

ALVAH L. WITHERILL, PORT HURON

JOHN L. BLACK, PORT HURON

MONTANA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

TEXAS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

VALLEY FORGE

Headquarters occupied by General Washington during the memorable winter of 1777–78. Located in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, twenty-three miles from Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Representative Institutions, Men and Women

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VIEW OF THE WYOMING VALLEY, ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

Hon. Robert Emory Pattison,

Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Quantico, Somerset County, Md., December 8, 1850. His father, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, was sent to Philadelphia when Robert was six years old, where he received his early education, and graduated at the Boys' Central High School in 1870. In the year 1872 he began the practice of law. In 1877 and 1880 he was elected controller of the City of Philadelphia. His fearless administration of this office secured his nomination for Governor by the Democratic party. He was elected in November, 1882, his term expiring in 1886. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railway Commission by President Cleveland, where he served with distinguished honor. In 1890 he was again elected Governor by a very large majority.

Hon. Louis Arthur Watres

Was born at Mount Vernon, Lackawanna County, Pa., April 21, 1851; was educated at public schools; has

been a successful practitioner at law, and was solicitor for Lackawanna County for nine years, and an officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania from August, 1877, to January, 1891, having served nine years as an officer of the Thirteenth Regiment and four years as colonel and general inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Governor Beaver. Although always known as a stalwart Republican, he represented the Democratic district, composed of parts of Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, in the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1882 to 1890. In 1890 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of over 22,000, at the same election at which Robert E. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 17,000. By virtue of his office of Lieutenant-Governor, he is president of the Senate of Pennsylvania and also president of the Board of Pardons.

Mr. Watres was, by act of Assembly, made a member of the Pennsylvania Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition, and was afterward elected by the State Commission its vice-president.

In 1891 Mr. Watres was selected as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and succeeded in uniting the different elements of the Republican party so successfully as to give a majority to the Republican ticket of 58,000.

Mr. Watres is now representing Pennsylvania on the National Republican Committee, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Quay. He is also well known for the active and honest interest he has taken in church work, and is liked for his charming, because simple and unassuming, manners.

Walter W. Greenland,

Present Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1846, and received his education at private institutions of learning in his native county. At the age of fourteen years he entered the profession of civil engineering and surveying, and at the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, but was discharged on account of youth. In 1862 he again enlisted, this time in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in all the battles in which his command was engaged. He showed his personal bravery in saving the flag of his regiment from capture in the hotly-contested battle of Antietam, after two of the color-bearers had been killed, and for this meritorious act was appointed color-sergeant by Colonel Higgins on the battle-field; he also served with distinction in the battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the close of the war he went to Clarion, Pa., as superintendent of several pioneer oil companies, and since then he has aided greatly in the development of the lumber, coal and railroad interests of Clarion County, besides serving six years as prothonotary of the county.

His career in the National Guard began as a member of the Clarion company in 1879. His executive ability in handling troops, stores, etc., was quickly discerned and fully appreciated by his superior officers, and his promotions were rapidly made to regimental quartermaster, major of the Sixteenth Regiment, quartermaster of the Second Brigade and quartermaster-general, and finally to adjutant-general by Governor Pattison. General Greenland spent six weeks at Johnstown after the great disaster, as quartermaster, having charge of all supplies contributed by the citizens of the entire country, and disbursed the same to that most afflicted district. The National Guard of Pennsylvania ranks second to none in the United States, and its efficiency was given a practical test during the late Homestead troubles, when, in less than twenty-four hours from the issuing of the order, the entire Guard, situated in different portions of the State, was mobilized at Homestead, thoroughly prepared and equipped. General Greenland's thorough knowledge of the location of every company, their railroad connections and everything pertaining to a movement of such importance, aided him greatly in mobilizing the Guard in such a short time. During the long term of duty of the troops at Homestead he was at his post every hour, contributing in an efficient manner to the success of the policy of Governor Pattison.

In manner General Greenland is genial and polite without any of the little tricks of ostentatious display common to many in military life.

George B. Luper,

Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Governor Pattison, May 21, 1891, was born in Summit Township, Crawford County, Pa., about forty years ago.

His boyhood days were spent on a farm and he was educated in the common branches in the country schools. In 1869 he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Meadville, and in 1876 completed the normal course of the Northwestern University of Lebanon, Ohio. He followed teaching for a number of years as principal of the Harmonsburg Academy, in which he was very successful. In 1879 he was elected secretary

of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Crawford County, holding the position until 1883, when he resigned to accept a clerkship in the office of the State Department. He resigned this position in May, 1885, to accept the position of deputy insurance commissioner, to which he was appointed by Governor Pattison.

Mr. Luper has for two years served as president of the "National Convention of Insurance Commissioner's," and is not only an authority on insurance, but is unquestionably the most efficient commissioner Pennsylvania ever had in the Insurance Department.

In politics, Mr. Luper is an active Democrat.

Hon. Edward H. Laubach

Is a native of Northampton County, Pa., and has devoted his life to the interests of his native State. He was educated at the Allentown Seminary and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. He has devoted himself principally to mercantile and milling enterprises in the way of business, and to the promotion and advancement of public school education throughout the State. He was elected to the State Senate in 1890 and still serves as Senator, greatly to the welfare of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Geo. Handy Smith

Was born in the City of Philadelphia, July 21, 1834; graduated in the senior class of the Locust Street Grammar School; learned the business of jeweler and silversmith; enlisted as a private in the Ninth Pennsylvania Militia, 1862; was a member of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1871–73; elected to Senate for one year in 1875 and re-elected for a term of four years in November of 1876, and re-elected in November, 1880, again re-elected in November, 1884, and again in November, 1888; elected president *pro tempore*, at the close of the session of 1885, and re-elected for the session of 1887. As a legislator he has been faithful and untiring in his duty to his constituents, serving them on the floor of the Senate and in the committee rooms with rare intelligence. He has taken a prominent and conspicuous part in all the debates of importance before the Senate, since his first introduction to that body, and, though a strong partisan, his ready wit and courteous bearing gained for him the warmest friendship and highest esteem of political opponents who, always in a minority, often times chafed under the lashings inflicted upon them by members of the majority, who lacked the tact to hit hard without being offensive. As a debater, he has few equals and no superiors, not that he is gifted with the power of delivering himself of long-drawn speeches, but rather by his quick and comprehensive grasp of the matter under discussion which he demonstrates by a few incisive and happily chosen remarks to the satisfaction of his own side and to the discomforture of the opposition. If "readiness" is a virtue, Hon. Geo. Handy Smith is, in that respect, a paragon.

In social life he is at all times genial, gentlemanly and sympathetic and has association with the best and brainiest, both in this country and in Europe.

Hon. William M. Rapsher,

of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., was born April 23, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, at Albion College, Michigan, and at Hon. Ira Mayhew's Commercial College. At the breaking out of the war he was living in Eckford, Calhoun County, Mich., and in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and served without intermission until August, 1865, having re-enlisted on the field after his first term of three years had expired. In 1866 he returned to Pennsylvania and located in Carbon County. He taught in the public schools for a period of four years, and in the meantime read law with General Charles Albright and General John D. Bertolette, of Mauch Chunk, and was admitted to that bar in 1871. He has served his constituents as school director, town councilman, district attorney, and as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, sessions of 1877–78. He was strongly supported by Carbon and adjacent counties for the nomination of judge of the

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the Democratic State Convention in 1887. He contributes articles upon the legal, political and social questions of the day for *The North American Review* and other magazines and periodicals. He was elected to the State Senate for a full term of four years November 4, 1890.

Hon. A. B. Farquhar,

National Executive Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the World's Columbian Exposition, is an honored citizen of York County, Pa. He has filled the high position to which he has been appointed with dignity and credit both to himself and the State. Mr. Farquhar was elected president of the National Association of Executive Officers of the Exposition, which position he now occupies.

George G. McFarland,

The subject of this sketch, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 12, 1867, being now in his twenty-sixth year. Having naturally a bright mind and public school education, he is well fitted for the mercantile life he has since followed. As a floral caterer he is a success, and at the present time is conducting one of the largest and best equipped florist establishments in Central Pennsylvania. The praise he receives for his artistic floral designs and decorations is well merited, he having turned out work at different times that has surprised his competitors, and compelled acknowledgment of his superior taste and skill in this line of work.

In combining the business of bird fancier with that of florist there is something peculiarly appropriate. Birds and flowers are among the most pleasant things of life. As a bird fancier he has been equally successful, and at the same time given the people of the Capital City an opportunity to make their purchases in this line at home. That the people appreciate and have confidence in him is shown by the large number of birds sold each day.

The son of Colonel George F. McFarland, whose nurseries were noted far and wide, Mr. McFarland had opportunities not possessed by many in his line ; raised, as it were, in a pot, nurtured on a green-house bench, bathed with a watering-can, pruned and kept at an even temperature, it is not surprising that he is the large prosperous scion that he is.

Frank M. Walters.

Among the most enterprising of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits is Mr. Frank M. Walters, whose likeness adorns this page. Frank M. Walters was born at Harrisburg, Pa., April 23, 1866, about one year after the close of the Civil War, and when Harrisburg was lifted from its provincialism only by the bustle incident to the breaking up of the last vestige of military encampments.

With educational qualificati ons derived from a studious course at the Harrisburg Academy, young Mr. Walters, with his untiring energy, was fitted to succeed in almost any profession ; but he chose to enter with his father, Jacob Walters, into the retail shoe business. To perfect himself in a business to which he had concluded to invest all his capital and energy, Mr. Frank M. Walters made extensive and profitable journeys into Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Pennsylvania, in the interest of several leading shoe manufacturers.

In the meantime, Harrisburg, the city of his nativity, was assuming a metropolitan air. Mud had given way to nicely paved streets ; the one-horse car to the trolley system ; miles of vacant lots had become studded with elegant homes ; new bank buildings, a new bridge—in fact, a change for the better in all things except in the retail shoe business, which jogged along oblivious to all progress. Frank M. Walters, quick to observe the new situation, in March, 1891, opened his parlor shoe store at 1012 North Third street, filling it with the latest styles and best make of footwear. His success has been not phenomenal, but what might have been expected. A clean city means better and nicer footwear than can be adopted amidst mud and weeds. Mr.

Walters saw the point ; catered to the changed needs of the people ; and, having no real competitors, easily rose to the position he now holds, viz., that of the leading dealer in footwear in the Capital City of Pennsylvania.

Hon. B. Rush Field, M. D.,

Who is the present mayor of the City of Easton, Pa., was born November 3, 1861, in the city which now honors him as her chief executive. He was educated in the public schools, at Lafayette College and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he received his medical degree.

In 1890 Dr. Field was elected to Common Council and was chosen president for two years. After his re-election to council in 1892 he was again made president of that body by a unanimous vote. He had only served one-half of his second term when his party placed him in nomination for the office of mayor, which was followed by his election to that office in the spring of 1893. For two years, 1886–87, he was the official physician of the Northampton County Prison. In 1890 he founded the Easton Medical Society. For the past three years he has been one of the coroner's physicians. He has also been connected either as physician or expert with a number of public cases, showing the estimation in which his professional attainments are held.

But, with all his professional, political and social diversions and duties, Dr. Field has been a tireless literary student. This work is the most interesting in his career, and in coming years will bring him the most honor. To indulge his literary taste Dr. Field entered a field—the Shakespearean—which itself tells better than words his accomplishments in that line. Not content with being a student, he became an author. His first production, "Medical Thoughts of Shakespeare" (1884), passed through its second edition in 1885. Then came "The Wine, Women and Song of Shakespeare and Byron" (1887). Volume V (Romeo and Juliet), Bankside Edition of Shakespeare (1889), issued under the auspices of the New York Shakespeare Society, is the most pretentious of any of his works, and his judgment in editing the much-interpolated text of the great bard is regarded good authority among the scholars prosecuting Shakespearean studies. He has also contributed a number of critical articles to "Shakespeariana," the only publication in the world devoted to Shakespeare exclusively, published by the New York Shakespeare Society, of which he is a member, and which has lately honored him by re-election as its librarian.

Colonel Jacob R. Ludlow, M. D.,

Is a native of Somerset County, N. J. After receiving tuition in private schools at home, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1846 at the age of twenty one years. He practiced his profession in his native county five years, and in 1851 moved to Easton, Pa., continuing his practice in that city until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he entered the service of the State government under commission of Governor Curtin.

In the summer of 1862 he again entered the military service of the United States Army as acting assistant surgeon, and continued in the service in various capacities in camp and hospital duty, and as medical director and medical inspector of army corps, in all these positions discharging the duties devolving upon him to the satisfaction of his superior officers and greatly to the advantage in comfort and health of those under his care. He was mustered out of service November 7, 1865, having been in the meantime promoted to the rank of surgeon and commissioned lieutenant-colonel by brevet. He again entered the army as acting assistant surgeon in 1868, and was stationed at Knoxville, Tenn., on garrison duty. After the abandonment of the post by the army he resumed the practice of his profession as a civilian, and remained in Knoxville till 1880, when he returned to his former home at Easton, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the comforts of a well-earned competence, and in the consciousness of having served his country well in time of need, and his fellowmen in affording such relief as the most advanced knowledge and skill can command.

W. H. H. Bull, M. D.,

Walter's Sanitarium, Walter's Park, Pa.,

Was born at Sidney, Ohio, May 10, 1859. His father dying during his infancy, he was left to the care of his mother, who soon after moved to a farm near Belfontaine, taking her son with her. Here he attended the public schools during the winter and worked on the farm during the summer, acquiring such knowledge from reading and study as his leisure hours permitted. At the age of seventeen he began to study medicine. Feeling, however, that his preliminary education was inadequate to the undertaking, he entered Lebanon University at Lebanon, Ohio, in order to prepare himself for the work of his chosen profession. After completing his literary course at the university he resumed his medical studies and after a three-years' course graduated

with honor at the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati in 1885. His inclination led him more particularly to the practice of surgical gynecology, and after taking post-graduate courses in this branch he began active practice in which he has been engaged ever since.

In the fall of 1890 the merits of this physician were recognized by the proprietors of Walter's Sanitarium, and he was invited to accept a vacancy on their medical staff, which he has since filled with eminent ability, to the satisfaction of both patrons and managers of that noted institution.

Dr. Bull is a member of various national and State medical associations, an active worker and diligent student.

George H. Meyers

Was born in Adams County, Pa., in 1843. His father being a farmer, young George, until the age of fifteen, worked on the farm and attended a country school in winter, where he obtained the rudiments of an education. In 1860 he entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., remaining until 1864 and then entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., returning to Audenried, Carbon County, in 1865, whither his father had preceded him several years before and engaged himself in the mining of coal. Upon the death of his father, in September, 1865, he succeeded him as a director in the Honeybrook Coal Company and managed his father's large estate with rare ability. Moving to Bethlehem, Pa., he invested largely in the Bethlehem Iron Company and other industrial works. Was also, in 1877, elected councilman, and in 1880 was elected burgess and re-elected for six successive years. In 1874 was elected director of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, and in 1880 was chosen its president. He is now a director in the following named companies: The Bethlehem Iron Company, Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, Midvalley Coal Company, Alden Coal Company and Silver Brook Coal Company. In politics Mr. Meyers is a Democrat of the Tilden School and has a reputation as a "party-boss" hater second to none. He is yet in the prime of life and has many useful and honorable years before him.

John G. Hillegass, M. D.,

Was born October 26, 1828 at the family seat in Montgomery County, Pa. He is of French descent and justly proud of his ancestry. He received his early education at the common schools and from a private tutor; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849; attended a practical course at the University, Jefferson Medical College and Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1850 returned to the family homestead and commenced a practice of medicine and surgery which has steadily increased. Beside his practice he is largely and profitably engaged in other pursuits, chiefly that of the manufacture of linseed oil, in a mill originally built by his father in 1826 and rebuilt in 1885 by its present owner. Dr. Hillegas is a director of the Perkiomen National Bank of which he was one of the founders. He was married in 1852 to Miss Catherine A. Zeigler, of Salford, Pa., and is the father of ten children, all grown and of finished university education.

Abram D. Harlan,

Of the sixth generation of Harlans, who came to this country in 1687, locating in what is now Chester County, Pa., was born September 3, 1833, in West Marlborough Township, Chester County; educated in the public and private schools of the county; learned the business of merchant; is at present a dealer in real estate and banking; was transcribing clerk House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, regular and extra sessions of 1864; message clerk of same body, 1865, 1866, 1867; assistant clerk of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1872–73; special clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, under Hon. A. P. Tutton, for two years; assistant

cashier of customs at the port of Philadelphia for six and one-half years, ending December 31, 1882; elected Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Everhart,

March 31, 1883; re-elected November, 1884, and again November, 1888, for four years; school director of Coatesville Borough for twenty years; was marshal of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, from its organization until the office was abolished.

As a legislator, Senator Harlan was modest, upright and able, a ready debater and a foe to corrupt lobbies. Without offending corporations, whose just interest he was ever willing to serve, Senator Harlan was an able and fearless ally of the farmer and laboring men, aiding in securing for both much needed legislation.

Joseph Hartman

Was born in Armstrong County, Pa., October 18, 1827. His youth to his sixteenth year was spent on the farm and at the blacksmith's anvil with his father. He has always been an ardent friend of our common schools and for twenty-nine consecutive years he served as a school director of his district. Represented Butler County in the sessions of the Legislature of 1855–56, serving with marked ability. In 1861 enlisted and served in the ranks of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company E, until, when mustered out. he returned to his home with a good record as a soldier. Is trustee of the Slippery Rock Normal School; was twenty-nine years school director of his district; was president of the Millerstown Bank and is now president of the Butler County National Bank. Mr. Hartman has been largely identified with the oil business and the agricultural interests, and, notwithstanding his years, is bright, active and cheerful.

Charles T. Hull

Was born in Coventry, N. Y., December 25, 1835. Obtained a common school education and learned the trade of engraver at which he worked until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Kearney's famous division of the Third Army Corps, with which he served faithfully until honorably discharged in July, 1865. He then entered the National Bank of Athens, as book-keeper and was promoted to cashier in June, 1871, which position he now holds. Was elected county treasurer in 1890 to serve three years, and was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania for the year 1878. Mr. Hull is a consistent member of the Baptist Church and a gentleman well liked for his many sterling qualities.

T. L. Newell, Esq.,

Son of the late Samuel M. Newell, and grandson of Rev. Samuel Newell, the first missionary to India, grand nephew of Captain John Newell, the first military captain of the town of Ticonderoga, grandson of Captain Lodowick Greene, and grand nephew of General

Nathaniel Greene, native of Pennsylvania, born 1857 at the old Newell homestead. Mr. Newell is president of the Newell Clothing Company, vice-president of the Texas Land and Improvement Company, director in the following companies: Union Trust Company, New York Trading Company, Wilkesbarre and Kingston Bridge Company; treasurer P. and M. R. R. Co. Identified with important improvements in Kansas and in Texas; member of the Kingston Borough Councils and president of the village for past three years. President of board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for past seven years, etc.; at present, and for the past ten years, junior partner and manager of the mining and mercantile house of Edwards & Co. In 1881 married the eldest daughter of Hon. Daniel Edwards.

Rev. Henry G. Weston, A. M., D. D.,

Was born in Lynn, Mass., September 11, 1820. Surrounded by literary influences, he acquired a taste for study, and graduated at Brown University in 1840, and in the fall entered Newton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1843 and was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church in Frankford, Ky., and immediately proceeded to Illinois, where he preached as a missionary for three years at his own charges. In 1846 he settled in Peoria, Ill., as pastor, where he remained till 1859, when he removed to New York and tock charge of Oliver Street Church, where he remained as pastor till elected to his present position as president of Crozer Theological Seminary in 1868, which position he still holds, greatly to the satisfaction of its trustees and the church generally. In connection with the labors incident to these various and responsible positions, he has been engaged constantly in advancing the general interests of the denomination, and with pen and voice has rendered valuable service to the cause of Christianity and his church. He is eminently fitted by culture and experience to be an educator of those preparing to instruct their fellowmen. As an expositor of the Scriptures, he is clear, thorough and spiritual. His uninterrupted and zealous pursuit of the truth, his simplicity of speech, his living faith, his invincible courage and unbounded confidence in the reliability and authority of God's Word render him peculiarly competent to guide the opinions and inspire the faith of inquiring truth seekers. Knowing the want of those to whom the gospel must be preached, as well as the needs of those who must preach the gospel, he possesses rare qualifications for the position he now holds. The influence of his native genius, sound scholarship, correct taste and ripe Christian experience reaches far and wide through the able ministry of those who have sat under his instruction. He is one of the ablest men in his position in the country.

John R. Sweney,

The famous composer of "Beulah Land," that is sung in almost every language, and of many other popular church melodies, was born in West Chester, Pa., in 1837. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of music under Professor Theodore Bauer, a celebrated German teacher. At twenty-two years he taught at Dover, Del., and when the war began he took charge of the band of the Third Delaware Regiment, continuing with it until disbanded by the government authorities. In 1869 was recalled to the Pennsylvania Military Academy where, in 1876, he received the degree of Bachelor of Music, and in 1886 the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him. From 1871 to the present he has been intimately connected with church and Sunday-school work for which his popular hymns have been written. To enumerate compositions so well known as those of Dr. John R. Sweney's would be a work of supererogation, they being sung in almost every Christian household. Mr. Sweney has, for the past ten years, had charge of the music at the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, which has one of the largest Sunday schools in the United States.

Charles Edmund Voorhees

Was born in the Tenth Ward, Philadelphia, October 12, 1849. His education was received wholly in the public schools of his native city. He passed through the various primary, secondary and grammarial grades, finally graduating with honors from the Boys' Central High School, an institution which has turned out some of the most successful and famous men this country has produced. After his graduation, in the year 1866, he entered the office of Richard R. Smethurst, one of the leading conveyancers of the city. There he remained for some years, securing the confidence of his preceptor, and eventually succeeded him as the secretary of the William Richardson estate, which was largely interested in coal properties and mining in Schuylkill County.

Association, temperament and opportunity leading him in the direction of a political life, he determined to abandon his profession and accept a political appointment. He entered the Water Department of the city as clerk, a position he was thoroughly qualified by reason of his training to fill with more than usual abiilty. Soon after

he was detailed as the clerk of the City Council's committee on water, a post of responsibility. Upon the election of Samuel Hancock as city controller, Mr. Voorhees was selected to fill an important clerkship in the office, which he retained until the organization of the separate Orphans' Court. In 1881 he entered a career with the Legislature of his native State, starting in the capacity of messenger of the Senate. His usefulness to his party was still further exemplified while serving in this position, and at the session of 1883 he was again chosen. From 1885 until 1893 Mr. Voorhees continued to occupy the responsible position of resident clerk of the House of Representatives.

His services to his party had been of such practical utility and his relations with the party chieftains of such an intimate character that in 1893 his friends determined to bring him out as a candidate for chief clerk of the

House of Representatives. In the contest that followed the popularity of Mr. Voorhees was demonstrated. He entered upon the office of chief clerk possessing the confidence of the leaders and meeting party issues that were thrust upon him without flinching.

He has been a conspicuous figure in the politics of his native city and has served his party constantly as a delegate to State and city conventions. He was one of the founders of the Union Republican Club, the leading Republican organization of Pennsylvania. Mr. Voorhees is a man of natural ability and attainments. In the national battle of 1892 he was attached to the New York headquarters. At the close of the legislative session of 1893, Mr. Voorhees was announced as a candidate for the nomination of Secretary of Internal Affairs for the vacancy occurring in 1894. For many years Mr. Voorhees has enjoyed most confidential political relations with distinguished leaders of his party.

Rev. T. J. Leak, D. D.,

Was brought to this country from London, England, by his parents when he was quite a child. They settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he grew to be a young man, receiving the advantages afforded by the excellent public school system of that city. When eighteen years old he accepted the advice of Horace Greely and went West, locating in Iowa City, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business a few years. Having united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, his pastor and brethren insisted that his work in life should be in the pulpit. Acquiescing in their judgment, he took a brief course in theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evansville, Ill., and in 1868 became a minister of the church of his choice, serving first as pastor in Topeka, then Atchison, Kan.; Little Rock, Ark.; Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Allegheny, Pa. (two terms); Cleveland, Ohio, and is now at Harrisburg, Pa.; with an invitation, at the present writing, to become pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill.

In nearly all his appointments his term of service has reached the time limit allowed by the law of his church, and in all the churches there has been substantial improvement in financial, numerical and spiritual conditions, and in some of them the increase has been phenomenal, the Allegheny church having made a net increase of more than 600 members during his service there. Quoting from the *Deaconess at Work*, for March, 1893, in which there appeared an appreciative biographical sketch of Dr. Leak, we read, "Dr. Leak is an earnest, many-sided Methodist minister. He is not only one of the most finished pulpit orators in the church, but is also a beloved and efficient pastor and an able financier." He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1883.

Augustus R. Foltz

Was born in Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and began life as an office boy for Hon. Wayne McVeagh. He next engaged in a

mercantile business with his father, and is now in the wholesale coal business, shipping anthracite and bituminous coal and coke. Mr. Foltz's office is in Harrisburg, where he is respected and admired for his genial disposition, modesty of manners and strict integrity.

Isaac N. Kerlin, M. D.,

Was born in Burlington, N. J., May 27, 1834. His parents were Joseph Kerlin, grandson of one of the Penn settlers on the banks of the Delaware, and Sarah Ann Ware, daughter of John T. Ware, and grand-daughter of John Ware, both prominent ship-builders, and the former connected with the Philadelphia Navy Yard and an inventor of special methods for lighting the interior of vessels.

Educated in the public schools and the John Collins Academy at Burlington, N. J., under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Joseph Parrish, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1856.

He was appointed resident physician at Wills Hospital in 1857, from whence he was called to the assistant superintendency of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, then in its infancy, in October, 1888. He enlisted in the emergency call of 1862, when the advance of Lee's army threatened Philadelphia, but was called from the ranks by the late State surgeon, General Henry H. Smith, and placed by him in charge of the night work of the improvised hospital at the Hagerstown Court House, where, on the gloomy nights of September 17 and 21, he gave efficient and faithful service. Three weeks after he was entrusted by Medical Director A. K. Smith, of the United States Army, with the removal of the wounded, who were able to be transported, to Chambersburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. From this service he was called by the United Sanitary Commission, and sent to one of its outposts in Suffolk, Va. Attention was so called to the nature of his work, and especially to his sympathy with the black refugees from the Chowan, that he was recalled to Washington and identified with an interesting epoch in the history of the war, which is not widely known.

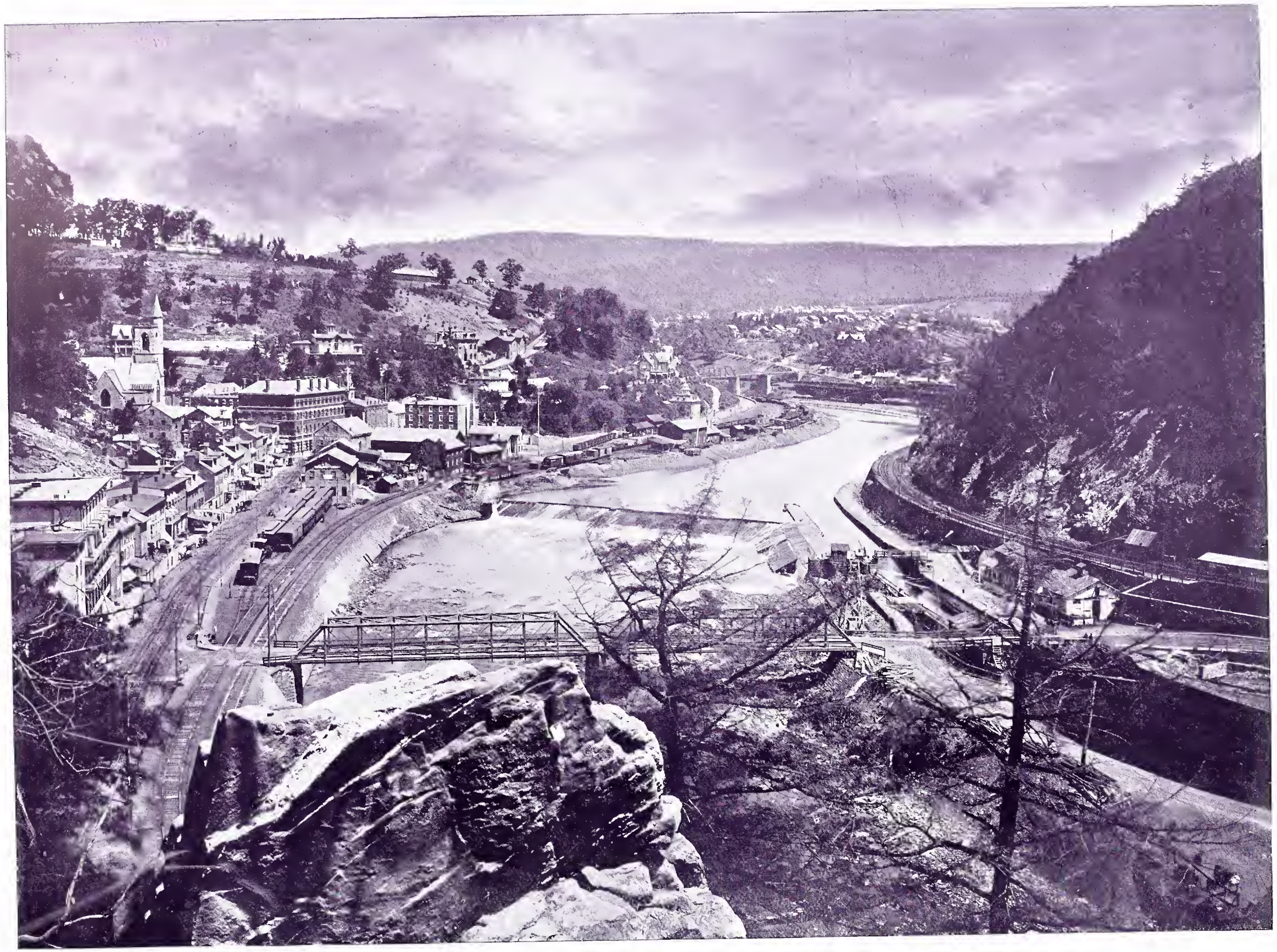
President Lincoln, in December, 1862, was harassed and wavering as to what should be done with the great mass of negroes escaping from slavery, and who were then in wretched condition in camps in and about Washington. He conceived a colonization plan; the Island of Vache had been leased or acquired to carry out his project, and vessels lay in the Potomac loaded with the blacks, and provision for establishing villages when they should have arrived at their destination. The late Henry W. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary Commission, and Dr. Samuel George Howe, nominated Dr. Kerlin to the President for the important service of the colony of Vache. Pending his arrangements to take charge of the emigrants, small-pox broke out in the fleet, heavy storms arose and the scheme was reluctantly abandoned by the President to be followed in the spring by the Contraband Act, which forever settled the mind of the President as to what to do, or rather what not to do, with the blacks. After this Dr. Kerlin was moved by principal officers of the commission to the charge of the field work of the Sanitary Commission of the Army of the Potomac, then badly needing re-organizing, with which he remained until after the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, winning for himself the approval of the commission by his organizing ability and indomitable energy.

In consequence of troubles at home, he was urgently recalled to his old post at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, and succeeded Dr. Parrish as superintendent in November, 1863. His name and life are inseparably connected with that institution and with the uplifting of this unfortunate class; but he has kept himself in intimate touch with the medical profession of the State and country, contributing numerous articles, all bearing on the subject of idiocy, and is a member of county, State and national medical associations. In connection with the care and training of the feeble-minded, he is the author of two small volumes, "The Mind Unveiled," 1859, and the "Manual of Elwyn, 1891."

In July, 1876, he invited to Elwyn the superintendents of the then existing American institutions for the feeble-minded and organized a national association, the proceedings of which for the first decennial period were edited and published by him in a volume of four hundred and fifty pages. He continues the secretary of this association.

In 1889 Dr. Kerlin, in company with his wife, made a protracted foreign visit, and were the favored guests of Dr. Hack Tuke, Jonathan Hutchinson, the late Joseph Beck and almost all the prominent institutions for the feeble-minded in Great Britain, Norway and Denmark. His wife, Harriet C. Dix Kerlin, closely identified with and honoring his life work, died in December, 1892, leaving to him four sons, John Ware Sharpless, Isaac Newton, Jr., Ward Dix and Thaddeus Leavitt.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ELWYN, PA. (ISAAC N. KERLIN, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT)



MAUCH CHUNK, PA. ON THE READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

THE WALTER'S FAMILY, Owners and Proprietors of Walter's Sanitarium, Walter's Park, Pa.

WALTER'S SANITARIUM, WALTER'S PARK, BERKS COUNTY, PA.

Walter's Sanitarium, Walter's Park, Pa.,

Wernersville Station, Philadelphia and Reading R. R

By Dr. Robert Walter.

Walter's Park, located on the mountains just outside of Wernersville, is an extensive mountain resort, within two hours' ride of Philadelphia and four hours of New York, overlooking one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, watered by magnificent mountain springs; dotted over with pine, cedar, dogwood and chestnut groves; with air dry, cool and bracing, and during the whole year giving scenery unsurpassed, if indeed equaled, so travelers declare, in Europe or America. The beauties of the place, while they are indescribable, are truly inspiring. Was there ever a spot beneath the skies which bore a more paradisical aspect than the mountain slopes of Walter's Park this bright May morning? After the evening shower which has freshened everything, its beauty is really entrancing. No mud or dew; the walks are dry, the grass is brilliant in its spring dress, the birds are singing, the flowers blooming, the herbs and foliage of the mountain-side give forth the richest hues of vernal green.

The fountains are sending forth their sprays to glisten in the rising sun; the lowing herds, and crowing chanticleer in the distance, mingle their voices with springtime breezes, rustling so delicately through the poplar foliage.

Here of all places is the field for botanical and mineralogical specimens. Here the feathered songsters congregate in greatest variety, the ornithologist having detected not less than thirty-five varieties in a single morning.

Walter's Park is a flourishing country resort, having its own money-order post-office, livery, dairy, orchards, gardens, numerous boarding-houses, but above all, Walters' Sanitarium, an engraving of which appears on the opposite page, constituting the central attraction, and giving to the park its life and prosperity.

The Sanitarium is a comparatively modern structure, erected especially for its present purposes by its present owners and managers, as the result of their ripe experience with sanitarium methods, ranging through a period of thirty-five years.

The history of the Sanitarium is an interesting one. Twenty years ago, the Doctors Walter, husband and wife, both young and vigorous, and ambitious to excel in their chosen vocation, moved from their Sanitarium in Southern Pennsylvania to Wernersville, and took possession of the only resort then on these mountains, a "Water Cure," built in 1847. The first step in its reorganization was to change its name to indicate new men and new methods. Through three successive administrations it has continued to enjoy the cognomen "The Mountain Home," having already attained a reputation which has made Wernersville famous as a health resort. This magnificent location, with its natural advantages of air, water and scenery unsurpassed on the continent, found its answering requirement to prosperity in the persons of progressive and wide-wake physicians who were able to appreciate and appropriate the natural advantages of the place to the needs of a large and increasing health-seeking population.

The Mountain Home has been conducted by the Doctors Walter long enough to demonstrate the value of the location as well as of the new methods, and to justify the purchase of the property now known as Walter's Park, and the building therein of Walter's Sanitarium. The numerous resorts and boarding-houses, which at once began to be established, only emphasize the importance of the location and the value of the methods employed to utilize it.

The Park, we have said, is an extensive mountain resort of 400 acres, including farms, orchards and gardens, from which the Sanitarium is supplied, but more particularly noted for its forest and glen, mountain and valley, numerous boulders, babbling brooks, magnificent springs of pure, soft, cool water, its gravelly mountain slopes, so dry that dew is almost wholly unknown, nor do musquitoes and malaria find lodgment in the pine and cedar groves or on the mountain slopes.

The Sanitarium is built of mountain granite, five stories in height, three hundred feet long, erected by its present owners and managers, who are artistically illustrated on the opposite page. The architectural beauty of the place (see previous page) but faintly illustrates the picturesque variety of the surrounding scenery. Art may approximate, but can never realize, the never-ending succession of interesting views observable in and about this charming hostelry.

During the early spring months the slopes are dressed in bridal array, the dogwoods being in bloom, and continuing for weeks as white as vestal virgins. During the later fall months, chestnuting is a favorite pastime with the guests who assemble there. During the intervening time there is spread before the guests assembled on the spacious piazzas, the richest, brightest and most magnificent lawn that eyes ever rested on; also the Lebanon Valley, one of the most fertile in the world, inhabited by as thrifty a population as can be found anywhere, presenting a landscape as varied and beautiful as can be found in any country. The Sanitarium is just high enough and distant enough to exhibit to the finest advantage the waving grain, side by side with the brown-plowed fields and rich grassy meadows, all appearing as garden plots, and the farm houses and barns like cosy cottages. The varying shades of light and color in this most beautiful panorama excite the admiration and call forth exclamations of surprise and delight that so beautiful scenery is to be viewed from points so near the great centres of population. From this point of view may be seen the industrious worker as he traverses these garden spots behind plow or reaper; the moving locomotive, the villages, the church spires and the brilliancy of the setting sun as it lights up every window in the City of Reading in full view, making the scenery doubly enchanting.

The springs on the mountain side, from which the Sanitarium is supplied, unite to form on its eastern and western borders, brooks of no mean proportion; by which it is proposed, at an early day, to generate electricity for the propulsion of the machinery of the institution and to supply its light. Electric elevators and electric motors will then take the place of the present steam and hydraulic machinery.

The Sanitarium is open for the reception of guests at all seasons of the year and rejoices in an extensive patronage. It is heated by steam and open grates, has electric bells, hydraulic elevator, sun parlor, extensive rooms for varied forms of sanitarium treatment, such as baths, electricity, Swedish movements, massage, etc. For electricity, it rejoices in the possession of extensive permanent batteries; for Swedish movements, steam and hydraulic machinery, supplying the motive power for varied forms of kneadings, manipulations, exercises. Its bath rooms are numerous and extensive, but above all the appliances of the Sanitarium, the Doctors Walter commend and emphasize that last and best development of sanitary science, known as massage, of which, in an important sense, they may be said to be the originators. For more than twenty years, this form of treatment, even yet so little known, has been a daily appliance in the institution of these physicians, and the results have been so encouraging that to-day a sanitarium without

massage would be like a kite without a tail, or a surgeon without instruments. From the fertile brains of the founders of Walter's Sanitarium came the systematic application of massage treatment in the preservation and restoration of human health, and to-day Walter's school of massage fills a continually increasing want of both physicians and patients, in the persons of skillful operatars. Scientific massage is taught at Walter's Sanitarium. Young women especially are earning fortunes, in responding to the requirements of the medical profession in this direction, and whoever bears a diploma of "Walter's School," possesses a passport to lucrative employment.

The twenty years now passed, which have witnessed the growth and development of Walter's Park and the completion of Walter's Sanitarium, have been eventful and interesting, and while the proprietors have enjoyed the delightful stimulation of success, silvered locks have been left behind, illustrative of growing years, but not without their compensation in the interesting group of children who are rapidly growing into prominence, to take the places of their progenitors, when the requirements of nature shall cause them to yield this magnificent resort to younger and more active hands and brains.

We bespeak for the founders of this enterprise the kindly consideration of the reader, and invite him, as a matter of mutual advantage, to make himself personally acquainted with Walter's Park, Walter's Sanitarium, and the physicians who control it. Even a postal card addressed to Walter's Sanitarium, Walter's Park, Berks Co., Pa., will bring further valuable and interesting information.

The Grand View Sanitarium, Wernersville, Pa.

Established in 1847.

This well-known and long-established sanitarium is one of the oldest and best patronized institutions of its kind. Although old in years, it is young in spirit, and keeps pace with the times in everything that is useful and progressive. The hand of improvement is never idle.

The "Grand View" is beautifully located in a park of nearly 500 acres of partly cleared land and partly covered by growths of ferns, shrubbery, forest trees—cedars, pines, birch, chestnut, oak, etc.—through which numerous walks and drives extend, from all of which most enchanting scenery is visible for fifty to a hundred miles, in the beautiful Lebanon and Lancaster valleys.

It is on the South Mountains, a spur of the Blue Mountains, in Southern Pennsylvania, a section of country long known and noted for the salubrity of its climate, its pre-eminently pure water and unequaled scenery, and honest reputation, not having lost prestige on account of the development and uprising of numerous other resorts in all sections of the country. When once visited, it requires no argument to sustain the above modest statement.

It is also on historic grounds, for almost within hailing distance stood the "Old Furnace," where, during revolutionary times, shot and shell were cast and used in the defence of our liberties.

It is but nine miles from the city of Reading, with its population of nearly seventy thousand souls; one and a half hours from Harrisburg, our State capital; two hours from Philadelphia, four hours from New York City, six hours from Baltimore, Md., and seven hours from Washington, our national capital. From this it will be seen that it is very accessible from all sections of our country.

The buildings consist of a large massive stone mansion four stories high above basement, and a large three-story cottage ninety feet distant from the main house.

The parlors, sitting rooms, bed rooms, etc., are comfortably and well furnished, well ventilated, cheery, light and airy. The system of heating throughout is by steam and open grates. The danger from fire is very slight, but even against this they guard by fire-extinguishers, fire-escapes, fire-hose and a night watchman.

They also have electric bells and other conveniences, conducing to make patients and guests comfortable.

A very fine chapel, erected at an expense of $7000, also graces this place, and stands within a square of the main building. There are also other places of worship within reasonable access.

The supply of abundant and pure water is a leading feature of this place, a number of springs being located high on the mountains and free from all possible contamination. These are of the purest and best, clear as crystal and sparkling, and have a reputation surpassed by none. They are fully the equal to the celebrated Poland water, and do good service in the treatment of kidney, liver and digestive organs. The water of the pavilion spring is now quite extensively sold in Philadelphia, direct from the spring, both plain and carbonated. It is a most desirable table water.

It is absolutely free from malaria. For amusement and recreation they have a well-equipped gymnasium, pool-room, bowling-alley, croquet and tennis, also fine livery furnishings, easy-riding saddle horses and very comfortable open and closed carriages. There are also reading rooms supplied with daily papers from New York, Philadelphia, Reading and other cities, together with some of the best magazines. There is mail service to and from the house three times a day, excepting Sunday, when there is but one. Telephone and telegraph facilities are also in the house, and United States Express to all parts. Nine trains daily each way pass and stop at the station.

The cuisine is in competent hands and everything in season finds its way to the table well prepared. The table is noted for its rich milk and cream.

This institution is intended for the treatment of all forms of chronic non-contagious curable cases, but does not receive objectionable cases. The physicians in charge have large and varied experience, extending over a period of thirty years; are graduates of regular medical schools of high standing in the front rank of medical colleges. In their methods of treatment they are not bigoted, but make use of such means as are directly indicated in each case presenting for treatment, using some medicine, but relying more particularly upon other means, such as massage, electricity in *all* its various forms, including the electric, electro-vapor and electro-chemical baths. Also the Turkish and Roman baths, as well as all forms of plain water baths, including the shower, spray and douche, either hot or cold; compressed air, and oxygen are used when indicated. In fact they have and make use of all such means as are usually found in a first-class institution.

Their attendants in the treatment departments are well qualified for the positions they occupy, being all thoroughly trained for their work.

The air and climate here are such as make this a very desirable haven of rest and recuperation of health at all seasons of the year, and the valetudinarian, the overworked, as well as those in search of a quiet pleasant retreat away from the busy bustle of fashionable city life, will here, amongst the quiet hills, find the desired spot.

For further particulars and descriptive pamphlet address the proprietors.

THE GRAND VIEW SANITARIUM, WERNERSVILLE, PA.

CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

RHODE ISLAND STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COURT HOUSE, PITTSBURG, PA.

Representative Men of PITTSBURG and ALLEGHENY CITY.

Hon. H. I. Gourley.

In February, 1890, Mr. Gourley was elected mayor of Pittsburg on the Republican ticket after one of the hottest local elections ever held in the city. His majority, however, was a handsome one, and on the first Monday of April following he took the oath of office and was sworn in for three years. In his inaugural address he promised to serve the people with all his ability in return for the confidence they had reposed in him. He kept his promise to such degree that when the time and opportunity presented itself the people were ready and anxious to continue their faith in him.

At the time of his election to the city executive, the local government had been completely rearranged by legislative enactment. Many open charges of mismanagement were laid at the door of the ruling political party. Those practices, long the bar to progressive government, were soon discontinued by the careful supervision of Mr. Gourley over all the acts of the local legislative body. His administration of affairs added greatly to the reputation of the city, and he retired from the office having the confidence and approbation of every right-minded citizen.

Mr. Gourley was prevailed upon by a strong popular demand, contrary to his wishes, to stand as the candidate for city controller. He was nominated to the office by the Democrats and by the Industrial Alliance, and in accepting the nomination he gave notice that he still remained a Republican. In February of the present year (1893), he was elected by a large majority, notwithstanding all the powerful machinery of the opposition was leagued against him.

He assumed the duties of the office on the first Monday in April following, and at this time his course is meeting with as much approbation from the community as it did when he filled the mayor's chair. Mr. Gourley is in his fifty-fifth year, and still in full manly vigor to fight for faithful duty in the interest of good government and the rights of the people. Having been subjected to the discipline of poverty and hard work in his youth and early manhood, he is in hearty sympathy with all measures, public and private, to advance their welfare.

Andrew Carnegie

Was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835. He removed, with his family, to the United States in 1845, and has since resided mostly in Pittsburg, Pa., where he holds a conspicuous position among business men as the principal owner of steel and iron works, said to be the largest in the world. His liberality in various benevolent enterprises in Pittsburg and elsewhere demonstrates his philanthropy and interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens; and his special interest in his employes shows his love for his fellow-workmen. Mr. Carnegie is known in the world of letters as well as for his industrial enterprise and liberality. He has written "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," "Round the World," "Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic," and many popular magazine articles on industrial subjects.

H. C. Frick

Is the chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Pittsburg, Pa. The steel company has a capital of

$25,000,000 and the coke company a capital of $5,000,000. These companies are well-known to the general public. The steel company owns eleven blast furnaces, nine of them at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, Pa., and two, known as the Lucy Furnaces, at Pittsburg, all modern and thoroughly equipped. They have an immense rail mill also at Braddock; an armor plate, beam mill, etc., at Homestead; a bessemer billet mill at Duquesne, Pa.; a wire nail works at Beaver Falls, Pa.; two structural steel mills at Thirty-third street, and Twenty-ninth street, and a bridge works ("Keystone") at Fifty-first street, Pittsburg.

These companies employ 15,000 men and have a payroll of about $10,000,000 annually.

Though Mr. Frick is comparatively young, being forty-four years of age, he has for years managed immense interests. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., engaging in the coke business in 1871. He has gradually built up that immense business until his coke company has acquired over 35,000 acres of coal, with 9000 coke ovens, right in the heart of Connellsville coke region, located in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, this company being the largest of its kind in the world. In 1888 Mr. Frick was called to the chairmanship of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, his ability to control large interests having been demonstrated in the coke business. No manufacturer in the world has had so much responsibility resting upon him as Mr. Frick, but his alertness, quickness and good judgment serve him so well, that with comparative ease, he handles the immense business under his care.

Major J. F. Denniston, City Treasurer of Pittsburg, Pa.,

Was born September 10, 1837, at what is now corner of Penn avenue and Twentieth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

His father removed to near Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., in 1842, and engaged in farming, where the subject of this sketch remained and assisted in clearing up a new farm, catching desultory periods attending the public schools, and finally one year at the Mercer Academy. When at sixteen years of age he returned to Pittsburg, obtained employment as clerk with M. Mentzer, a Market street dry goods merchant. Whilst thus engaged he attended Duff's Mercantile College at night, and had just about finished the course when the Civil war burst upon the country; and among the first, on April 25, 1861, he enlisted as private in the "Friend Rifle Guards," which became Company E, Seventieth New York Volunteers, and served continuously in the army until the first of January, 1867; being in service five years and eight months.

During this service he was severely wounded several times; losing his right leg and the use of his right arm. He was also promoted from grade to grade, until, at the battle of Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864, when he lost his leg, he was captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in that engagement. Being unfitted for field duty he was assigned to duty as a disbursing officer of the subsistence department, in the War Department at Washington, D. C. After the muster out of the great bulk of the volunteer army, he was assigned to duty as commissary subsistence on the staff of Major-General John G. Foster, at Tallahassee, Florida, and remained on that duty until mustered out January 1, 1867.

Returning to Pittsburg he was elected county treasurer, in October, 1867, and re-elected for the second term two years later. Nominated by the Republican party he was elected city treasurer in February, 1881. The duties of the office were administered so satisfactorily that he has been renominated by his party four times, without any opposition; the term of office being three years. His integrity and popularity is attested by the fact that three triennial Democratic city conventions passed highly complimentary resolutions endorsing his administration of the office, so that he was re-elected three times by the unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens. At the last city election, February 21, 1893, he was opposed on the Democratic ticket by an ex-soldier and successful business man; but, although his colleagues on the Republican ticket for mayor and city comptroller were defeated, Major Denniston was triumphantly re-elected treasurer for the fifth term; at the end of which (June 1, 1896) he will have served fifteen years in this responsible position. He has been connected with the Central Bank as director for over twenty years, and is now vice-president of that institution. He has been one of the board of managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, one of the largest benevolent institutions in the State, for many years, and takes an active part and deep interest in its welfare.

Major Denniston is an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1890 he was again elected department commander, Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, a compliment that has been paid to but two of the twenty-five commanders that have been elected.

December 5, 1883, he married the widow of R. D. Beatty, deceased, *nee* Boullt, of Hagerstown, Md.; and although still a great sufferer from army wounds, he lives most happily with his wife and three children at his comfortable home on Denniston avenue, east end, Pittsburg, on what at one time was his grandfather's farm, but which is now a fine residence portion of the city.

Robert McAfee,

Chief of the Department of Public Works in Allegheny City, is widely known in political and business circles. Born in the County of Antrim, North of Ireland, he was educated in a private school in Belfast and after leaving school was engaged in a large mercantile establishment in Liverpool. He spent some time in a similar position in Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1869 emigrated to America. He assumed a clerkship in the large iron firm of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and in 1878 was made manager of the mill, a position he held until April, 1893, when he resigned to become the head of the department of public works in the city government of Allegheny. His business ability and close observation of public affairs has made him a valuable representative

of the people, and he is looked upon as one of the shrewdest men now connected with the city government. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being identified with the Republican party, and has represented the Eleventh Ward in councils for twelve years. During that period he served as chairman of many important committees and made many friends by his impartial and fair dealing with all men.

Heber McDowell,

The popular and efficient coroner of Allegheny County, was born in the First Ward, Allegheny, October 29, 1854. He is a son of William and Margaret McDowell. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny and at the Iron City College. His first entry into business life was as a messenger boy, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company; he afterward occupied a similar position in the freight department of the C. & P. R. R. Later on he engaged in the express business with the Merchants' Express Company. Having considerable political strength in the Fourth Ward, he became a candidate for constable and was readily elected. As his political influence increased, he was fairly in line for the preferment which afterward came to him.

For some time Mr. McDowell conducted a detective agency with considerable success. On January 7, 1887, he was elected coroner and has occupied that position ever since. He is a model official, and the coroner's office under his management is now administered in a very different manner from what it was under the former lax order of things. A complete system of records and provisions for identification has been established, and he has been making strenuous efforts to secure legislation for the establishment of a public morgue.

Having been unanimously renominated by his party and elected, he is now serving his third term as coroner of his native county.

A. M. Brown,

Attorney, is a grandson of Adam Brown, of Cumberland County, Pa., a soldier in Washington's Army in the Revolutionary war. About the beginning of the century his grandfather removed to Middlesex, Butler County, Pa. Joseph Brown, the third son of Adam Brown, married Mary, a daughter of James Marshall, who, with his family, had come from Londonderry, Ireland, to Pittsburg in 1822, whence he soon removed to Butler County. James Marshall was also the father of Judge Marshall, of Butler County, Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Marshall, of Pittsburg. Joseph Brown spent most of his life on his farm at Brownsdale, where he died in 1883; Mary Marshall, his wife, died in 1877, at the age of seventy-nine years.

A. M. Brown, the son of Joseph and Mary (Marshall) Brown, received the most liberal training afforded by the schools of his native county and finished his education at private schools in Pittsburg. He read law with his uncle, Thomas M. Marshall, and upon his admission to the bar became a member of the law firm of Marshall & Brown. Since the dissolution of that firm, he has continued in practice alone. He is recognized as a leading member of the Allegeny County bar and has achieved many forensic triumphs. Although his practice is almost entirely in the civil courts, he occasionally, and for special causes, consents to appear in important criminal cases, in the trial of which he exhibits conspicuous energy and ability. Among his many celebrated cases, his successful defence and acquittal of James Nutt, in the famous trial for the murder of Dukes, added no little to his professional reputation and won popular favor. He has always been identified with the Republican party and was a delegate to the national convention that renominated Lincoln for President in 1864; and, also, to the convention which nominated Grant and Colfax in 1868. He has been active and efficient in many ways as a citizen of Pittsburg.

His wife, Lucetta Turney, was a daughter of the late Adam Turney, of Greensburg. Her mother was a

daughter of the distinguished Rev. John William Weber, founder of the German Reformed Church at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, the earliest organized congregation in Pittsburg. Mrs. Brown died March 19, 1892. She was regarded by all who were privileged to know her as a model wife and mother.

General Alfred L. Pearson

Was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 28, 1838. After receiving such educational training as was available at Allegheny and Jefferson colleges, he engaged in the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny County in 1861.

The breaking out of the rebellion greatly interfered with his business, as he at once organized a company and tendered his services to the government. In 1862 a new call for more troops having been made, he entered the services as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the battle of Fredericksburg, he was rapidly promoted to the rank of colonel. By reason of the wonderful proficiency of the skirmish drill and bayonet exercises of his regiment, the attention of the division and corps commanders was attracted to his regiment, and when any dashing service or important skirmish was required, his regiment was chosen. After the battle of Pegrim's Farm, where he commanded the brigade, he was highly complimented by his commanding officer, General Griffin, upon whose recommendation he was brevetted brigadier-general. He also received commendation from Generals Ayres and Griffin after the battle of Gravelly Run, where he commanded a brigade of eight regiments. Again, after the battle of Lewis' Farm, when he seized the colors of his regiment and dashed to the front, followed by his command, driving the enemy from the field, General Meade rode up and said, "You have nobly earned your stars," and he was soon brevetted major-general. General Bartlett, in speaking of this action, said, "It was one of the most gallant charges of the war, and saved the Army of the Potomac one more battle for the Jerusalem Plank Road." At Appomatox Court House, whilst his command was at the front, being far out on the skirmish line, a Confederate officer rode up with a flag of truce and hostilities ceased. The war being ended, he was mustered out of the service as commander of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps; and afterward declined a colonelcy in the regular army. On resuming the practice of his profession he quickly gathered about him his old clients, and many new ones. He also received many tokens of confidence and high esteem from his fellow-citizens. At the earnest request of Governor Geary, he accepted the appointment of major-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in 1877 he commanded the State troops in the suppression of the labor riot at Pittsburg.

General Pearson was one of the organizers of the Union Veteran Legion, and was twice elected its national commander. He also served as department commander of Pennsylvania for the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years was one of the most effective workers in that organization. In 1891 he was chosen by Congress as one of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Though nearly threescore years have come and gone in his eventful life, he is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is happy in his domestic life, and in the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens, enjoying the fruits of his laborious and patriotic career.

Rev. J. C. Bigham,

The eldest son of Emanuel M. Bigham and Amelia T. Christy, was born in Newry, Blair County, Pa., January 26, 1831. After an elementary education in the public schools, he entered St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland, St. Francis College, at Loretta, and finished at St. Michael's Seminary, at Hazelwood.

February 7, 1863, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Right Reverend M. Dominie, then bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

Father Bigham's first mission was at Murrinsville, Butler County, where he was stationed for two years and a half. After four months as assistant pastor at Summit, Cambria County, Father Bigham was appointed to a charge at New Brighton, Beaver County, where he built the beautiful St. Joseph's Church edifice, and established the first Catholic parochial school. During eleven of the twenty-six years that he was stationed at New Brighton, he attended to the religious wants of the Catholics of Canneltown, for whom he had built a church, residence and parochial school.

In 1891 Father Bigham was appointed pastor to St. Bridget's, Pittsburg, where he has by his religious zeal for the advancement of his flock, earned and received the commendation of his superiors in orders, and the love and esteem of the laity of all denominations.

Rev. J. C. Bigham is of fine presence, gentle and dignified in his manner, a scholar and an energetic man of affairs. For twenty-eight years his name has been a household word among the Catholics, from New Castle to Pittsburg, who love him as a true father.

John A. Brashear

Was born November 24, 1840, at Brownsville, Pa., and received a common school education in the schools of that village. Graduated at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, 1856, but, having no taste for commercial pursuits, went back to Brownsville and learned the trade of pattern-maker and engine-builder. He followed the pursuit of master mechanic in several of the large rolling mills of Pittsburg until 1879, when the taste for astronomical pursuits led him into the construction of instruments for his own use. The demand from others for the construction of astronomical instruments became so great that a large workshop was built and devoted especially to the work of their construction.

The late William Thaw became greatly interested in his success, and by his aid the business was greatly developed and increased, and a large and complete manufactory built near the observatory in Allegheny, Pa.

From this workshop some of the largest and most complete instruments for astronomical and physical research have been sent out to the leading observatories of the world, and at this writing the workshops of which Mr. Brashear is the proprietor are kept running to their fullest capacity in the production of the highest grade instruments.

W. H. Glenn

Entered the service of Adams Express Company in 1853 in Philadelphia, soon familiarizing himself with the business as local agent, so that when the company desired a trustworthy and capable party to attend to its increasing business in the South during the war, Mr. Glenn was chosen as the proper man. Later he was appointed route agent on the Delaware division of the company, superintendent of the New York division, and now fills the position of superintendent of the Pittsburg division, having been in the continuous employment of the company over forty years, faithfulness, ability and continuous service characterizing his part, and appreciation and promotion the part of the company. Surely comment is unnecessary.

Joseph Alonzo Langfitt

Is a successful lawyer. He was born October 19, 1858, on a farm in Beaver County, Pa., where he spent his boyhood days, attending district school and academy there, and graduating from Washington and Jefferson College in 1879. He was principal of one of the Allegheny City public schools for two years, studied law and was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1882, where he has since practiced. He has risen rapidly in his profession, and enjoys a large and lucrative business. He is also law lecturer and vice-president of Curry University, president of Wilkinsburg Board of Trade, president of Chartiers Valley Light and Power Company, and director in a large number of other corporations, including several banks. He is past grand regent R. A., and prominent in F. and A. M., P. H. C., I. O. H. and other secret orders. He has served a number of years in the City Councils, in the Board of School Control of Allegheny City, as chairman of Democratic City Executive Committee, and in 1888 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania. Although defeated, he ran ahead of his ticket more than a thousand votes. He is a ready, witty, polished and eloquent speaker.

Captain John S. McMillin

Was one of the best known citizens of Western Pennsylvania. He was born at Georgetown, Beaver County, Pa., July 23, 1817, and moved to Pittsburg in 1833.

Captain McMillin was a handsome, stalwart man, over six feet in height, and for more than fifty years his tall commanding figure was a familiar one in Pittsburg. He was one of the best known rivermen in the country, and was the inventor of the steam capstan for use on steamboats.

Not only was Captain McMillin a conspicuous local figure, but he was also closely identified with our national

history, being a hero of the Rebellion. At this time he was owner and commander of the famous "Silver Wave," and as commander of this boat was almost continuously in the service of the United States from July, 1861.

In March, 1863, he performed the dangerous and difficult duty of transporting troops and supplies from the Yazoo River through the net-work of narrow and

tortuous bayous to the relief of the iron-clad gunboats that were locked up at the junction of Rolling Fork and Deer Creek, and must eventually have been captured, but for the relief he carried. In April following, on this same boat, in response to a request for volunteers, Captain McMillin ran the blockade established by the Confederates at Vicksburg, his being the first transport to pass the batteries. His boat had a narrow escape from destruction, and among some cherished mementoes of the war, are two six-pound balls, one of which passed under his arm while standing at his wheel on this memorable trip. For all of his services, and his especial success and bravery at Vicksburg, Captain McMillin received highly commendatory letters from Admiral Porter and Generals Grant and Sherman, and especial mention is made of him in General Sherman's Memoirs.

After a long, noble and useful life, he died at Grandview avenue, Pittsburg, March 11, 1893.

Charles Davis Carter, Director Duquesne Conservatory of Music,

One of the most accomplished in his profession, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 25, 1857. His early musical training was received in New York City. In 1877 he visited Leipsic, Germany, and became a student both at the famous conservatory of that city and also at the university. After a period of two years' study at Leipsic, Mr. Carter was attracted to the Royal Conservatory of Munich. Here, under the tutelage of the great Rheinberger, he proceeded with his organ study, the branches of theory and composition. After a thorough course of study, covering three years, he graduated with distinction, and subsequently visited Paris and London for supplementary study of artistic singing and voice training. After a stay of nearly six years in Europe, Mr. Carter returned to his native land and located in Pittsburg, Pa.

He was prominently associated with the organization of the Pennsylvania State Music Teachers' Association in the year 1888, and in 1890, in recognition of his earnest efforts to further the development of musical art in the State, was elected president of the association.

Mr. Carter, as projector and founder of the Duquesne Conservatory of Music in Pittsburg, with its complete corps of experienced teachers, systematic progressive

methods of instruction and educational lectures, recitals and concerts, has given a pronounced impetus to musical culture in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter is well and favorably known as a composer of numerous songs, choruses and church music, and has acquired a national reputation as an essayist, lecturer and writer on musical subjects.

John R. Henricks,

Head of the Henricks Music Company, Limited, the largest music concern in Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny City in 1853, and has resided there ever since. He has been prominently identified in public affairs, being thoroughly trained in the school of local politics. He is a Republican in principle, but independent in action, always preferring to vote for the men best fitted for office rather than serving any popular faction. He served his ward for eight years in Select Council, and has been re-elected for another term. During his membership in councils he has served on several important committees, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about an audit of the city's accounts, which resulted in a political revolution of city affairs.

Early in life he began the study of law, but relinquished the profession to engage in the music business, with which he has been successfully identified for the past twenty-three years. An indefatigable worker, persistent in the pursuit of anything he undertook, he has made for himself a record of which any business man might well be proud.

Rev. Charles W. Smith, A. M., D. D.,

Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, was born in Fayette County, Pa., January 30, 1840. He is the son of the late Rev. Wesley Smith. His mother was a daughter of the late Hugh C. Ford, of Fayette County. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, with an admixture of English. His early years were spent in school and in study under private instructors. In his eighteenth year he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and six months later, at the session of the Pittsburg Conference held in 1859, he was admitted to that body, of which he has ever since been a member. By ability and fidelity he advanced to an influential position. He has been pastor of the churches at Uniontown, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Arch Street, Allegheny; Carson Street and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, and McKeesport, Pa. In 1880 he became presiding elder of the Pittsburg District, into which office he introduced such plans as resulted in the extension of the church and especially in paying off some very burdensome debts. When but thirty-six years of age he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of 1876, and was elected to the General Conferences of 1884, 1888 and 1892. By the General Conference of 1884 he was chosen editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the church in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. He was re-elected in 1888 and in 1892 without opposition, at the latter election receiving the highest vote given any editor in the church. His editorial duties have not relieved him from those of the pulpit, his services being in constant demand. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Lindley, daughter of Dr. Lutillus Lindley, of Connellsville, Pa. Their family consists of three children, the eldest of whom, the Rev. Charles L. Smith, A. M., is a minister of the Pittsburg Conference.

Rev. W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D. D.,

Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, was born August 16, 1848, in the Island of Jamaica, where his father was serving at the time as a missionary of the Moravian Church. On the paternal side he is descended from John Holland, one of the early settlers of North Carolina, and on the maternal side from Rev. Francis Doughty, who preached the first English sermon on Manhattan Island.

Dr. Holland graduated at the Moravian College, at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1867, and again at Amherst College in 1869. He graduated in theology at Princeton, and in 1874 became the pastor of one of the leading Presby-

terian churches in Pittsburg, where he remained until he was made a chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He visited Europe in 1877 as a delegate to the First Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh, and in 1879 as a delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Basle. In 1887 he was the naturalist of the United States Eclipse Expedition to Japan, and again in 1889 was appointed the naturalist of the expedition sent out by the United States Navy Department to West Africa. In 1892 he spent the summer in England and France, engaged in scientific study. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals and to the daily press, and has won recognition especially as an authority upon entomology. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and was the first president of the Academy of Science and Arts in Pittsburg. He is a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and America. Dr. Holland was one of the first commissioners of the Carnegie Free Library in Pittsburg, and has for many years been a trustee of the Pennsylvania College for Women and of the Pittsburg School of Design for Women, and vice-president of the board of trustees of the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny.

Dr. Holland married, in 1879, Miss Carrie Moorehead, the youngest daughter of the late John Moorehead, one of the best known iron manufacturers in Pittsburg. He has two sons. His home, which is one of the most beautiful residences in Pittsburg, is located on Fifth avenue, not far from the entrance to Schenley Park.

Professor Charles J. Smith.

The history of Iron City College is practically a sketch of its distinguished principal, Professor Charles J. Smith. Having been born in a seminary at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., January 17, 1856, his whole life has been spent in schools, and to-day he is at the head of the oldest and best business college west of the Allegheny Mountains, having succeeded his father, Professor J. C. Smith, in the position, January 26, 1883.

Professor Smith was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, Allegheny College, Irving Institute and

Ayers' Latin School, and entered Iron City College, as a teacher, in 1872.

The name of Smith is identified with the origin and success of the institution, and to-day this school is as well and as favorably known as any business college in the country.

He was for five years a member of the Duquesne Greys, a local military organization, the history of which is contemporaneous with the history of Allegheny County.

His taste runs in the direction of historical literature, and his controversial pen has acquired singular dexterity in this direction. He has delivered several lectures at college commencements, which have been hailed with delight by many persons of advanced thought in the direction of emancipating the people from the domination of narrow-minded men.

Professor Smith is one of the youngest men in the country occupying so reponsible a position.

James Brown, Esq.,

Comptroller of the City of Allegheny, will soon have reached his threescore years, being born February 1, 1834. He has lived his whole life in the city of his birth and to-day is counted among the most honored citizens of the community. He was trained in the common schools of the city, and at an early age was apprenticed to a carpenter. Having finished his trade, he soon tired of the dull sound of the jack-plane and saw. He had a fondness for the bustle and excitement of political life, and was made chief clerk and registrar in the city engineer's office in 1868. The life of a clerk was too monotonous for one of Mr. Brown's temperament, and in 1872 he set sail for the office of city comptroller, which he captured after a hard fight. His strict attention to his duties, and methodical manner of conducting the business, entrenched him so firmly in the position that he has never been superseded. For twenty-one years he has held the position of auditor of the city's finances during which time millions of money have passed through his office, and lately when a complete audit of his books were made by an expert they were found correct to a cent. He has always been conservative, yet forcible, in the administration of his duties, and his manly course has made him hosts of friends in all political parties, wherever efficiency and integrity are recognized as indispensable qualifications.

He is one of the most prominent Masons in this country, having gone through all the degrees of the mystic order, and to-day ranks with the highest men in the fraternity.

Professor Byron W. King

Was born near Mount Pleasant, Pa., June 10, 1859. Owing to a difficulty of speech his early education was retarded, but at the age of thirteen he succeeded in mastering his defect of stammering and from that time his advancement was rapid. He graduated at the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute in 1877, with the honors of his class.

He then devoted his attention to the study of elocution, and has gained a wide reputation both as a teacher in many of the colleges and universities of this country, and as a public speaker. He is also a good mathematician and a thorough classical scholar, and well versed in modern languages. For some years he has been engaged in making an English translation of Homer into hexameter verse, which has received high praise from some of the first professors of Greek literature in America. He hopes to have this work published shortly. He is also author of a work on elocution and voice culture, entitled "Practice of Speech," which has been adopted as a text-book in many schools of America and Europe.

Professor King is at present manager of King's School of Oratory, Elocution and Dramatic Culture, Pittsburg, Pa., one of the largest of the kind in the country. He is also well-known as a writer of poetry and has in press a volume of poems to be issued soon, some of which have already had a wide circulation in magazine literature. With his varied duties as teacher, public speaker and author, Professor King is a very busy man.

Frank S. Fox, B. S.,

Was born in Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, July 28, 1861.

He is the sixth in a family of ten children, born to Frederick and Eliza J. Fox.

After a few terms at Vermillion Institute he began teaching at the age of twenty. By teaching winter and attending school in summer he was soon admitted to the University of Wooster, but left this institution to engage in mercantile business. A chronic sore-throat compelled him to give up business. He then began the study of elocution for his throat and health. When he had graduated in his course a position at Savannah Academy was given him. Principal of the elocutionary department and teacher of normal studies in Ashland University (from which institution he has his degree) was his next step. In 1891 he was elected the professor of higher mathematics and elocution in Duquesne College, Pittsburg, Pa. He is now the associate manager of King's School of Oratory, and devotes his entire time to this line of educational work, and giving public entertainments, in both of which he is eminently successful.

Orville H. Allerton, Jr.,

Was born in Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., October 3, 1851. His father, whose name he bears, was a merchant in that place for twenty-five years.

Mr. Allerton is a lineal descendant of the sturdy Puritans, being of the ninth generation.

The founder of the family was Isaac Allerton, who came in the "Mayflower," and was the trusted agent of the little colony, the "business man" of the Puritans, being sent as their representative seven times to England. His descendant, Samuel W. Allerton, two hundred and seventy years later, entered the mayoralty race in Chicago, as the "Business Man's" candidate, and though defeated, was undoubtedly the choice of the better element of that city.

The subject of our sketch came to Pittsburg in 1870, and has ever since been connected with the live-stock trade—for the past eight years being superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock-yards, the distributing place for live-stock of the great Pennsylvania system, for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and a large number of intermediate places.

William P. Bennett

Was born in Pittsburg, July 18, 1841. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Allegheny. At an early age he entered the printing office of William G. Johnston as an office-boy, and remained there until he had thoroughly learned the job printing and book-binding business.

In 1875 he started the book-binding and job printing business for himself at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. His office has remained there since, and to-day the name of William P. Bennett is at the head of the oldest book-bindery west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. Bennett was for three years vice-president of the Americus Club, one of the best-known political organizations in the country.

George J. Luckey.

One of the best-known educators of Pennsylvania is George J. Luckey, city superintendent of the Pittsburg public schools. He was born at Black Horse, Harford County, Md., October 2, 1838. He was prepared for college at Chestnut Level Academy, Lancaster County, Pa., and received the degree of Master of Arts from Adrain College, Michigan. He studied law at New Lisbon, Ohio, and on the completion of his legal studies accepted the position of principal of the high school at East Liverpool, in the same State, where he remained until early in 1864 when he enlisted in the army and served at Petersburg and Richmond. After the close of the war he became principal of the school of Columbiana, Ohio, and shortly afterwards principal of the

Third Ward schools of Allegheny, Pa. In 1867 he was elected principal of the Third Ward, now the Grant, School, of Pittsburg, from which position he was called

in 1868 to the superintendency of the schools of the city. In this position he has served continuously to the present time, and was re-elected on May 2, 1893, for another term of three years. Professor Luckey is essentially practical in all his work and is an earnest advocate of natural methods, in the carrying out of which policy he has accomplished many reforms that have placed the Pittsburg schools in the front rank.

J. J. Speck,

One of the largest distillers and dealers in liquors in Pennsylvania, was born February 2, 1848, at what was then Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pa.

After receiving a public school education he engaged in the liquor business, which, from a small beginning, now amounts to 1000 bushels per day in the matter of distilled rye alone.

In 1891 Mr. Speck consolidated his interests with those of William H. Holmes, who was established since 1858, and to-day the firm of William H. Holmes Co. has a national reputation for the purity of its products.

Mr. Speck is the personification of energy and honesty and is too well-known for his many excellent social qualities to expect adverse criticism from anyone.

B. L. H. Dabbs,

One of the leading photographers in the United States, was born in London in 1839. While a child his parents came to this country. His father, George Dabbs, was one of the pioneers of the photographic supply trade in America, being first a member of the firm of L. Chapman & Co., of New York, and, subsequent to 1856, senior partner in the firm of George Dabbs & Co., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dabbs came to Pittsburg in 1861, and opened a store for the sale of ambrotype and photographic supplies. In the same year he entered the field of artistic photography in Allegheny.

In 1864 Mr. Dabbs removed to Pittsburg and established the largest photograph gallery then in the State. So rapidly did the demand for his photographs increase that, in 1869, he sold out his business as a dealer in photographic materials. Since then he has devoted all his time and talents to the taking of portraits and the development of the photographic art.

In 1876 he removed to his present quarters at 602 Liberty street, Pittsburg.

Mr. Dabbs is quick to adopt the latest inventions, and experimental study has always had his closest attention. He stands among photographers, as with the public, in excellent repute; his energy is unabating, and his clientage is constantly increasing.

He resides with his family in a handsome mansion on Hiland avenue, East End, where he has one of the finest art libraries in the city.

David Macferron

Was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Pittsburg, November 7, 1817. After receiving such educational advantages as the times afforded, at the age of thirteen he entered the employ of James Park, Sr. He availed himself of leisure moments and diligently pursued his studies under private tutors, and in this way became a man of varied knowledge and fine literary taste. Mr. Macferron married in 1839 and removed to Allegheny Borough, but continued his association in business with Mr. Park until called to public life by his fellow-citizens of Allegheny City, in 1854. While giving attention to educational interests of Allegheny, he was no less interested in its business welfare, and on account of his ability in this direction he was chosen, in 1858, treasurer, and has held that position continuously ever since.

Giving attention assiduously to the duties of his office, in the course of a few years he had brought about a wonderful improvement in methods of transacting

business and in the credit of the city, greatly to the profit and delight of all classes of citizens.

Mr. Macferron enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, not only as an officer of the municipality, but as a man of fine financial ability, good judgment, and of unblemished integrity, having been honored in many ways by positions of honor and trust in financial institutions of the city, and benevolent and charitable enterprises. He is a man of decided religious convictions, and has the courage to live up to them. His domestic relations have been remarkably happy. His wife still lives to gladden his home, while his children, prosperous and happy, find their greatest pleasure in gathering around the parental hearth-stone.

William M. Kennedy, Mayor of Allegheny City,

Was born December 29, 1847. His education was obtained in the Western University and the Military School at New Haven. In 1870 he became connected with R. T. Kennedy & Bro., in the flour business, and to-day the firm name of Marshall & Kennedy is a household word. By untiring industry and personal integrity Mr. Kennedy has won a place in the hearts of the people, which has made him twice mayor of the city. He served his ward in councils when he was a leader among his fellow-members and was conscientious in all his dealings with his constituents.

As mayor his administration has been marked by many improvements, and by his personal effort he secured the approval of the public to an increase in the bonded debt of over two million dollars.

John R. Murphy

Was born August 21, 1850, in Allegheny City. When only eleven years old he left school in order to help support himself and assist his father. Before he attained his majority he manifested a taste for politics, and to-day he is one of the recognized leaders in political affairs of his native city. His genial disposition and obliging manner has made him a power, and no one's influence is more sought after than that of John R. Murphy.

When scarcely more than a boy he was elected market constable, which position he held for eight years, when he was chosen chief of police. His knowledge of police matters has been recognized all over the country, and but few men have a wider acquaintance with the leading affairs of the country than he.

Two years ago he was selected by the councils of the city as head of the department of public safety, to which position he was re-elected without opposition, January, 1892. His administration has been marked by the absence of crime and the quiet good order which has prevailed.

Major James A. McLaughlin,

Superintendent of the Bureau of Health in Allegheny City, was born in East Liberty, now a part of the City of Pittsburg, January 21, 1844. He attended public

school in the Fourth Ward until he was in his teens. He entered the army August 6, 1861, as private in Company I, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, and at Salem Church, Va., was shot through the lower part of the body, receiving a wound from which he recovered, his case being the only one on record. He was mustered out as corporal, September 16, 1864, having served faithfully for three years and one month. He was chief deputy in the United States internal revenue collector's office, Twenty-third District, and was afterward appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Health. He is a man of exemplary habits, fine physical appearance, and at all times a gentleman.

J. Guy McCandless, M. D.,

Of Pittsburg, was born in the same city, January 1, 1839, and ranks among her most prominent native sons as a public-spirited, honorable and honored citizen in business affairs; and by his professional brethren is esteemed very highly for his attainments and large experience in the practice of his noble profession. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and, in 1862, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, one of the most noted medical institutions of learning in the United States. Entering the army early in the war, he was later taken sick and came home for six months, during which time his graduation took place from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Again entering the service, he was appointed surgeon of the Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in the service till the close of the war, the last year being in charge of the Cotton Factory Hospital at Harrisburg. He has held the post of surgeon in the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the past twelve years. He has also served the city well in her municipal government, having been a member of Select Council for sixteen consecutive years, a part of the time as president of that body. He is now serving as health physician for the city. By his genial disposition, courteous manner, efficient service and unselfish purpose, Dr. McCandless has greatly endeared himself to all classes of citizens, and lives to enjoy their confidence and the fruits of a well-earned reputation.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ., PITTSBURG

E. S MORROW, PITTSBURG

PROF. J. WARREN LYTLE, PITTSBURG

Silk Manufacture in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

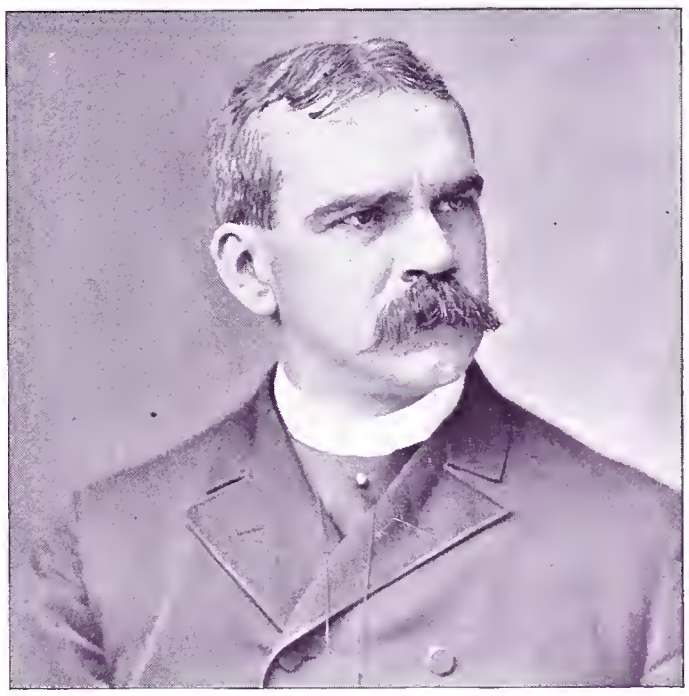
Among the leading silk manufactories of this country are the mills of R. & H. Simon, at Union Hill and Paterson, N. J., and Easton, Pa.

Their first factory was erected at Union Hill, in 1874, and put in operation the following year on a small scale, giving employment to about one hundred hands on silk dress goods. Since then the demands of the trade have gradually increased, and their facilities for work have grown correspondingly, so that now about eight hundred hands are employed in the manufacture of these and other lines of silk goods, such as linings, ribbons, plushes and velvets, all of which find ready sale in this country.

In 1883 they erected mills in Easton, Pa., in order to afford facilities for what is known among silk manufacturers as the "throwing department," giving employment to about two hundred hands. They are now erecting additional buildings for weaving in every department of silk manufacture, and when completed will give employment to several hundred more. Such enterprise well deserves the commendation and encouragement of any community.

SAMUEL C. GRIER, ALLEGHENY CITY

HON. JOHN A. FRITCHIE, HARRISBURG



DR. GEORGE EDWARD REED,
PRESIDENT OF DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

BETSY ROSS' HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,

Where the first American flag was made by Mrs Betsy Ross in 1777. The flag was adopted by Congress June 14 of the same year The structure is two stories to the eaves, with eye-like windows, and a long, sloping, shingled roof. With massive modern structures towering all around it the quaint little building, with gabled roof and dormer windows, cosily nestles at 239 Arch Street, the connecting link between the modest little town of Penn and the mighty city which now stretches out for miles beyond.

For over two hundred years the stout little building has watched the city's growth. It welcomed many a refugee from English intol-

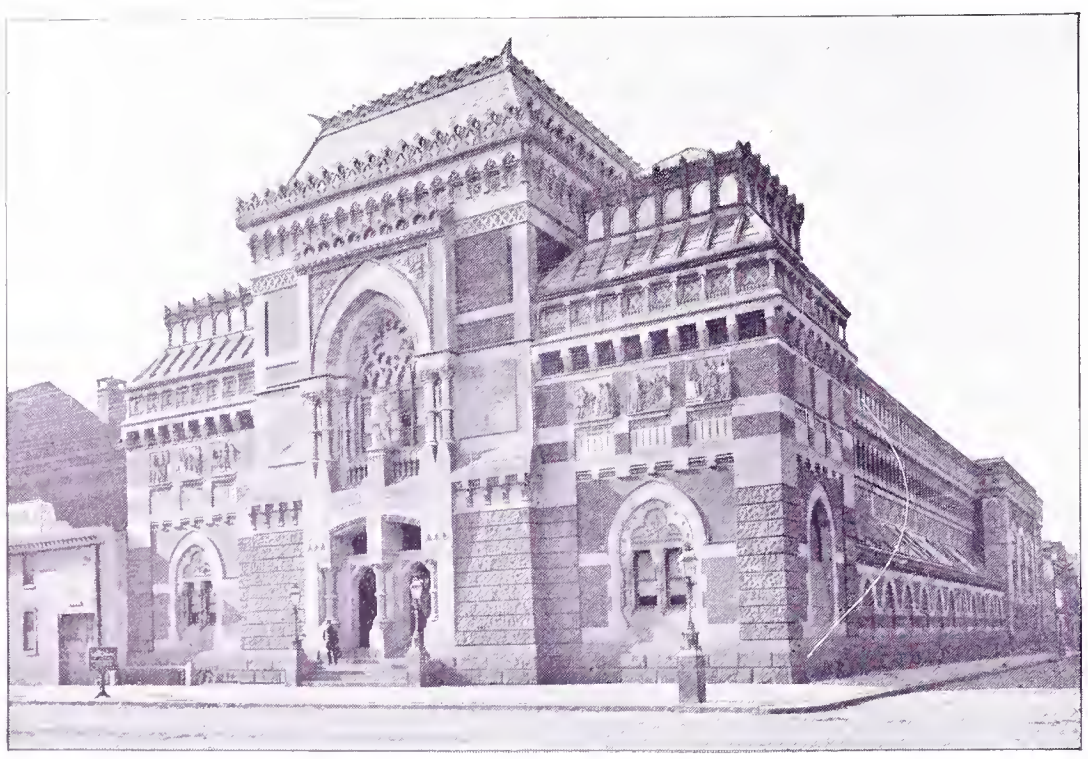
erance when Philadelphia was yet in its swaddling clothes. The very bricks of which it is built came over as ballast in the hold of the Welcome, and were mortared into what was then a pretentious dwelling, under the supervision of William Penn himself.

It has seen the pipe of peace smoked by its fireplace by swarthy red men and quaint old Quaker councilors, and it saw the rugged remnant of Braddock's army come reeling back from Indian slaughter. It saw the Republic born, and made some history itself, for in its little back parlor the Stars and Stripes were for the first time joined and the new nation given its first national flag.

The building is good for another hundred years, for its heavy shutters, joined with hand-made nails and hinged with hand-made screws, are still as strong as when they were hung in 1682. The heavy oak floor in the little parlor is still as stout as when Betsy Ross, over a hundred years ago, rocked her high-backed chair over it as she deftly cut out stars for George Washington and Robert Morris, and showed them how the new flag would look.

OLD LIBERTY BELL,

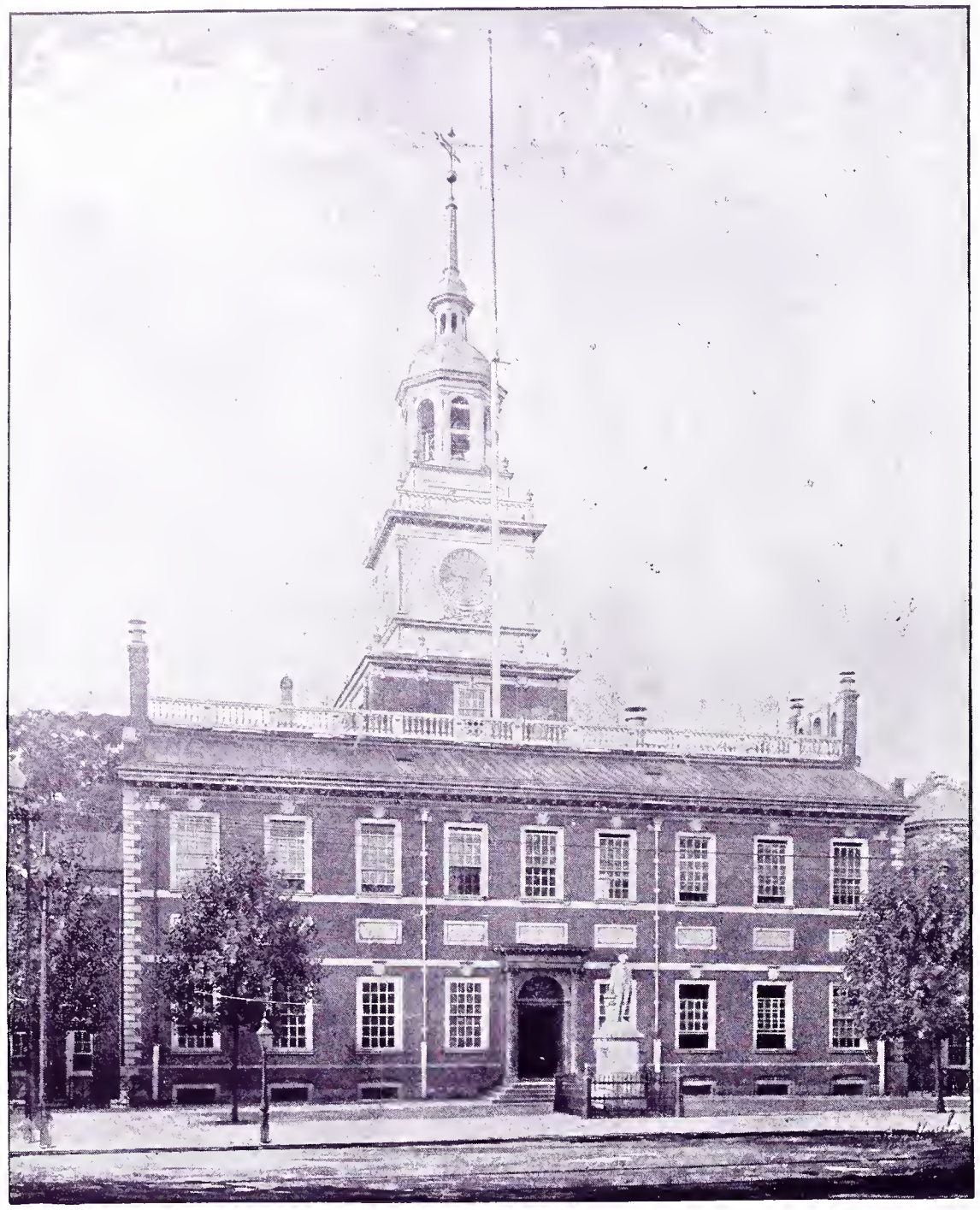
Which rang out the announcement of the "Declaration." It was originally cast in Whitechapel, England, and reached Philadelphia August, 1752. Twice it was broken up and recast in Philadelphia. Finally it was cracked in 1835, in which condition it remains as a relic on exhibition at the State House. The inscription around its rim reads: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,"—LEV. 25 : 10. Its weight is 2080 lbs. Its use on Independence Day, 1776, was in keeping with its inscription.



ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA

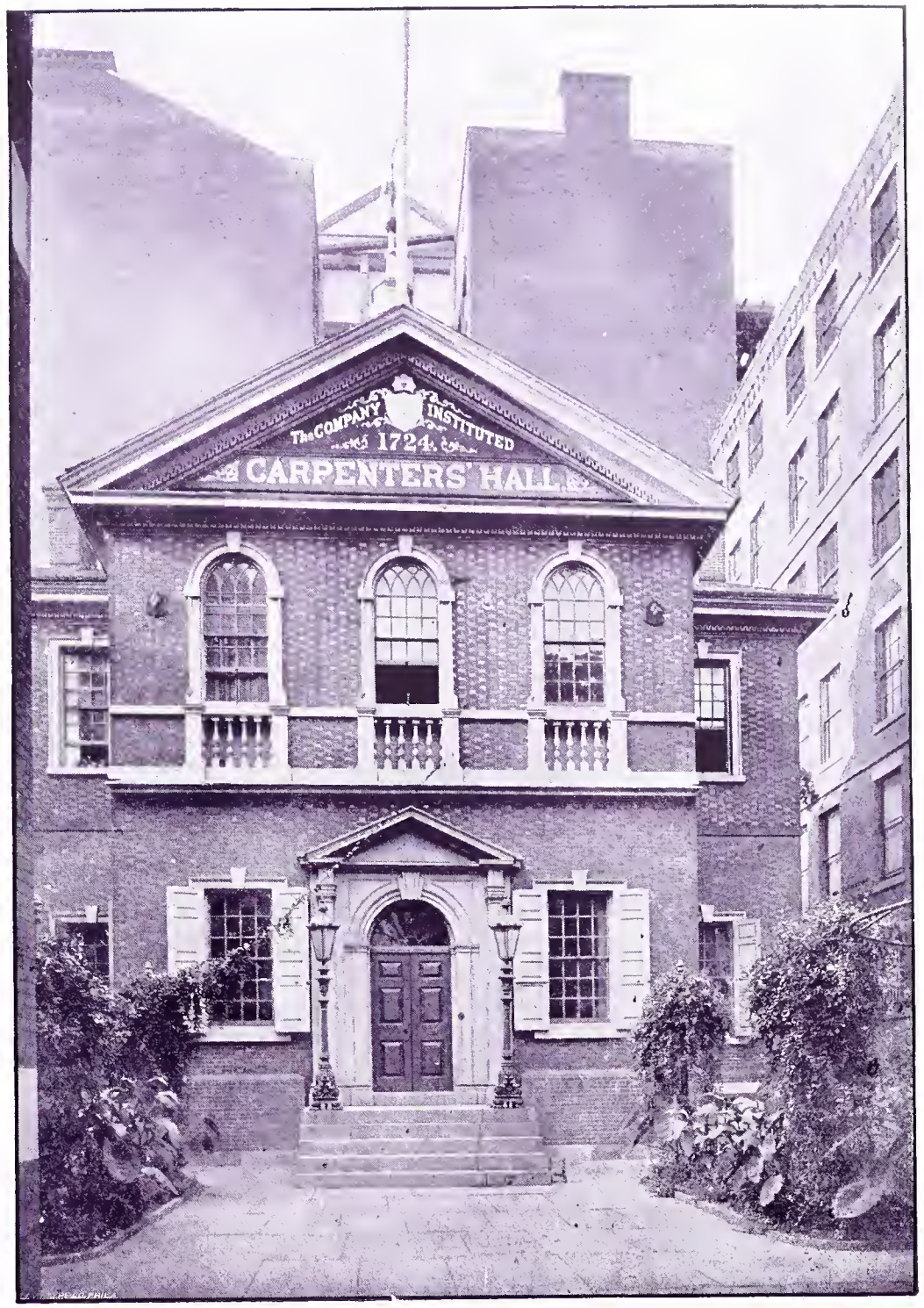
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD NEW TERMINAL PASSENGER STATION, MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD PASSENGER STATION, PHILADELPHIA



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

In which the Declaration of Independence was signed by fifty-six representatives of the States, July 4, 1776. It was written by Thomas Jefferson. This old building was erected in 1732, and was the scene of almost all the civil events of the Revolution.



CARPENTERS' HALL, PHILADELPHIA

Place of meeting of the First American Congress, September 5, 1774. "Within these walls Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the Delegates of the Colonies with nerve and sinew for the toils of war."

Representative INSTITUTIONS AND MEN AND WOMEN OF ...Philadelphia.

Edwin Sydney Stuart,

Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in the city of which he is now mayor, December 28, 1853. After passing through the various grades of the Southwest Grammar School of his native city he left, at the age of fourteen years, to begin life's battle as a learner in Leary's Old-Book Store, at Fifth and Walnut streets. Beginning thus at the bottom round of the business, he has successfully climbed the ladder of fortune, and at the expiration of nine years from his advent into the business succeeded in becoming its owner, by purchase, on the death of the previous proprietor. Soon afterward he removed the business to its present location on Ninth street, opposite the city post-office. By close attention to business he has so enlarged its scope that to-day, he has the largest and best arranged business of its kind in the United States.

At the age of twenty-seven years, Mr. Stuart entered upon the political arena, taking a part in the organization of the Young Republican Club, and was elected its treasurer. In 1882 he was elected to the presidency of the club, a position to which he has been annually re-elected ever since. He was also unanimously elected president of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, by an unanimous vote of the convention, to which position he was re-elected the succeeding year, after materially aiding the work by his organizing ability and political tact. He was an elector on the Blaine ticket in 1884, has since served as a delegate to many State and city conventions; and in 1888 was the delegate from the First Congressional District to the national convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency; and served as chief marshal of the Pennsylvania Division at his inauguration.

He was subsequently elected by the Republicans of his ward as a member of the Select Council, and by discreetly combining conservatism with progressiveness his re-election resulted without opposition from the opposing party; his popularity among all classes, irrespective of party, being such as to indicate that he was the man for the chief magistracy of the city, and in 1890 he was elected by a larger majority than was ever before given to a mayoralty candidate in Philadelphia. He was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies, on April 1 of that year, being the youngest man ever elected to that position.

On the sunny side of forty years, he has shown himself capable and alive to the wants of the municipality that honored him with the grave responsibility of the chief executive of this great city, and is honored by all as a man of marked ability, joined to unquestioned integrity and discriminating progressiveness.

Abraham M. Beitler.

The recently-appointed director of public safety, Abraham M. Beitler, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born on the eighth of July, 1853. The public schools of his native city supplied his opportunities for education, and after graduating from the Central High School he entered the office of C. Stuart Peterson, Esq., as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1875, and three years subsequently was made third assistant in the city solicitor's office, from which he was promoted to be first assistant.

His argument before the Supreme Court in regard to the right of the city to compel passenger railways to repave the streets on which their tracks are laid with improved pavements, securing a vote in its favor, is regarded as his principal professional triumph.

On the resignation of the incumbent of director of public safety, the position was tendered him by Mayor Stuart, and he was confirmed by Select Council, October, 1891. He is now at the head of the Bureaus of Police, of Fire, of Health, and of other important bureaus, and has abundant opportunity to distinguish himself in that capacity.

James Hamilton Windrim,

Now the director of public works of the City of Philadelphia was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in the city where he now lives, July 4, 1840. When nearly ten years of age he was admitted to Girard College, remaining

in that institution till 1856. He was then indentured to learn the profession of an architect under John W. Torrey, who arranged for his admission into the office of John Notman.

Failing health necessitated a change to out-door exercise and employment, and he removed to West Chester to follow the carpenter's trade with Thomas Bateman. After a protracted engagement there he returned to Philadelphia to resume his connection with Mr. Notman as carpenter and draughtsman until the erection and completion of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, built by him.

He was then selected by the late John Welsh as superintendent of works during the erection of the hospital of the Prostestant Episcopal Church, of which the late Samuel Sloan was architect.

An engagement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with the building of the Union Depot in Pittsburg, followed.

After an interval of four years he opened an office again in Philadelphia, and was the architect of Ogontz, the famous mansion of Jay Cooke, with John Rice as builder.

This was followed by the original building of the Fidelity Trust Company, the offices on Fourth street of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Masonic Temple, which was regarded by Mr. Windrim as his great masterpiece; the National Bank of Northern Liberties, the Tradesmen's National Bank, and the handsome residences of many private citizens followed.

The office building of the National Safe Deposit Company, the Fleming office building at Washington, D. C., and the new building of the Western Saving Fund Society at Tenth and Walnut streets, this city, soon followed, all of which he planned and built. He likewise was the architect of a $75,000 Masonic Temple at Altoona.

In 1871 he was engaged by the Board of City Trusts as the architect for "The Girard Estate," to look continually after the interests of the estate in its extensive real estate affairs, and from time to time he designed and superintended the erection of the new buildings for Girard College; thus giving increased accommodation, and a capacity for sixteen hundred scholars.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, in 1889, recommended him as supervising architect of the United States, and he received the appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Later Mayor Stuart tendered him the position as director of public works, and he now has charge of the Bureaus of Gas, Highways, Lighting, Surveys, Street Cleaning and Water of the City of Philadelphia.

Anthony J. Drexel.

By Rev. William B. Bodine, D. D.

Anthony J. Drexel, the founder of the Drexel Institute, was born in Philadelphia in the year 1826, and died in Carlsbad June 30, 1893. He gave in his lifetime nearly two million dollars for this noble charity, to which an additional million was left by his will.

Mr. Drexel at one time proposed establishing a school for girls, especially the daughters of clergymen, and for this purpose bought a large property at Wayne, but upon reflection gave up this plan, and stated frankly that he did not think that an institution which should take young women from their own homes would really fit them for future success and happiness in life. He, after a careful examination of the work done by the Cooper Institute in New York, the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and kindred schools for teaching useful arts and industries, decided that he would establish an institution of a similar kind on the largest basis and the soundest and broadest foundation.

The great court of the Institute, of which a picture is elsewhere given, is a spacious and splendid hall, rich in color, admirable in design, and from it opens out a succession of galleries, halls and lecture rooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity for 1500 persons, a magnificent organ, and a thorough system of lighting, heating and ventilation, and is in every way well arranged for its purposes. The basement of this great building, besides affording extensive accommodations for boilers, engines, dynamos and other necessary appliances, has roomy quarters for the workers in iron and wood and in machine construction, with every needed convenience. Large as is the space covered by the Institute, every part of it is admirably utilized. There are fine suites of art studios, and laboratories for chemical, physical and photographic work; a gymnasium, its appliances designed by Dr. Hartwell, of Boston, the leading authority on the subject in the United States, for the physical training of the students; a well-appointed cookery school; quarters specially designed for every useful handicraft; drawing, modeling, designing, engraving, lithographing, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, stenography and typewriting, book-keeping and a large number of class rooms. No industry which offers a skilled means of livelihood to men and women is neglected, and every department is well-equipped for the best instruction of its classes.

For nearly forty years a friendship of an extraordinary character has existed between Mr. Drexel and our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. George W. Childs, editor and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. It was such a friendship as is referred to in the Sacred Word, wherein we read that "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother"—a friendship "passing the love of women."

The following words of eulogy were written by Mr. Childs:

"The death of this eminent American, the head of the great banking-house with which his name is associated, has a wider significance than any circumscribed by the love of family, the friendship of associates, and the esteem of acquaintances. It leaves a deep, broad gap in the financial and mercantile communities of America and Europe, as the great undertakings of the house of Drexel, under its respective names in Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, were extended into nearly all countries on either side of the Atlantic. The famous house will still stand, but the chief builder of its usefulness and power, the careful director of its fortunes, will no longer have share or part in it.

"Men of thought and conscience at the beginning of their careers commonly adopt a governing rule by which their steps are directed. Anthony J. Drexel adopted one, and until death removed him from the busy, helpful

path that he had trod so long in the world of business it was his sole guiding principle in all the important and multitudinous affairs with which he had to do. That rule was, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' The transactions of the Drexel banks, especially during the more recent years of their activity, were largely with government—national, State, municipal; with great corporations—railroads, banks, and other financial institutions; as well as with important firms that came to rely upon the late Mr. Drexel as a man of unusual sagacity and of unquestionable and unquestioned honor. If the record of the operations of this house were made public, it would be perceived how often the latter had been the prop and stay of public and private credit, the sustainer of institutions, corporations, firms and individuals, to whom it gave assistance when their ruin had been else inevitable. This record would show as plainly as anything could do how public-spirited a man, how sincere a friend, how wise and broad-minded a citizen, Anthony J. Drexel was. It would show that by no single act of his life had he taken advantage of the misfortunes, difficulties, or embarrassments of any man or men, or of even corporations, which are said to have no souls, to enhance his own fortune. This record would show that again and again and many times again the money of his house was given or its stable credit pledged to prevent the financial ruin of those whom ruin menaced.

"As a man of affairs, no one has ever spoken ill of Anthony J. Drexel, and he spoke no ill word of any one. He did not drive sharp bargains; he did not profit by the needs of others; he did not exact from those in his employ hard tasks and give them an inadequate wage. He was in active business a lenient, liberal creditor, a generous employer, considerate of, sympathetic with, every one who worked with and for him. His pride in the city of his birth was exceedingly great, as he so frequently demonstrated by the active part he took in all movements tending to Philadelphia's advantage.

"This is the brief record of Anthony J. Drexel as a man of business, as it was revealed to me during the many years I enjoyed the rare and inestimable privilege of daily association and frank interchange of thought and feeling with him. For forty years he was my friend and companion; for more than a quarter of a century he was my partner in the ownership of the *Public Ledger*. It is difficult for me to speak of him at all; it would be impossible for me to do so if I could not speak of him as I knew him, as his character was revealed to me by the expression of his pure thought, his kindly, earnest sympathies, by the daily beauties of his life, which was so fruitful and friendly for all human kind, and by 'his brave old wisdom of sincerity,' for he, at least, was one man who would not and could not lie. If my affection, esteem and admiration for him were to combine and conspire to over-estimate the clear-grained human worth of my friend, they could not, I know, make him appear a nobler, manlier man than he really was in every relation of life. If one phase of his character predominated over all others, it was that common sympathy for his fellow-men which made him the beneficent philanthropist, the modest gentleman, the kindly helpful man he was. His benevolence was not half expressed in his many munificent gifts to established educational and charitable institutions, nor even in that great Institute which bears his honored name, and which will endure as an ever-gracious memory to buoy up, in the minds of the multitudes of youth who shall be made better, more useful, helpful men and women by its benefactions, the virtues of its bountiful, sagacious, foreseeing founder. The Drexel Institute was not the sequence of a sudden impulse of generosity, not the grudged fruit of age ripening to its fall. It was the result of deliberate purpose, of prolonged planning, and of change after change of plans which had again and again been deemed finished. Thought and time suggested improvements, broader fields of helpfulness, and the enlarged independence of the beneficiaries. Anthony J. Drexel was a discriminating giver, and the finally adopted plan of the Institute offers high testimony to his intelligently directed efforts to provide for poor youth the best educational advantages in the arts and sciences without impairing the native manliness and womanliness of those who are to enjoy its benefits. To lift up the manliness and womanliness of the poor was one of the objects of the foundation of this noted institution. By the mercy of God he was let live to see how good a thing his wisely-shaped bounty had wrought for those of poorer fortunes, for whom his sympathies, his affection and tenderness, were so great and earnest.

"My dear friend, companion, and partner of so many years was a man of singular modesty; one who feared and shunned praise more than blame. His manners were finely courteous, manly, gentle, and refined. His mind was as pure as a child's, and during all the years of our close companionship I never knew him to speak a word that he might not have freely spoken in the presence of his own children. His religion was as deep as his nature, and rested upon the enduring foundations of faith, hope and charity. Love of his fellow-men was that quality which best denoted this noble Christian gentleman. He observed always a strict simplicity of living; he walked daily to and from his place of business, which was nearly three miles distant from his home. I was his companion, for the greater part of the way, every morning in these long walks, and as he passed up and down Chestnut street he was wont to speak in his cordial, pleasant, friendly fashion to large numbers of all sorts and conditions of people. His smile was especially bright and attractive, and his voice low, sweet, sincere.

"The life of such a man as Anthony J. Drexel, whose bounty was as broad as the sea, whose human sympathies as deep, is like a river, which, flowing within its banks, irrigates the fields upon either side, giving them increase and beauty; the benefits conferred upon those who came within its influence were of inestimable value. To know one such man is like having discovered the road to honorable manhood. His life was a sentient example of noble thought and endeavor; and with regard to him, whom I loved so long and well, whose friendship I so greatly prized, whose nobility of character I so honored, and whose memory I shall always revere, he suggests to me the fine portrait of one which another dear friend of mine, the late George William Curtis, sketched many years ago. 'I think,' said Mr. Curtis, 'that to have known one such good man, one man who through all the chances and rubs of a long life has carried his heart in his hand, helps our faith in God, in ourselves, and in each other more than many sermons.'

"When death comes to such a one as was my friend, or to any one who daily lives in the love of God and of men, 'the readiness is all,' and he was ever ready. His life had its full measure of sorrow, grief, pain, for he lived long, loved and suffered much, and yet its beneficence of spirit and deed was so great that it was largely blessed by the love and esteem which were so bountifully given him. We, to whom he gave so much that was vital, as affection, friendship, faith, can scarcely think of him as dead, but rather as one who has gone into more life, into a fuller, better one than he ever knew, as one that we shall happily meet again in that far country. In the economy of God, which notes the sparrow's fall, there are no accidents, there can be none when such a helper of men as Anthony J. Drexel is let pass from the

world he did so much to make better and fairer. The passing of such a man makes stronger our faith in and gives new and convincing assurances of immortality; for if life ends here, why should such a benefactor of mankind be taken, and his sordid selfish neighbor left?"

For nearly forty years Mr. Drexel was connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour in West Philadelphia, of which church he was not only a devout communicant but a vestryman, and rector's warden, and also a strong and generous supporter. The rector of this church recently preached a sermon in commemoration of Mr. Drexel's virtues, from the text "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

In the course of his sermon he said:

"The father of Mr. Drexel came from Austrian Tyrol, but he was himself born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1826. So that, for sixty-six years and more, that city has been to him a home. He was a Philadelphian, at his death generally recognized as the foremost citizen of the Quaker City, and that not by reason of his large wealth alone, but by reason of his intellectual and moral qualities, which were vastly greater, as they are infinitely more enduring, than his riches. He was a wealthy man, but he was more, he was a true man; he was a high-minded man; he was an unselfish man; he was a great man, and so he was, in deed and in truth, one of nature's and of God's noblemen.

"I think that he is fairly described in the words which Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College, used concerning another man of wealth and great benevolence, the distinguished Amos Lawrence.

"'Undoubtedly he was a man of great original powers. On this point I have had but one opinion since knowing him. His mind was not speculative, discursive, metaphysical; but in the high moral qualities, in decision and energy, in intuitive perception and sound practical judgment, in the sensibility and affections, and in the imagination, he was great. Like all remarkable men who are not one-sided, he had large faculties, which found their harmony in their conflict, or rather in their balance. He was quick and tender in his feelings, yet firm; ardent in his affections, yet judicious; large in his gifts, yet discriminating. He was a keen observer, yet kind in his feelings; he had a fertile and shaping imagination; he built air castles and they vanished, and then he built others, but when he decided to build anything on the ground, it was well planned and promptly finished. His tastes were natural and simple, his habits plain and his feelings always fresh, genuine and youthful. Not even the smell of the fire of prosperity had passed on him.'

"The passage from God's Word which has been read for our text indicates precisely those qualities in which our friend, Mr. Drexel, was pre-eminently strong. The Prophet is speaking of that worship which is acceptable to Almighty God, and when the questions are asked, and asked eagerly, 'Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression; the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?' the answer rolls forth like the sound of many waters: 'He hath showed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.' In other words, if you would appear before God aright, the question of outward offerings is secondary; the question of the inward spirit is primary. There are certain qualities which God loves, and those who possess these qualities are acceptable worshipers before Him. These qualities are: 1. The quality of justice. 2. The quality of mercy. 3. The quality of humbleness of mind.

"I desire to speak of Mr. Drexel in these three particulars: First, as a just man; second, as a man who loved mercy, and, third, as a man who walked humbly with his God.

"First, he was a just man, and that in all the relations of life; just as a business man, just as a citizen, just as a father and a husband, just before man and just before God. The great Justinian, fifteen centuries ago, defined justice to be 'a constant and urgent wish to render to every one that which is his own'—not simply a wish, but a constant wish, and more—a constant and urgent wish. And this was the spirit of our friend. There was that within him which compelled him every hour, and with well-nigh resistless force, to do justly. If he were to wrong any man he could not be at peace; nay, unless he were to do full justice to his fellow-man, he would fail of his ideal, and misery would be his. So he must do justly, and this became the habit of his mind as well as the rule of his life. 'Ah, God, for a man,' so sang Tennyson years ago.

"'Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone forever and ever by
One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie.'

"In the financial world our friend was a king—a man born to lead and to rule. He always led bravely, and his rule was one of inflexible justice. Can you think of him as wilfully injuring another's reputation? Can you imagine him as for a moment given to idle gossip or to slander? Of course you know that he could not steal another's purse, even if that purse had millions in it, either on the highway or in the storm of commercial conflict. But you know also that he could not possibly filch from another, even from a rival, his good name. He was not a man of policy—he was a man of principle. He did not seek justice because he thought there might be wisdom in so doing—rather did he try always to do justly because his conscience compelled him thereto.

"'One still strong man.' These words seem to fit him exactly. He was a man, 'every inch a man;' he was a strong man; he was also a still strong man; a man of few words and of quiet ways. And, when financial cries fill the air as they are filling it to-day, many of them cries of the greatest possible wildness, we can hardly help thinking of him as a still strong man 'in a blatant land.' But let us thank God in addition that he was a man dominated by conscience, a man who did not dare to lie. And so the poet's words are true of him. He respected himself profoundly as one made in the image of God. He reverenced his Creator, and he knew that character determines destiny; and so he must be brave, he must be true. He was enabled to do justly because he feared God.

"Secondly, he loved mercy. He was tender, kind, considerate of others. Last Easter his gardener brought loads of flowers to the Church of the Saviour for the decoration of God's house. I had never before seen such a profusion of beautiful flowers in any one place. It was the work of a day to arrange them so that in radiant gladness they might sing God's praise on the resurrection morn. I naturally fell into conversation with the man who was doing the work, and I shall never forget the eloquence that overcame his halting speech as he spoke of Mr. Drexel's all-abounding kindness. He solemnly declared, not glibly or for effect, but with an earnestness of manner that carried conviction as to his absolute sincerity, that there couldn't be a better man to work for on the face of the earth—always kind, as well as liberal. Of course when one speaks of this good man as loving mercy almost everybody will think at once of that great institute of art, science and industry,

of which he was the beneficent founder. For the up-building of this great and wise charity he gave in his lifetime nearly two millions of dollars, but the giving of this was simply a thing to have been expected from such a man. His charities were not sporadic, the result of an occasional impulse to do good; they were the natural outgrowth of the life within, and so it may be declared with absolute truth, as one of his chief characteristics, that he loved mercy.

"Thirdly, he walked humbly with his God. Daniel Webster has truthfully said that 'religion is a necessary element in any great human character.' If Mr. Drexel had not been a religious man, he would not have been a man 'four square to every breeze that blew;' he would have lacked an essential quality of genuine greatness. But he was deeply and truly religious. He walked by faith; he soared aloft through hope; he abounded in charity.

"One of his pre-eminent graces was that of humility. Augustine, the great saint, was once asked: 'What is the first thing in religion?' He answered, 'Humility.' 'And what the second?' He replied again, 'Humility.' 'And what the third?' Still again, 'Humility.' One of our English poets has well sung of

> "'Humility, that low, sweet root
> From which all heavenly virtues shoot.'

"How modest Mr. Drexel was! How unostentatious! He walked humbly with his God.

"One of my warm personal friends, himself a man of rugged intellectual strength and of absolute integrity of character—Mr. John King, president of the Erie Railroad—once said to me that, of all the very wealthy men of our country, for capacity and character, he put Mr. Drexel at the top; and then he added, 'He is less spoiled by great wealth than any man I have ever known.' He recognized, as we all recognize, that there is great danger in the possession of great riches. This is, indeed, true of other valuable possessions. The great orator treads a pathway of danger. So the great poet, the great statesman, the man of conspicuous mark and gifts in every walk of life. But the very wealthy man—his is a special danger and exceeding great. Mr. Drexel met this danger and he conquered it, so that it lay slain and helpless at his feet. There was no man in the City of Philadelphia more readily approachable by the lowest as well as by the highest. He did not venture to try to lift himself upon some pinnacle far removed from his fellow-men and to say, 'Stand aside; I am better than thou art, or at least more highly favored.

> "'His was no lonely mountain peak of mind,
> Broad prairie rather, genial, level lined,
> Fruitful and friendly for all human kind.'

"And this very largely because he was clothed with humility. We read in the Sacred Book, 'God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.' Because our friend was humble he abounded in strength divine. Of course, he could not fail to recognize that every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Light. God had given him power to get wealth. He possessed nothing that he had not received from the Most High. If not simply his money, but his brain and his heart had been his own personal creation, things might well be regarded differently. But he was God's creation, God's child, and surely no flesh can glory in His presence. Wherefore, before men also the creatures of Jehovah who are wise and good walk in lowliness. And so walked the man whom we mourn to-day. As one of the elect of God, he put on 'kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering.'

"I am permitted to make use of a personal letter which was written to our good friend, Mr. George W. Childs, by a man whose literary renown, worthily won, extends among scholars to the ends of earth. The letter expresses so accurately and so admirably what I myself believe to be true that I have asked the privilege of quoting it. The letter is as follows:

"'CAPE MAY, N. J., July 1, 1893.—My Dear Mr. Childs: There is little use in grieving over the inevitable, but I cannot let the death of Mr. Drexel pass without expressing to you my sense of the loss which we all have experienced. I have no special reverence for wealth, and many of the conspicuous fortunes of the country I regard as monuments of shame for those who have accumulated them, but in Mr. Drexel's case wealth was only an accident (to use a schoolman's term) which gave to his virtues an appropriate field of action. It was the man whom we all esteemed, and we respected not his riches, but the wise use which he made of them.

"'In the present financial entanglement his death is doubly to be deplored, for we shall sorely miss the cool, clear brain, the unshrinking courage and the unwavering honesty of purpose in which, during former troubles, he has exerted so wholesome an influence to uphold public confidence and check disaster. After all, I suppose that no one man is indispensable to the world, but at the moment it is not easy to look around and determine who is to take his place. No one, in fact, however able, can at once inspire the confidence which the public had learned through long years of trial to repose in the combination of qualities which distinguished Mr. Drexel.

"'No man can do his duty to society without making enemies, and I suppose that Mr. Drexel must have had his, at least among those whose enmity is an honor, yet I do not remember ever to have heard a word spoken of him in detraction. Even his pre-eminent success did not seem to inspire envy, for all recognized that it had been worthily won and was worthily used.

"'We know how difficult it is for rich men to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but in his case we may feel assured that riches are no impediment.

"'Very sincerely,

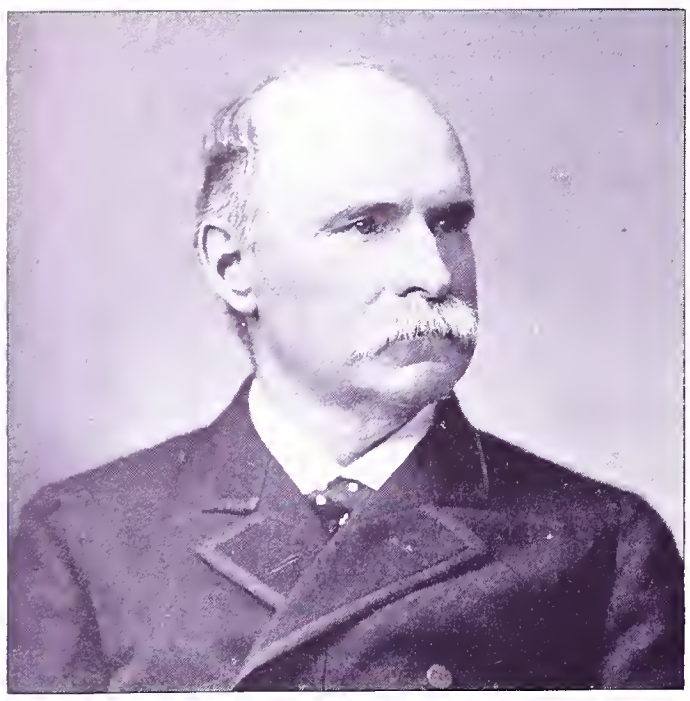
"'HENRY C. LEA.'

"The writer of this letter is himself not only a man of learning, but also a man of wealth. As a wise man he knows that the Master's words are true, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God!'

"Let us hear, then, the conclusion of the whole matter. Money is a tremendous power. We can do so many things with it. God hath set the solitary in families, and with money we can care for those whom we love. We can give them not only food and raiment and the comforts of home, but training in school and college, and through foreign travel. With money we can provide for the sick and put a pillow beneath the heads of the dying. Without money there would be no railroads, no cables flashing thought from shore to shore, no steamships, no driving furnaces, no busy looms. Money builds our hospitals, and lifts aloft our churches, and sends the light of the Gospel to the ends of the earth. Money, I say, is a tremendous power. It may be a power for good; it may also be a power for evil. Everything depends upon its use, and the only wise way of using it, the only way that can bring satisfaction in time and glory in eternity, is as stewards of God's bounty, recognizing that all comes from Him, and that all should be used as in His sight.

> "'God bless you, gentlemen; learn to give
> Money to colleges while you live.'

"So sang Oliver Wendell Holmes, and he laid the stress rightly upon the words *while you live*. Do not wait until death calls and leave your money for benevolent ends only when you cannot possibly take it with



you. Our friend Mr. Drexel was vastly wiser. He gave generously, he gave with discretion, and he gave also during his lifetime. Of such a man when death comes how the words ring out grandly, as though sung by angelic hosts, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'

"He lived the life of a just man and true. He loved mercy. He walked humbly with his God, and so it is well with him eternally.

"May God, our Father, grant us grace so to follow His blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which He has prepared for those who unfeignedly love Him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

George W. Childs,

The well-known publisher, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He was educated in private schools in his native city, and when fourteen years of age removed to Philadelphia. Soon after he became clerk in a book store and after serving in that capacity for four years, he opened a small store of his own in the old "Ledger" building, at Third and Chestnut streets. At the time of reaching his majority Mr. Childs was the head of the publishing firm of Childs & Peterson. In 1864 he became proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. When Mr. Childs became owner of the paper it was unremunerative and its circulation small, but soon it commanded public favor and became the most profitable newspaper in Philadelphia.

Mr. Childs has always been liberal with his wealth towards benevolent purposes, and is recognized as a liberal employer and has commanded the love and respect of all in his service.

Mr. Childs was a warm personal friend of General Ulysses S. Grant, and has entertained most of the men and women of note who have visited Philadelphia, at his home in this city or his handsome suburban summer residence, "Wooten."

The following advice to young men from the pen of Mr. Childs, is thought well worthy of insertion here and serves to illustrate the character and thoughts of this successful and benevolent gentleman:

"SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"I have been requested to say something which may be of benefit to young men. It is thought that because I have been a young man and have worked hard and have achieved success I am qualified to advise others who are starting in life. It is not for me to decide whether or not this idea is correct. But I am sure that few benefits can be conferred upon humanity more important than to help the young to lead good and useful lives, and if anything I can say will promote that end I am willing and happy to say it.

"Literature, ancient and modern, is already full of wise and noble instructions on this very point. I cannot hope to improve upon the counsel of those who have spoken before me. But it often happens that people will be less impressed by an abstract statement of truth than by concrete illustrations drawn from actual life. A thing may appear impracticable until it is done. After it has been accomplished by some individual, then other persons find it comparatively easy to do again. Bearing this fact in mind, I hope I shall be excused for basing my remarks upon the actions and results of my own life, for I am sure that what I have done may be done by others. There is nothing miraculous in the success I have met with. If a man has good principles, and does his best to act up to them, he should not fail of success, though it may not be success of precisely the same kind or degree as mine. There are innumerable ways of being useful in the world, and each man has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Each man will walk in the path best adapted to him; but there is no reason why every path should not lead toward the benefiting of one's self and of men in general. Good principles are just as good for the artist as for the mechanic—for the poet as for the farmer—for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it. Would you learn the lesson of success? Here it is in three words: Would you climb the ladder? There it is, just three rounds: INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY. Write these words upon your hearts and practice them in your lives. It is a good thing to have a good motto, but it is better to live up to one. Five other mottoes have ever been helpful and encouraging to me throughout my busy life: 'Be true;' 'Be kind;' 'Keep out of debt;' 'Do the best, and leave the rest;' 'What can't be cured must be endured.'"

"The perfect man, in my opinion, is, as I wrote in answer to the question of the *New York Herald*, one who has a clear conscience, an honest purpose, a bright mind and a healthy body.

"WORK WITHOUT KID GLOVES.

"It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work, and not to be afraid of any kind of work that

is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was twelve years old, and I have never been depending on others since then. I had had some schooling, but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might not be a good thing for those who could afford it and who could make a good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important for me as to be earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia I overheard one of my relatives say that I would soon have enough of that, and would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I never would go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains. I came to Philadelphia with three dollars in my pocket. I found board and lodgings for two dollars and a half, and then I got a place in a book-store for three dollars. That gave me a surplus of fifty cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but I did all I could, and put my whole heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to make fires, clean and sweep, and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary, I would sweep out my office to-day; and I often carry bundles. But the other day a youth came to me and asked if I could find some employment for him. His father had died, and his mother could not support him, and he wished to support himself. I looked at him, and saw that he had on very nice clothes and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheelbarrow. He seemed surprised, and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he wasn't anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men who talk about wanting to work, but when it comes to the point they want to do only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers, and what is worthy of one is not unworthy of anyone. The Bible says that it is what cometh out of the month that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.

"WORK MUST BE RIGHTLY DIRECTED.

"But a man can be industrious, and yet his industry may not achieve much valuable result. You must not only work, but you must select your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become, as well as do what lies to your hand. While I was working as errand-boy I improved such opportunity as I had to read books and to attend book-sales at night, so as to learn the market-value of books and anything else that might be useful to me hereafter in my business. It was my aim always to be in a position where I could use my best talents to the best advantage. I fixed my ambition high, so that even if I did not realize the highest I might at least always be tending upward. A man should not only use all his faculties, but be constantly developing them, so that he can do more. If you go at a thing with your whole heart and mind, though you may not be exceptionally able, it is wonderful how much you may accomplish. But if you are half-hearted you will fail. You must not yield to the temptation to relax your efforts, and turn off and amuse yourself. When I was young I lived near a theatre, and many of the actors knew me, and I might have gone at any time and witnessed the performance without having to pay for it. Other boys, acquaintances of mine, used to do it, and I would have liked to do it. But I thought it over, and made up my mind that I would not. And I never did. This self-denial, if it may be called that, did not make me morose or unhappy. On the contrary, I was always cheerful. I took an interest in my work, and took pleasure in doing it well and in the feeling that I was getting on and in a way to become something. And that sort of pleasure is, after all, more real and lasting than is to be got from going to a theatre when one might be studying or doing something more useful.

"As time went on I kept bettering my position, and when I had an office in the *Public Ledger* building I believe I said to myself, 'Some time I will own that paper.' At any rate, I directed my work in such a way that when the time came that I was able to buy it I was able to manage it rightly. There is little use in procuring a valuable property unless you have trained yourself to use it in a proper manner. The changes that I made in the *Ledger* at first had the effect of decreasing its circulation, but before long it increased again, until it greatly surpassed what it had ever been before. I have always believed that it is possible to unite success in business with strict moral integrity. I am aware that many people think that the ethics of business or of politics are quite distinct, and that a man may do things in his public employment which he will not think it right to do in his domestic or private life. I do not agree with this view, and if the record of my life has any value, it is in showing that at least it is not necessary to success in business that a man should indulge in 'sharp' practices. But even if it were necessary, still it would not follow that it is worth while. We cannot afford to do or say a mean thing. There are higher satisfactions than the mere getting of money; and riches cannot compensate a man for the consciousness of having lived a dishonorable and selfish life.

"OFFERING A HELPING HAND.

"Speaking of selfishness leads one to speak of generosity. I think the habit of generosity may be cultivated, like other habits. And I have felt that it is a great mistake to put off being generous until after you are dead. In the first place, you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do; and, again, no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it for yourself. It is a great pleasure to be brought into personal relations of that kind, and to make people feel that you are not a philanthropist in the abstract, but that you are interested in them personally and care for their welfare. In that way you benefit them not merely in a natural way, but you make them feel that men are really brothers and that they were made to help one another. Not only is that feeling agreeable in itself, but it will be apt to prompt them to carry out the principle themselves. Put yourself into all you do, and let others feel that you are there. Do not only contribute to a charitable object, but go yourself and help. It may seem an inconvenience at first, but soon you will come to consider it worth any inconvenience.

"I cannot lay too great a stress on the matter of strict TEMPERANCE. Drinking beer, wine or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. It does no good, and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Taste not, touch not, handle not. You should have courage enough to say 'no' if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can recall many of the best and most promising of my companions who were ruined by the habit of drinking, not one of whom ever imagined that he would be wrecked in mind and body, and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in *moderate* drinking; every one who touches it at all is in danger.

"Perhaps I ought to say a word about the companions a young man should choose for himself in life. You should try to make companions of the best people you can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. It is not necessary for this purpose to be a genius or to have a remarkable intellect or extraordinary erudition. But be yourself and be a man, and learn to think of others before yourself, and you will have friends enough and of the best. To be intimate with the magnanimous and the noble aids to form those qualities in one's self. A man is known by the company he keeps, and those who know what friends you have will be able to form a very correct idea of what you yourself are. You should see to it that this estimate be as high as your opportunities may secure.

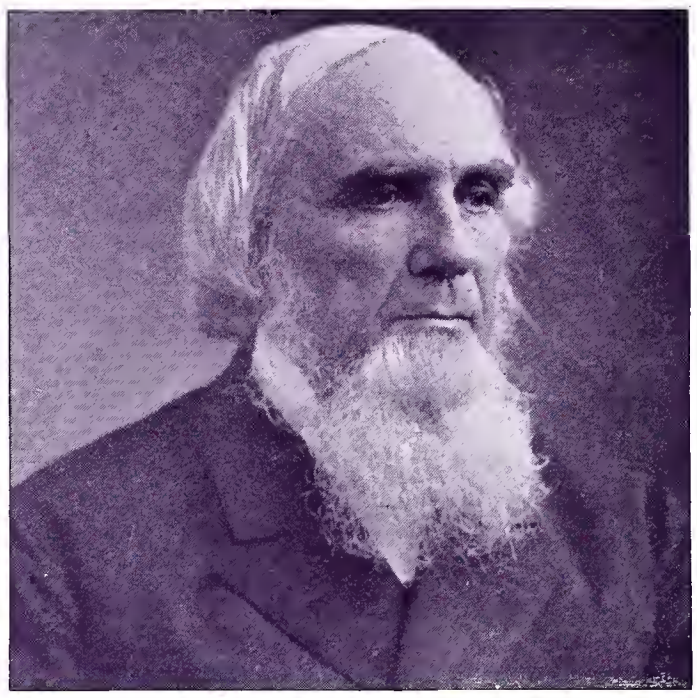
"But perhaps I cannot better sum up my advice to young people than to say that I have derived, and still find, the greatest pleasure in my life from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that your life was not worth living."

Rev. William Neilson McVickar, D. D.,

One of the most prominent of the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, noted for his literary culture, his refined manners and the zeal displayed by him in all the duties pertaining to his ministry, is the son of John A. McVickar, M. D., and Charlotte N. McVickar. Dr. McVickar was born in New York City, October 19, 1843, where he received his elementary training and was graduated from Columbia College with high honor in 1865. In 1868 Columbia College conferred upon him his degree of Master of Arts and the office of a tutorship, which latter was declined. The same year Dr. McVickar was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of New York, and was ordained to the priesthood the same year, having been ordained in 1867 to the deaconate. His first charge was the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, New York City, of which he was the first rector. He was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Boston, Mass., in 1873, but declined the call. In 1875 he accepted the call to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Philadelphia, of which parish he is still the rector. He has been a clerical deputy, from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to the general convention at its various sessions from 1883.

His degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by Kenyon College, Ohio.

So devoted is he to his parish work that in 1893 he declined the nomination to the Episcopacy of the Diocese of Massachusetts, to succeed the late Phillips Brooks, greatly to the gratification of his parishioners and no doubt to the highest interest of the parish work.



Rev. Chauncey Giles

Was born 1813 at Claremont, Mass., and became a clergyman of the Swedenborgian Church in 1853. After holding pastorates in Cincinnati and New York he became pastor of the First New Jerusalem Society in Philadelphia. In 1863 he was consecrated to the office of ordinary minister, and in 1875 was elected president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem of the United States, an office which he has ever since held by annual re-election. In addition to his many duties as pastor his pen has been busy in writing several hundred tracts and discourses, many of which have been translated into French, German and Italian. Among these may be mentioned, "The Wonderful Rocket," "Lectures on the Nature of Spirit and of Man as a Spiritual Being," "Lectures on the Incarnation, Atonement and Mediation of Jesus Christ," "The Magic Spectacles," "A Fairy Story," "The Gate of Pearls," "The Magic Shoes," "Heavenly Blessedness—What it is and How Attained," "The New Jerusalem—A New Church in Outward Form as well as Inward Life," "The Spiritual World and Our Children There," "The Second Coming of the Lord," The Valley of Diamonds," "Perfect Prayer—How Offered, How Answered," and many other stories. Though well advanced in years, this venerated man is still in the full enjoyment of all his mental faculties and gives diligent attention to the duties of his holy calling.

John Mundell

Came to this country from his native Ireland in 1847 in his nineteenth year. He received early educational training in private schools till he was thirteen, and afterward learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, before his arrival. He began the work of his life in this country in Delaware County, Pa., making shoes for the government soldiers in the Mexican war, and in 1848 came to Philadelphia and began business for himself in a small way, employing two or three other men to work with him. The history of the growth of his business to its present proportions is the history of his business life.

The characteristics which have attended it are not unlike thousands of others in similar and dissimilar lives. Skill in mechanical execution, industry, economy, fair dealing with employes as well as with customers, promptness in fulfilling contracts, have characterized his business life. Mr. Mundell not only desires good workmanship from his hands, but has a fatherly interest in their welfare. Nothing distresses him more than to see those in his employ thriftless in their habits, and dissolute in life. From small beginning, in 1848, his business has steadily grown to its present dimensions, and he now has the largest establishment for his special line of goods for children, that of solar tips, of any in this country, giving employment to over five hundred hands, many having grown up in his employ, and sustaining the most kindly relations, not only among themselves, but with their venerated and beloved employer. Mr. Mundell seems to be in the prime of life, and to all human appearance has many years of a useful and honored life before him. Among the enjoyments of his present enviable surroundings, not the least must be the kindly feeling manifested toward him by his hundreds of co-workers; and among the other admirable characteristics of his life, none are more pleasant to mention than his genial kind-hearted manner to all with whom he comes in contact, not in social relation merely, but in business relations, whether with acquaintance or stranger.

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, PHILADELPHIA.

The Drexel Institute has been founded by Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, for the promotion of education in art, science and industry. The chief object of the Institute is the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women. It is the founder's desire, however, that the plan of organization should be comprehensive, providing liberal means of culture for the masses by means of lectures, evening classes, library and museum. The general design upon which the Institute will conduct its work is outlined in its circulars, but it is probable that modifications will hereafter be made as the growth of the several departments and the experience gained in conducting them may require.

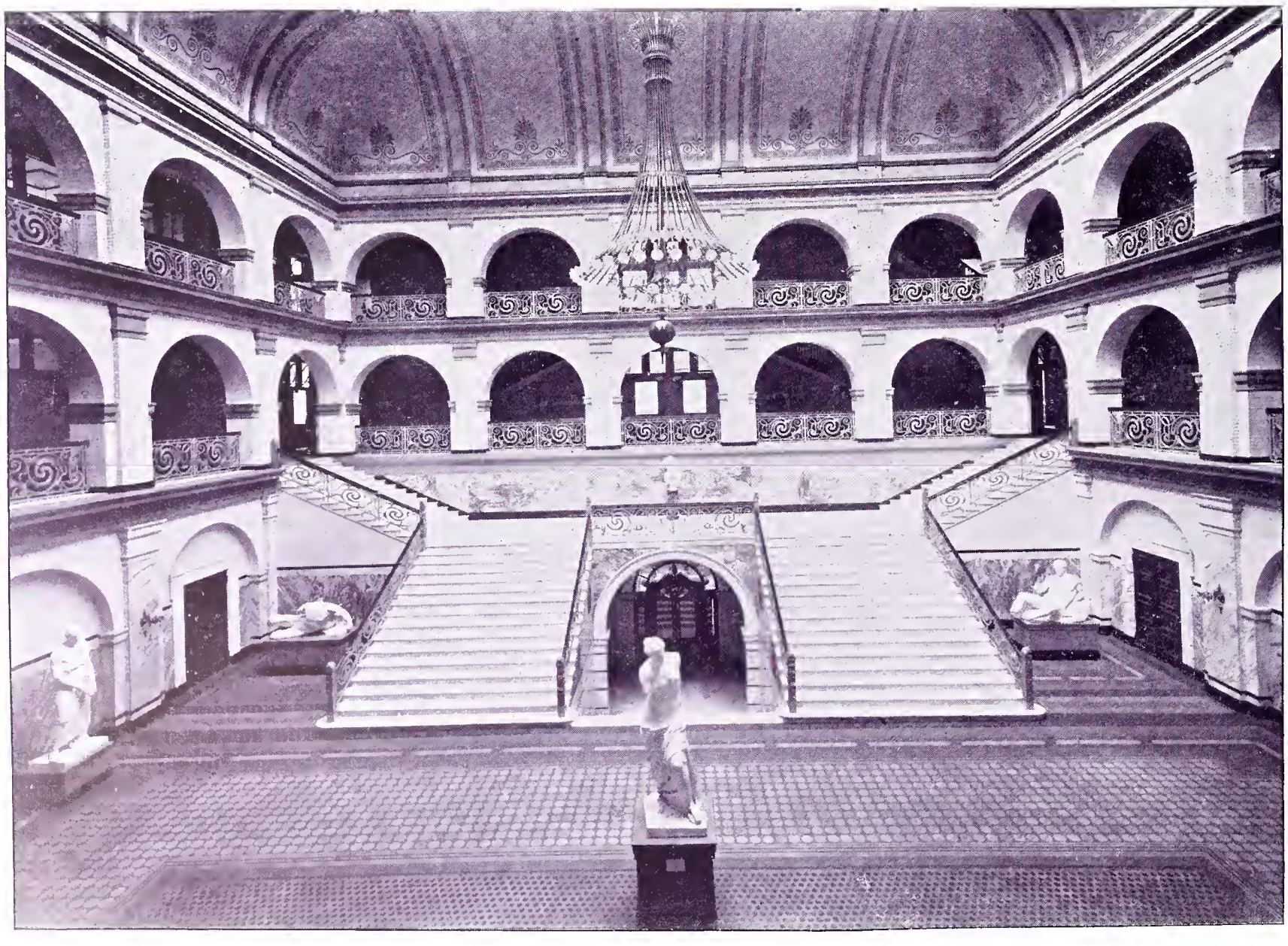
The building is in the style of the classic renaissance. It is constructed of light buff brick with terra-cotta ornamentation of a darker color; the base is of rock-faced granite. The principal entrance is on Chestnut street, by a richly decorated portal, twenty-six feet wide and thirty-five feet high, which admits to a portico enriched with colored marbles and paneled oak ceiling, and this in turn opens into a spacious entrance-hall, the ceiling of which is supported by pillars of red Georgian marble. Beyond the entrance-hall is the great central court, sixty-five feet square, the entire height of the building, and covered with a decorated ceiling, the centre of which is filled with stained glass. At the farther end of the court is the double marble stairway, ascending to the upper stories and descending to the auditorium and to the workshops in the basement. Arcades support and enclose the broad galleries which run around the court on the second and third floors. From these galleries open the class-rooms, laboratories and studios, all of which are lighted from the exterior of the building. There is thus a free circulation of light and air throughout the entire building. The portico, entrance-hall and central court are wainscoted in marble; the arcades are faced with enameled bricks and the dividing cornices are of terra-cotta; the wood-work throughout the building is of polished oak.

On the first floor, opening from the entrance-hall, are the offices, the library and reading-room, and the museum. The library and reading-room is a fine apartment, one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty feet wide. The museum is about seventy feet square. The lecture-hall and auditorium are entered from the central court. The lecture-hall, which has chairs for two hundred and fifty students, is equipped with every appliance necessary for scientific experiments. The auditorium, which has a separate entrance from Thirty-second street, is a spacious and finely-appointed hall, capable of seating fifteen hundred persons. It is furnished with upholstered arm-chairs. At the west entrance are lavatories for ladies and gentlemen. The decorations of the stage, which is at the east end of the auditorium, are in the Italian renaissance style and harmonize with the front of the grand organ which occupies the centre.

On the second, third and fourth floors and in the basement are the class-rooms, studios and workshops, numbering thirty-two in all. The class-rooms are all of unusual size, averaging from forty-three by thirty-four feet to fifty-six by forty-four feet. The physical laboratories, three in number, are situated on the second floor. The chemical laboratory is on the third floor. The shops for mechanical work are in the basement. The gymnasium, occupying the fourth story of the front of the building, is entered by hall-ways on the third floor, with which are also connected the dressing-rooms and bath-rooms. The photographic studios and laboratory are on the upper floor at the rear. The cloak-rooms and lavatories, finished in marble and oak, are placed in all four stories of the building. The trustees' room is on the second floor.

In the basement are the steam, mechanical and electric plants. The boilers, engines and dynamos are all of the most improved design and construction, and are so arranged that they can be used to excellent advantage in connection with the instruction in the mechanical and technical departments. Great attention has been paid to the heating and ventilation of the building, and it is lighted throughout by electricity. For the latter purpose, about two thousand incandescent lamps will be required. The entire building has been fitted with the new Johnson self-regulating heating apparatus, which will secure an equable temperature at all times throughout the central court, corridors, halls, class-rooms, studios, laboratories and workshops.

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY



INTERIOR COURT, DREXEL INSTITUTE

REV. ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, D. D.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK.

The germ from which the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work has developed was the Presbyterian Tract and Sabbath-School Book Society, established in 1833 by the Synod of Philadelphia.

After the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, the General Assembly of the Old School branch assumed the work of publication, and in the year 1838 organized "The Board of Publication of Tracts and Sabbath-School Books of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." In this Board, the title of which was subsequently changed to "The Presbyterian Board of Publication," the society established by the Synod of Philadelphia was merged. The new organization consisted of forty ministers and forty elders chosen from all sections of the United States. Its first president was the venerable Ashbell Green, D. D., ex-president of Princeton College, and its first secretary the Rev. Joseph H. Joues, of Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph P. Engles was publishing agent from 1845 until his death in 1861. In 1847 an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1848 the Board purchased the property, No. 821 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and this continued to be the home of the Board until the reunion of the church in 1870.

The New School branch of the church began the work of publication in 1852, in which year the General Assembly appointed a standing committee "to superintend the publication of a series of tracts explanatory of the doctrines, government and missionary policy of the Presbyterian Church." This body, known as "The Presbyterian Publication Committee," elected as its chairman the Rev. Albert Barnes, who held the office until April, 1870, a few months prior to his death. In 1854 the committee purchased a property at 1334 Chestnut street, expended $45,000 upon it, and entered upon its occupancy November 20 of that year, obtaining an act of incorporation in the year following. Mr. John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, president of the board of trustees, was a liberal donor to the building fund, and the churches of Philadelphia also generously contributed. The bookstore was opened July 1, 1855. The Rev. John W. Dulles was appointed secretary and editor in 1857.

At the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the church in 1870 the two publishing concerns were united under the designation of "The Presbyterian Board of Publication," with a membership of forty-eight, one-half being laymen and one-third retiring annually, though eligible for re-election. The new Board appointed the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., president; the Rev. William E. Schenck, corresponding secretary; the Rev. John W. Dalles, editorial secretary, and Mr. John A. Black, business superintendent. The property at 821 Chestnut street was sold, and that at 1334–6 Chestnut street enlarged and re-opened for business November 21, 1870. The house presents a handsome granite front of forty-four feet in width and four stories in height on Chestnut street. It is 230 feet deep running through to Sansom street in the rear. The basement is fire-proof throughout, and is used mainly for the storage of stereotype plates. The entire first floor is occupied by the bookstore, with its retail and wholesale departments. The second story contains a large assembly room, used for a variety of interests of the Presbyterian Church centering in Philadelphia. On the same floor are also the offices of the Sabbath-school and missionary department of the board of publication, of its editorial superintendent, and also of the boards of education, and of ministerial relief. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Board has apartments in the third story, which is also used for storage purposes. These three boards occupy their rooms without charge for rent, light or fuel. The building is, in fact, the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. The bookstore contains, in addition to works comprised in the catalogue of the Board, a carefully selected assortment of the issues of other publishing houses.

In 1887 the General Assembly reduced the membership of the Board from forty-eight to twenty-four, one-half to be ministers and one-half ruling elders, changed its title to "The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work," and also made some important changes in its organization. The Board has now three departments, the Sabbath-school and missionary department, Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., superintendent; the editorial department, Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., superintendent; and the business department, Mr. John H. Scribner, superintendent. The Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., LL.D., is secretary, with supervision of all the departments.

The Sabbath-school and missionary department has been for many years an important feature of the work of the Board, combining colportage work, or the distribution and sale of Bibles, religious books and periodicals by traveling agents, with the work of Sabbath-school extension and improvement. During the past five years the Board has, through this department, organized 5800 Sabbath schools in the newer States. It employs at present about sixty-five permanent missionaries, and also about seventy theological students who are engaged during their summer vacation. Its annual expenditures are at present about $120,000, with the prospect of a considerable increase in the near future. Two-thirds of the business profits of the Board are turned over to this department. Grants of school supplies and libraries are freely made in deserving cases.

The Board publishes numerous attractive and instructive periodicals for the use of teachers and scholars. The combined circulation is very large, and even at the exceedingly low prices at which they are sold, they bring in a considerable revenue. Editions of some of them are published in the German and Spanish languages. The Board also acts as publisher for the committee of "The Church at Home and Abroad," a monthly magazine published under the authority of the General Assembly for the furtherance of the missionary and other benevolent work of the church.

There are twenty-four depositories and branch houses of the Board in leading cities, including one in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, and one in London, England. The capital invested in the business and real estate is $407,000, and the aggregate receipts of the business department the past year were $288,013.

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE,

N. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.

By Addison D. Burk.

The Institute was organized in 1851, and since 1878–79 has maintained art and mechanical schools, a library and lecture hall.

The Institute owns the building free of encumbrance, and has at present an endowment fund of $33,600.

It contains ten large class-rooms, a library and free reading-room, open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and a public lecture hall.

The work of the Institute is maintained by the (nominal) fees of pupils, interest on the endowment, and donations, its fixed income is insufficient for its support.

It is managed with economy, there being no paid officers. The annual expenses amounting to about $10,000 per annum.

The schools are in two distinct departments—art and mechanical—and each has night classes, the former for apprentices, boys learning trades, and boys and girls still attending the public schools. The day schools are for people of leisure of both sexes, and those who desire a thorough art or mechanical training before entering a trade or profession. In the night schools the fees of pupils are merely nominal. The day schools offer special advantages to students on account of the length of the term, and the fees are fixed at amounts as low as can be afforded for the class of instruction.

The art department, which includes all the drawing and painting classes proper, and the class in modeling, is under the superintendence of Professor W. A. Porter.

The mechanical department is managed as two shops —one for metal and one for wood—in charge of competent foremen as teachers.

Work-shop schools were opened during the year 1892–93 on an entirely new plan, the pupils working, as in a shop, eight hours a day. The great success attained—the pupils being as far advanced at the end of nine months as in a manual training school at the end of three years, has led to the continuance of this system of instruction for the year 1893–94. The advantages are apparent from this consideration. A pupil attending nine months is qualified to enter the shops and gains two years of actual work (and pay) over a pupil attending three years in a school devoted to book studies along with shop work. Moreover the pupil who spends long hours at the bench becomes a better mechanic than one whose time is divided, and who gets little continuous practice with tools.

The night schools open in October. The fee is five dollars for the full term of six months.

The art day schools open in September, fee twenty dollars per term of twenty weeks.

The work-shop day schools open in October, fee fifteen dollars per term of twelve weeks.

John Baird, president; Addison B. Burk, vice-president; Fred. McOwen, treasurer; Michael J. Brown, secretary.

Rev. Burchard Villiger, S. J.,

Until recently rector of the Church of the Gesu, was born in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, on the fourteenth of May, 1819. He commenced his collegiate studies at the Benedictine Monastery of Muri, and in 1842 entered the University of Freidburg, house of studies of the Jesuit Fathers. In 1838 he was admitted as a candidate for the Jesuit order. On the breaking out of the Swiss Revolution in 1848, he was forced to flee his native land, and with great difficulty, made his way into France and Belgium, and in the same year set sail for the United States.

He completed his theological course at Georgetown, D. C., and was ordained priest in 1850, and had as his first charge the prefectship of schools in St. Joseph's College, September, 1851.

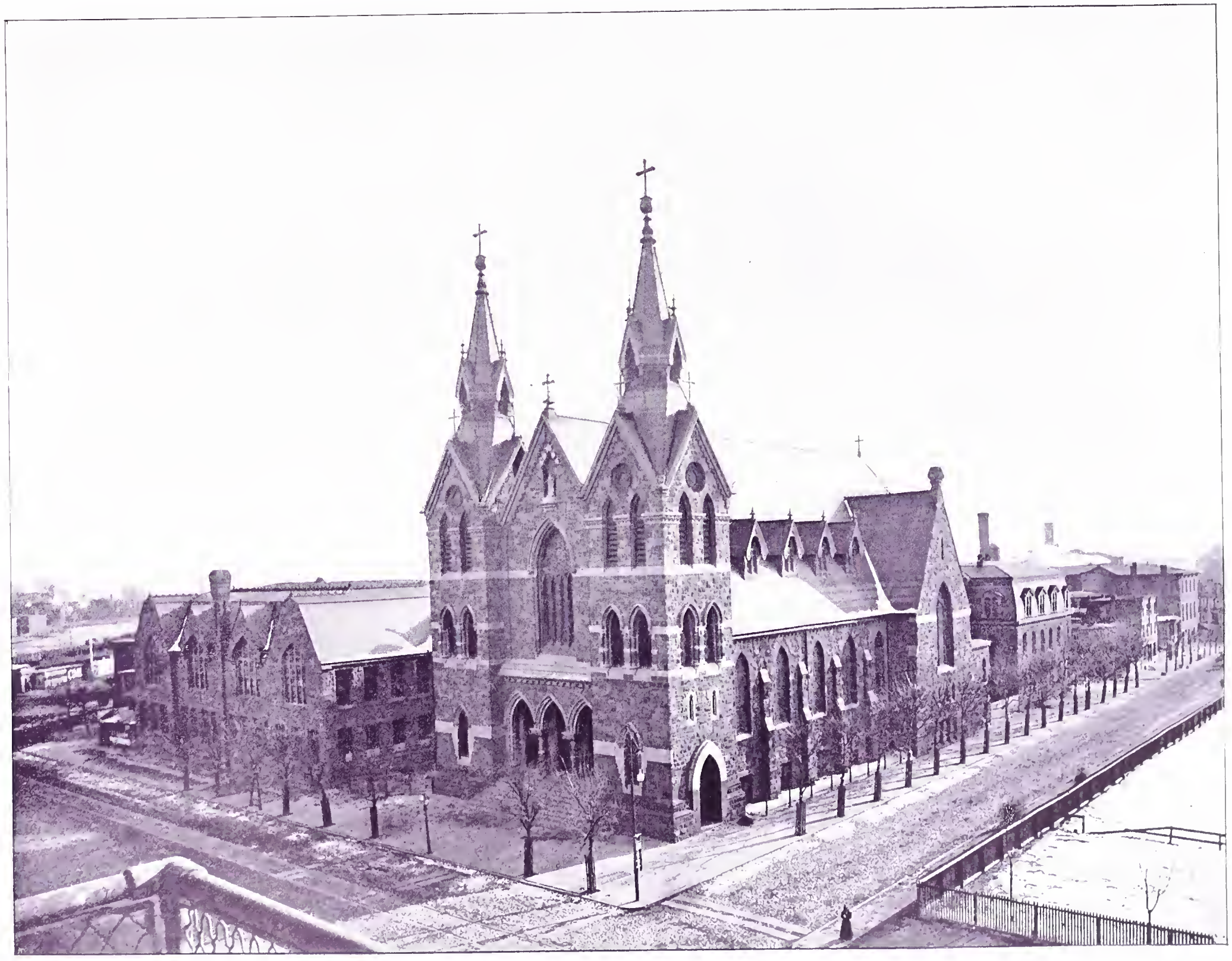
In 1852 he went to Frederick, Md., for the final year of his religious training, preparatory to his solemn profession in the religious life. He was made vice-president of Georgetown College in 1853, and after a year was placed in charge of St. John's College, Frederick, Md. In May,

1856, he was appointed president of Gonzaga, Washington, D. C., and after two years at this post became provincial of the province of Maryland.

At the end of his term of three years, he was sent to California to take charge of the mission there. Among other works he erected Santa Clara College, perhaps the best educational institution of the church on the Pacific slope. After six years he was called back to the East, and was given a temporary mission at Conewago, Pa. In March, 1868, he was entrusted with charge of the new parish of the Gesu, where he remained to the end of June, 1893. At present he is stationed in Frederick, Md., as instructor of the Jesuit priests who are receiving their final spiritual training. Probably no man in the Roman Catholic Church in this country has been more zealous and more successful in his work, and none more highly appreciated and honored than Father Villiger.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE VISITATION, PHILADELPHIA.

The Church of Our Lady of the Visitation is located on Lehigh avenue, east of Front, corner of Leamy street. This parish was established in 1872 and was known as St. Cecilia's. It was formed from portions of the parishes of St. Ann's, St. Edward's and St. Michael's. In November of 1872 Rev. Thomas W. Power, rector of St. Dominic's, Holmesburg, was selected by Bishop Wood for the new charge and appointed to build a church upon a site situated at the southwest corner of C and Cambria streets, which had been already purchased by Rev. Thomas Kiernan, then rector of St. Ann's. The work began by the erection of a temporary frame chapel,



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE VISITATION, PHILADELPHIA

which was dedicated to divine service on Christmas day of that year. Father Power resigned his new charge in September, 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Garvey, D.D., who retained possession only one month. Rev. A. D. Filan followed Father Garvey and retired from the work February, 1875. On the fifth of the same month and of the same year Rev. Thomas J. Barry, the present rector, was appointed. He immediately determined that the location of the new church did not suit the convenience of the parishioners, and resolved on selecting a more central position. With the permission of Archbishop Wood he purchased a lot on Lehigh avenue, and laid the corner-stone of the church now known as Our Lady of the Visitation, on the twenty-second of October, 1876. The work was carried to completion, and this magnificent edifice (see opposite page), was dedicated on September 9, 1883, by Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, bishop of Scranton. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, bishop of Harrisburg.

Connected with the church is a parochial school. It, like church and parsonage, is built of brown stone, and has accommodations for a large number of children. Fourteen teachers are employed to instruct the little ones. For twelve years this school has been in existence and has had a steady growth from two hundred to over seven hundred pupils. The old frame chapel, corner of C and Cambria streets, was used for school purposes about two years, and was then replaced by the fine structure erected on Lehigh avenue, near the church.

Rev. Thomas J. Barry,

The subject of this sketch is a native of Philadelphia, was born December 19, 1844. He is now in the prime of life and still active in the duties of his calling. His preparation for the priesthood was made in St. Charles Borromeo's Seminary, Eighteenth and Race streets, and he was ordained October 18, 1867, by Most Rev. Joseph F. Wood, in the Cathedral of Philadelphia. Shortly after ordination he was appointed to assist the Rev. John McAnany, of the Church of the Annunciation. Here he remained for eight years to the satisfaction of his superiors and the people, and at the same time giving much attention to the reformation of the prisoners of Moyamensing Prison. February 5, 1875, he was removed to the rectorship of the parish now known as Our Lady of the Visitation. Since his arrival in this section of the city the work done speaks for itself. A magnificent church, a large and commodious parochial school and a parsonage equal to the best in this city are monuments to his zeal. Besides the duties common to his profession he has been an active worker for the cause of Irish Home Rule, and has done much to extend the various beneficial organizations connected with the Catholic Church in this city.

Rev. James P. Sinnott,

The present rector of St. Charles Borromeo, is one of the foremost priests in the archdiocese. He was born in the parish of Gweedore, County Donegal, Ireland, on January 23, 1848. At an early age he began his studies in the national schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he was advanced to the highest classes in mathematics. When in his eighteenth year, the young scholar repaired to the college at Navan, County Meath, where he entered upon the study of the classics.

After two years' application in this house of learning, the future priest came to America.

He arrived in Philadelphia early in 1868, and shortly afterward departed for the American College, Rome. He continued the classical studies for two years, then he pursued the course of philosophy and theology for six years.

Having now completed the appointed course, he was ordained to the priesthood June 10, 1876, by the Archbishop Prefect of Rome, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, with seventy-five other candidates. After a short tour through Europe Father Sinnott set sail for Philadelphia, and reached here on November 6, 1876. He was appointed assistant at the cathedral during the same month. He continued unceasingly at his holy work here until His Grace placed him in charge of St. Charles Church, first of May, 1888.

Father Sinnott is one of eighteen children, nine of whom are now living. Two of them are united with the Madames of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, one being at present serving her mission at Manhattanville, and the other at Boston, Mass. A third sister is a visitation nun, of Wilmington, Del.

Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan,

The subject of this sketch, was born in County of Mayo, Ireland, on July 4, 1847. He came to this country in 1866 and entered the preparatory seminary at Glen Riddle, Delaware County, Pa.; was transferred to St. Charles Seminary, corner Eighteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, in September, 1868; was ordained

priest in the new St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia, October 18, 1872. His first mission was at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Philadelphia, where he labored four years, and was then attached to St. Mary's, Philadelphia, about one year, when he was appointed assistant rector of St. Bernard's, Easton, September, 1877; remaining there until October, 1878, when he was appointed rector of St. Aloysius Church, Pottstown, Pa. He continued in charge of this parish until August 29, 1882, when he was appointed as rector of St. Peter's Church, Reading, Pa. During the seven years of his pastoral charge of St. Peter's, he succeeded in erecting St. Joseph's Church, North Reading, and in building a new and handsome pastoral residence at St. Peter's. He was also instrumental in establishing a house of the Good Shepherd in Reading. On October 14, 1889, he was appointed by his Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, to take charge of the erection of the new Church of Lady of Mercy, corner of Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, and during the three years that he has been engaged in this work he has succeeded (at this writing, July, 1893) in building a handsome and imposing rectory on North Broad street, a large school building, and a solid basement, which serves all the purposes of a parochial church.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

As early as 1828 mass was celebrated in Manayunk. The use of the old Dutch Reformed Church was obtained for that purpose. The population of the district was steadily increasing and a regular permanent place of worship was badly needed. Such a structure was built in 1831 and Rev. Thomas Gegan was the first pastor. The diminutive size of the building may be imagined from the fact that it had but two windows. In 1832 Rev. Adolphus Kindelon became pastor. He remained less than a year, however, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles J. A. Carter, afterwards vicar-general and administrator of the diocese.

It was during Father Carter's administration that the church, having become too small to accommodate the congregation, was closed for repairs. About $2000 were expended in enlarging the edifice, and in 1834 it was reopened. In 1836 Rev. J. B. Healey assumed charge of the parish and directed its affairs until 1837, when he was succeeded by Rev. David Mulholland. The latter's administration extended over a period of twenty-four years.

Father Mulholland was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. P. A. Nugent, who remained in charge seven years. Rev. Francis O'Connor became pastor in 1868.

Rev. James A. Brehony, the present pastor, succeeded Father O'Connor in 1879. His assistants are Revs. Eugene Murphy and James H. O'Neil. The great event, however, in the history of this church was the princely gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by a layman, Bernard McCane, a native of Ireland, who became a citizen of this country and a resident of Manayunk. The corner-stone of this magnificent building (see illustration) was laid September 12, 1886. The work has been pushed with reasonable despatch and now approaches completion, mass having already been celebrated within its walls, by Father Brehony, in one of the galleries. The structure has a frontage of ninety-two, and a depth of one hundred and eighty-two feet. The tower will be over two hundred feet above the pavement, containing a clock which will be visible for several miles around. The interior is stone-finish throughout, there being no fresco work whatever. The altars are of veined marble and the windows of stained glass, made by Morgan of New York. The church has a seating capacity of 2000 persons, and when completed will have cost about $250,000. It is expected the congregation will occupy it before the close of the present year. The parish comprises about 6000 souls.

While the church has been thus growing in numbers and importance, its educational interests have been in nowise neglected—indeed these constitute a very important part of the church work. In 1837, under Father Mulholland's pastorate, a parochial school was opened in the basement of the church and placed in charge of Richard Whittington and his wife. The pastor, seeing that in the near future the growth of the parish would necessitate the erection of a separate building for school purposes, purchased adjoining land, and the use to which it has been put is conclusive evidence of the wisdom of his course. During Father O'Connor's pastorate, in 1878, one of the finest parochial school buildings in the city was erected at a cost of $25,000, and now over 700 pupils are under the tuition of thirteen sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Before pronouncing benediction at the conclusion of the services of laying the corner-stone, Archbishop Ryan said:

"Before I give you my blessing I wish to congratulate you upon this great undertaking, and to remind you that you must bear ever in affectionate remembrance the names of those who have contributed towards this holy edifice. Remember always the name of that venerable man—venerable not alone in name, but for many virtues, John Keating, who thirty years ago gave the ground upon which the church stands. Hold always in affectionate remembrance the name of Bernard McCane, whose munificence has made you and your children's children debtors forever. His gift of $150,000 and more has enabled the parish to erect a church of cathedral dimensions, which will rise in beauty in your midst crowned with the cross of Jesus Christ."

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MANAYUNK, PHILADELPHIA

OGONTZ SCHOOL, OGONTZ, PA.

Ogontz was originally the name of a chief of an Indian tribe in Northern Ohio, who made bows and arrows for the future financier of the Civil War, Mr. Jay Cooke, when yet a lad in his boyhood home, Sandusky. When fortune laid her bountiful gifts in the hands of Mr. Cooke, he erected upon his estate, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, one of the largest and costliest private mansions, at that time existing in the United States—a building proportionate in size and appointments to the great-hearted hospitality of its founder—and gave to it the name of his childhood's friend. In 1888 the name was broadened in its application to include the nearest station of the Reading Railway.

When Mr. Cooke was overwhelmed, financially, by the great crisis of 1873, his Ogontz estate passed into the hands of receivers, where it remained for some eight years. Then Mr. Cooke, having recovered his fortune and paid off his indebtedness, repurchased the property and expended some $80,000 in putting the house and grounds in perfect order, this time, however, with no thought of making it his home.

In 1883 Miss Mary L. Bonney and Miss Harriet A. Dillaye, who had for thirty-three years presided over the largest and most prosperous private school of Philadelphia, the Chestnut Street Seminary, took into partnership Miss Frances E. Bennett, who had been actively associated with them for some nineteen years, and Miss Sylvia J. Eastman, formerly preceptress of the Central School of Buffalo, New York, and leased the Ogontz property for a term of years at a rental of $15,000 per annum, in order to furnish more suitable and commodious accommodations for the increasing demands of their school. In September following, the school opened in its new quarters with appropriate exercises conducted by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; the Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham; the Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., of Lafayette College, and the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia; the music for the occasion being furnished by the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia. From the first the school has been full, and this Columbian year (1893) celebrates its tenth year of unexampled prosperity. The healthful location, the attractive surroundings, the easy access to the principal cities of the East with their educational advantages, and the untiring efforts of its management to keep the instruction in every department up to the highest modern standards, have combined to place the institution upon a solid and permanent basis of worth, and to gain for it an enviable reputation.

A thoroughly equipped gymnasium, a studio well furnished with casts and models, a laboratory with cabinets of constantly increasing value and appliances for experimental and analytical work in chemistry, physics and botany, and an infirmary for use in cases of contagious disease, have been added to the buildings already on the place and each year sees many additions to the equipment of the school. It now numbers one hundred boarding, and some forty day pupils, and demands a corps of twenty-eight regular instructors. Courses of lectures supplement the regular instruction, and are given by such able and well-known men as Professor Robert Ellis Thompson and Dr. George Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania; John Fiske, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University; Professor Richard Moulton, of the Chicago University; Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, of Cambridge, England; Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the American Academy of Natural Sciences; Professor Charles Sprague Smith, formerly of Columbia College, and Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the editor of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, of Philadelphia; the Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., and Dr. Bernard Brinton. Concerts and lectures on the science of music have brought to the school, such talent as is represented by the following names selected from a long list: Camilla Urso, Adele Aus der Ohe, Mr. D. E. Krehbiel, Mr. Charles Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nikish, Mr. Edward Baxter Perry, Mr. Louis C. Elson, Miss Maude Morgan, Miss Maude Powell, Miss Harriet Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henschel and Mr. Carl Behrman.

In 1885 the elder principals withdrew from the firm, though Miss Dillaye still continues in residence as principal emerita, leaving the conduct of the institution in the hands of Miss Bennett and Miss Eastman.

The school is not a college, neither is it a preparatory school for college. It has its own independent system of education; which, while it includes the acquirement of all knowledge for which the individual mind has grasp and power, aims wider—at the rounding out and completing of the whole woman's nature. It deprecates wholly the dealings with girls in the mass. It trusts in small classes, with wise and sagacious instructors who can penetrate the needs and tendencies of each intellect, and warn, encourage and supplement as occasion demands. In many studies it reaches only the ordinary requirements for entrance to colleges; in others, as history, literature, languages and the historical study of art, it goes far beyond that point, and competes with the courses of these higher institutions. Its curriculum in Latin includes four books of Cæsar, six of Virgil, seven Orations of Cicero, Sallust's Catiline and selections from the Odes of Horace. Its modern language course extends to a study of Schiller and Goethe, and other standard German authors; and readings from Racine, Corneille and Moliere with compositions in both German and French. But from the beginning, it has been the leading aim at Ogontz to enable pupils to realize somewhat the possibilities of the English language and to read, write and speak the vernacular correctly and elegantly. To this end the greatest possible attention is paid, in all departments of the school, to the expression of thought; and the direct study of English is continued throughout the school course, until in the graduating year critical readings in English classics give familiarity with the language as well as thought of standard authors. Physical training is secured through calisthenic and gymnastic exercises and military drill; while moral and religious teaching is a distinctive feature.

OGONTZ SCHOOL, OGONTZ, PA.

OGONTZ SCHOOL, OGONTZ, PA.

OPERATING ROOM GYNECEAN HOSPITAL

THE GYNECEAN HOSPITAL,

247 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.

The Gynecean Hospital was incorporated the tenth day of January, 1888. The gentlemen who founded the institution and who took charge of it in the capacity of governors, did so at the solicitation of Dr. C. B. Penrose, who represented to them the urgent need of a special free hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

The hospital was founded primarily for the class of cases which demand the operation of abdominal section, or laying open of the abdominal cavity. This class includes all forms of abdominal tumors. It has been found necessary, in recent years, to separate this branch of surgery from the work of general hospitals, in order to avoid contamination from septic cases and on account of the need for special hospital arrangements. In abdominal surgery, failure on the part of the surgeons, or assistants, or nurses, to observe rigidly the minutest details, means death to the patient. In all other branches of surgery, such failure means, in the great majority of cases, only more painful or delayed convalescence. Absolute cleanliness—asepsis—precision, and rapidity of operation, and the most careful subsequent nursing are necessary. The results obtained in the Gynecean Hospital have attracted the attention and favorable comment of the medical world. The mortality in the worst class of operative cases has been as low as three in a hundred.

The success of the hospital has led to its enlargement, and now any woman, regardless of color or creed, who is suffering with disease peculiar to her sex, is admitted for treatment. This hospital is a genuine charity in the highest sense of that term. It is not designed for the private interest or advancement of any individual or school; but is intended exclusively as a free institution for the benefit of suffering poor women. It is dependent for support entirely upon private contributions and State aid.

The present building is arranged with special reference to the kind of work to be done. Each floor is supplied with a beautiful operating room, so that the patient will not be subjected to the exposure necessarily incurred in moving by an elevator. Each woman is kept by herself immediately before operation, and after the operation as long as she suffers pain or any disturbance from the anæsthetic, which might render her a cause of annoyance or excitement to the patients in the general wards. The engraving shows one of the operating rooms prepared for the operation of abdominal section. Absolute cleanliness and simplicity of detail are admirably represented in this room.

The attending surgeons are Dr. Charles Brigham Penrose and Dr. John Montgomery Baldy.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. F. Fisher

Was born November 21, 1834, at Spring Mills, Centre County, Pa. His father was the Rev. Peter S. Fisher. Young Fisher was prepared for college at Boalsburg Academy, and subsequently graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa.

Having selected law as a profession, he entered the office of the late Judge Stokes L. Roberts, at Doylestown, and was admitted to practice in October, 1860. Immediately upon the call for troops in April, 1861, in connection with Dr. Joseph H. Thomas, he organized a company, which was mustered into the service as Company H, of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves and the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Dr. Thomas being elected captain and B. F. Fisher first lieutenant.

In August, 1861, Lieutenant Fisher was directed to report to Major Albert J. Myer, signal officer, United States Army, for signal duty. In March, 1862, he was placed in charge of the signal detachment of the division of the Lower Potomac, under the command of General Hooker. Upon the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, in the spring of 1862, he was assigned in charge of the signal detachment, serving with the Fourth Army Corps. His reports of the movements and location of the enemy in front of the lines of the Fourth Army Corps, by reason of their fullness and correctness, won for him the confidence of General E. D. Keyes to such an extent that the chief of staff one day remarked that if all the other members of the staff reported one condition of things and Lieutenant Fisher reported another, the General would accept and act upon the report of the latter.

Immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy, Lieutenant Fisher was placed in charge of what was termed "the field service" of the signal corps serving with the Army of the Potomac, reporting directly to Major Myer, the signal officer of the army on the staff of General McClellan. After the battle of Antietam Major Myer left the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to take charge of the signal office at Washington, and placed Lieutenant Fisher, who had been promoted to a captaincy, in charge of the signal detachment connected with the Army of the Potomac, in which capacity he served during the period said army was commanded by Generals Burnside and Hooker. During the movement of the army northward towards Gettysburg, Captain Fisher was captured, taken to Richmond, and confined in the old Libby Prison from June, 1863, to February 10, 1864, when he succeeded in making his escape through the historical tunnel constructed by Colonel Rose and his companions. Captain Fisher was eleven days and twelve nights in the forests and swamps of Virginia before reaching the Union lines.

Immediately after reaching the lines he reported to the War Department, and was again assigned to the staff of General Meade as chief signal officer of the Army of the Potomac. In this position he served through the campaign of the Rapidan to Petersburg, being brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services" as lieutenant-colonel. During his confinement in the military prison at Richmond, the Signal Corps of the United States Army was organized as an independent command by an act of Congress, and Captain Fisher was appointed the senior major of said corps.

During the year 1864, Colonel Myer, the then chief signal officer of the army, being suspended, Major Fisher, November 10, 1864, on the recommendation of Generals Grant and Meade, was appointed colonel and chief signal officer of the United States Army. This action on the part of his superiors was the fullest recognition of the efficient services and soldierly character of Colonel Fisher. January 1, 1865, he was ordered to Washington to take charge of the signal bureau, where he remained until the restoration of Colonel Myer in November, 1866, when he returned to civil life, having been brevetted at, the close of the war, brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services.

General Fisher opened a law office in the city of Philadelphia, and rapidly gathered a large clientage. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the Third Congressional District in the State of Pennsylvania, serving until the Bankrupt Act was repealed.

In 1887 General Fisher accepted the position of trust officer for the German-American Title and Trust Company of the City of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. In 1891, upon the failure of the Spring Garden National Bank, he was appointed, by the comptroller of the currency, receiver of said bank.

Prof. James MacAlister, LL. D.,

Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. After studying at Glasgow University he came to this country and entered Brown University. On leaving this school he studied law at the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1864. His taste inclined rather to that of educational work, and in 1873 he became superintendent of the public schools in Milwaukee, and in 1878 regent of normal schools in the State of Wisconsin, holding these offices till 1883, when he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia, the first to fill that office, which position he occupied until elected to the

presidency of Drexel Institute in 1891, which office he still holds, greatly to the satisfaction of the board of trustees and to the advantage of the pupils who have become students at the Institute. Dr. MacAlister is a very busy worker, quick in thought, prompt in execution and courteous and sympathetic in his intercourse with parents and pupils. He has a grand opportunity before him, and grandly is he meeting the expectations of the numerous friends and patrons of this magnificent school of art, science and industry of Philadelphia.

Horace Jayne, M. D.,

Is one of Philadelphia's native sons. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently spent two years abroad studying biology in the University of Leipsic, and with Haeckel at Jenna. On his return home he was chosen lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania on his favorite subject, and subsequently professor of vertebrate morphology in the same institution, which position he still holds, in connection with other duties as dean of the several faculties of the different schools in the college department.

The school of biology, which is the most thoroughly equipped in the country, was founded through the liberality of Dr. Jayne in 1885, under the directorship of the renowned naturalist, the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, and is doing excellent work in the line of natural history. Though a young man he is making for himself and the school with which his name is forever associated, a reputation as extended as that of the university itself.

Charles C. Abbott, M, D.,

Is a native of Trenton, N. J. He graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, but having a strong likeness for natural history has since devoted himself specially to archæological researches and studies in natural history. In 1872 he discovered remains in the valley of the River Delaware, of palæolithic man, and has since brought forward facts and arguments tending to prove the early dispersion of the Eskimo race on the continent of America as far south as New Jersey. He has been not only an original investigator, but has found time to put his investigations on record in book form. Among his earlier productions may be mentioned "Primitive Industry, or Illustrations of Handiwork in Stone," "Bone and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America," "A Naturalist's Rambles about Home," "Cyclopedia of Natural History," "Upland and Meadow," "Wasteland Wanderings," etc. In 1889 he was elected curator of the Museum of American Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania. His more recent productions are "Outings at Odd Times," "In Touch with Nature,"

and many others of a similar character. He is also associated with many of the societies of this country for the promotion of the study of natural science and natural history.

Harrison Allen, M. D.,

Was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1841. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and in 1862 became assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served with the Army of the Potomac till March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington, where he remained until his resignation in December, 1865, having attained the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1868 he was professor of comparative anatomy and medical zoology in the University of Pennsylvania, and since that period has filled the chair of physiology in the same institution. Dr. Allen also occupies conspicuous places in other medical associations of the city and State, and is highly esteemed for his urbanity of manner and skill as an operator. His faculty of impressing the minds of his pupils is remarkable and rarely does one choose to miss one of his instructive lectures.

Louis J. Lautenbach, M. D.,

Was born in Philadelphia just before the opening of the Civil war. He received his early education in private German schools and the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the High School in 1878. Prior to this he had already devoted considerable time to the study of medicine and allied subjects while assisting his brother, the late B. F. Lautenbach, M. D., in his physiological and chemical experiments.

He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, his thesis on "Broom and its Alkaloids" receiving the H. C. Lea prize. Later in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the philosophical department of the university, and was awarded the George B. Wood prize for his thesis on "Strychnia and its Antidotes."

Since 1881 Dr. Lautenbach has held the position of surgeon to the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and upon its reorganization was elected to the staff of the Pennsylvania Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary. For the past three years he has been connected with the eye department of the German Hospital and is now chief of that clinic.

Dr. Lautenbach is a member of various medical associations of Philadelphia, also of the State Medical Society, the Amerian Medical Association, the International Medical, the Pan-American medical societies, in the proceedings of which he takes great interest and to which he is a frequent contributor by voice and pen. His influence is always in the direction of a high literary standard. Prior to the beginning of a medical career he took an active part in the reorganization of the Alumni Society of the Philadelphia High School in 1885, and is now one of its board of managers. With his various duties connected with public institutions and his large private practice he is a very busy man and rejoices in his opportunities of usefulness and helpfulness to suffering humanity.

John D. Thomas, D. D. S.

Of recent years the specialties are breaking up into sub-specialties; one of these, confined to a few of the larger cities, deals with extraction of teeth, that generally undesirable operation, which the practitioner who prefers operative dentistry gladly relinquishes to the specialist. In Philadelphia the most important specialist in this branch is Dr. J. D. Thomas, who was born in this city in 1850, and is a son of the Rev. Richard M. Thomas, M. D. Dr. Thomas commenced the study of dentistry in New Brunswick, N. J., but in 1868 associated himself

with his brother, Dr. F. R. Thomas, who was then established in Philadelphia. He graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1872, and at the death of his brother, in 1875, assumed control of his practice and still continues therein. He has written a number of valuable papers on nitrous oxide, and has operated for over one hundred thousand persons while under the influence of this gas.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

136 Diamond Street, Philadelphia.

This hospital was organized in 1883 and incorporated in 1887. It was established for the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, and is the oldest hospital of this character in Philadelphia. At present it maintains fifteen beds and has a capacity of thirty. Patients are admitted without regard to race or religion. The first object is the charitable treatment of the poor, but a nominal sum is received for board from those patients who are able and willing to pay. Appointed rooms are also provided for private patients.

OFFICERS.

President.—Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer.—William P. Ellison, 24 and 26 South Sixth street.

Directors.—Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Wm. P. Ellison, Howard A. Kelly, M. D., George Junkin, LL. D., George D. McCreary, John B. Stetson, Charles P. Noble, M. D., Samuel Disston, Hon. William Potter, John E. Baird, Professor E. J. Houston, William P. Ellison.

Lady Visitors.—Mrs. William P. Ellison, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. Howland Coit, Miss Ruth Coit, Mrs. S. Bartram Richards, Miss Ella M. Kelly, Miss Miles, Miss Ada Elizabeth Miles, Miss Emma Houston.

Consulting Surgeons.—Professor Howard A. Kelly, M. D., Professor William H. Parish, M. D., Professor William Goodell, M. D., Professor John B. Roberts, M. D., Professor W. W. Keen, M. D., Professor H. Augustus Wilson, M. D.

Consulting Physicians.—Professor James Tyson, M. D., Professor William Pepper, M. D., Robert P. Harris, M. D.

Surgeon-in-Chief.—Charles P. Noble, M. D.

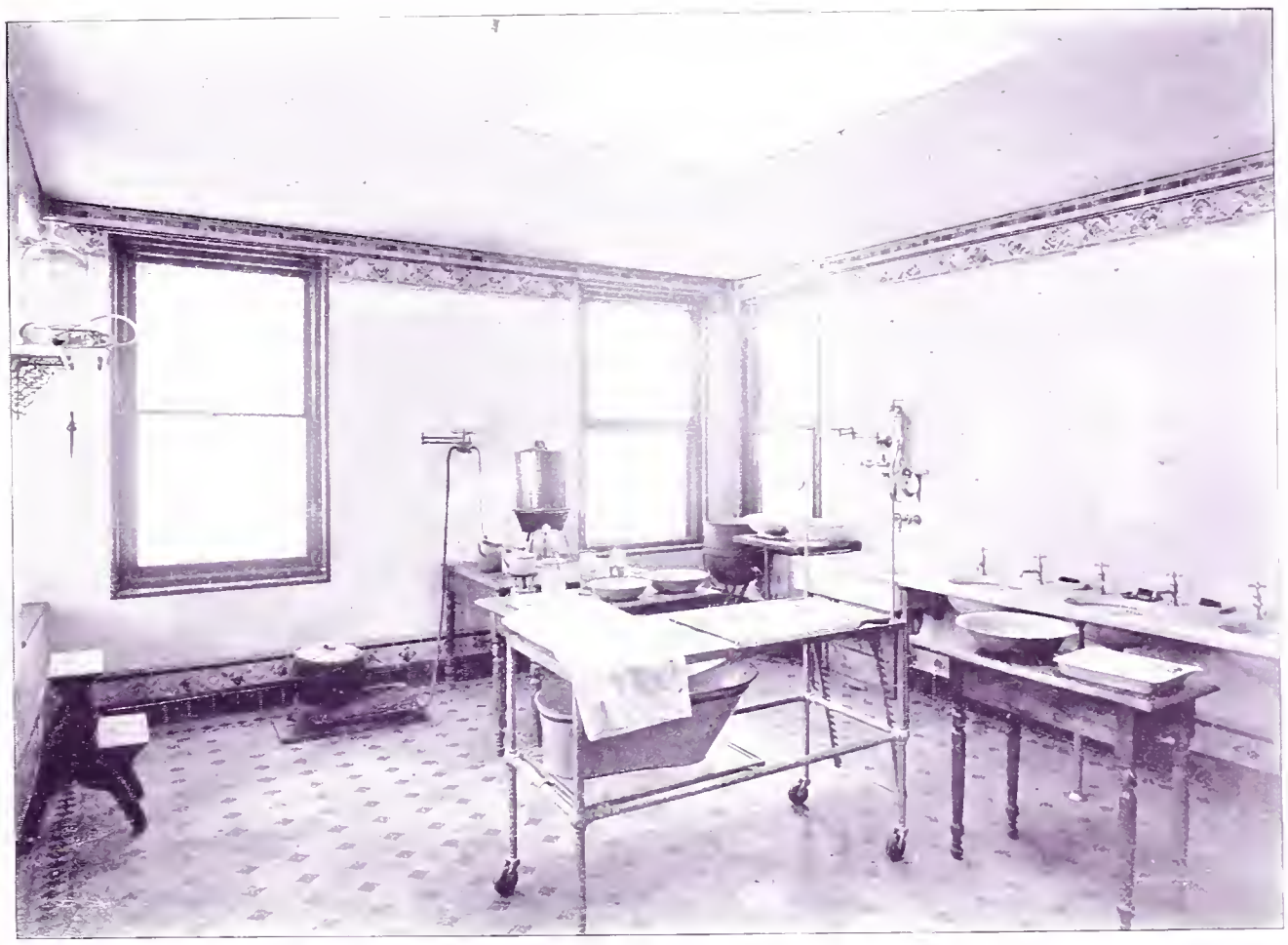
Pathologist.—Jos. McFarland, M. D.

Clinical Assistant.—C. C. Moore, M. D.

Physicians to the Dispensary.—H. E. Applebach, M. D., Franklin Brady, M. D., William E. Parke, M. D.

Head Nurse.—Miss Margaret J. Maloney.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL



OPERATING ROOM, KENSINGTON HOSPITAL

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

Situated on the Pennsylvania Railway, ten miles from Philadelphia, was endowed by Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, a member of the Society of Friends, in 1880, and was opened in the autumn of 1885.

It has been organized in accordance with the theory that a college of high standing should differ from a university rather in the number of its departments than in the range of instruction offered. The departments at Bryn Mawr College are those usually included in foreign universities. Ten graduate fellowships are awarded annually, each of the value of $500. Of these the most important is perhaps the European fellowship, given each year for the purpose of study in some foreign university, English or Continental, to the member of the senior class who has completed the undergraduate course with most distinction.

In the undergraduate department the system adopted is in the main that of Johns Hopkins University, a system known at Bryn Mawr as the group system; but the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is for most students a four-years' and not, as at the Johns Hopkins University, a three-years' course. At least three years of post-graduate's study are required of the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and two of these years must be spent at Bryn Mawr. Daily morning worship and an evening meeting for worship are held in the college, attendance upon which by the students, is voluntary. Facilities are also offered to students to attend the churches in the neighborhood of the college. The college grounds comprise about forty acres, and command wide views. The principal buildings—all except the gymnasium, of greystone, are Taylor Hall, which contains lecture rooms a general assembly room, and a library; Monmouth Hall, now building, to which all the laboratories are to be transferred; a gymnasium, with Sargeant apparatus; bath rooms and dressing rooms; and three halls of residence, Merion, Radnor and Denbigh, each of which accommodates about sixty students, has its own separate kitchen, dining room and drawing rooms, and is under the charge of a resident mistress. The utmost liberty compatible with order and quiet is enjoyed by the students in these halls.

THE PHILADELPHIA MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

By Professor Wm. L. Sayre, Principal.

The Philadelphia Manual Training School is an institution of high-school grade, forming an integral part of the public school system of Philadelphia.

It is open to boys who have been pupils of the public grammar schools, and have completed the course in the twelfth (highest) grade.

It affords an opportunity to pursue the usual high-school course in literature, science and mathematics, and at the same time to receive a thorough course in drawing and in the use and application of tools.

The object of a manual training school is the education of all the faculties, and not the training of any special group. "The whole boy is put to school." He is trained mentally, morally and physically. It is meant that the school shall help each pupil to enter upon his life work with the least loss of time, and with the right choice of occupation.

It must be borne in mind that a manual training school is not a trade school. The name is somewhat misleading. There are five departments in the school—literature, mathematics, science, drawing and manual training.

What it aims to do is to surround boys with the realities of life in both thoughts and things, and to fit them more closely to their environments. It is a system of education which is perfectly general in its character, and which is recommended with the same confidence to the future student of the humanities as to the prospective worker in the force and matter.

The course of study covers three years. The school time of the pupil is about equally divided between literary and manual work. One hour per day is given to drawing, two hours to shop-work, and three hours to the usual academic studies.

The course of study embraces five parallel lines, as follows:

First. A course in language and literature, including the structure and use of English, composition, literature, history, economics and German.

Second. A course in mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, book-keeping and surveying.

Third. A course in science, including geology, physics, chemistry, physiology, economic botany, mechanics, steam engineering and applied electricity.

Fourth. A course in free-hand construction and architectural drawing, designing and modeling.

Fifth. A course of tool instruction, including joinery, parquetry, pattern making, wood turning, wood carving, forging, soldering, ornamental iron work, molding and casting, vise work and mechanical construction.

Promotions to the Manual Training School are made at the close of the June term from the twelfth (highest) grade of the grammar schools.

The candidates for admission are examined upon the following branches: Reading, spelling, language, writing, arithmetic, geography, United States history and civil government, science lessons, drawing.

A general average of seventy per cent on all branches is required for admission.

The school is divided into three classes, known respectively as junior, intermediate and senior, the work of each class covering a year.

For convenience of teaching each class is further divided into sections of about twenty pupils each, arranged alphabetically. In shops and laboratories where individual instruction is necessary, single sections are handled by one teacher, but in the class rooms and drawing rooms double sections are taught.

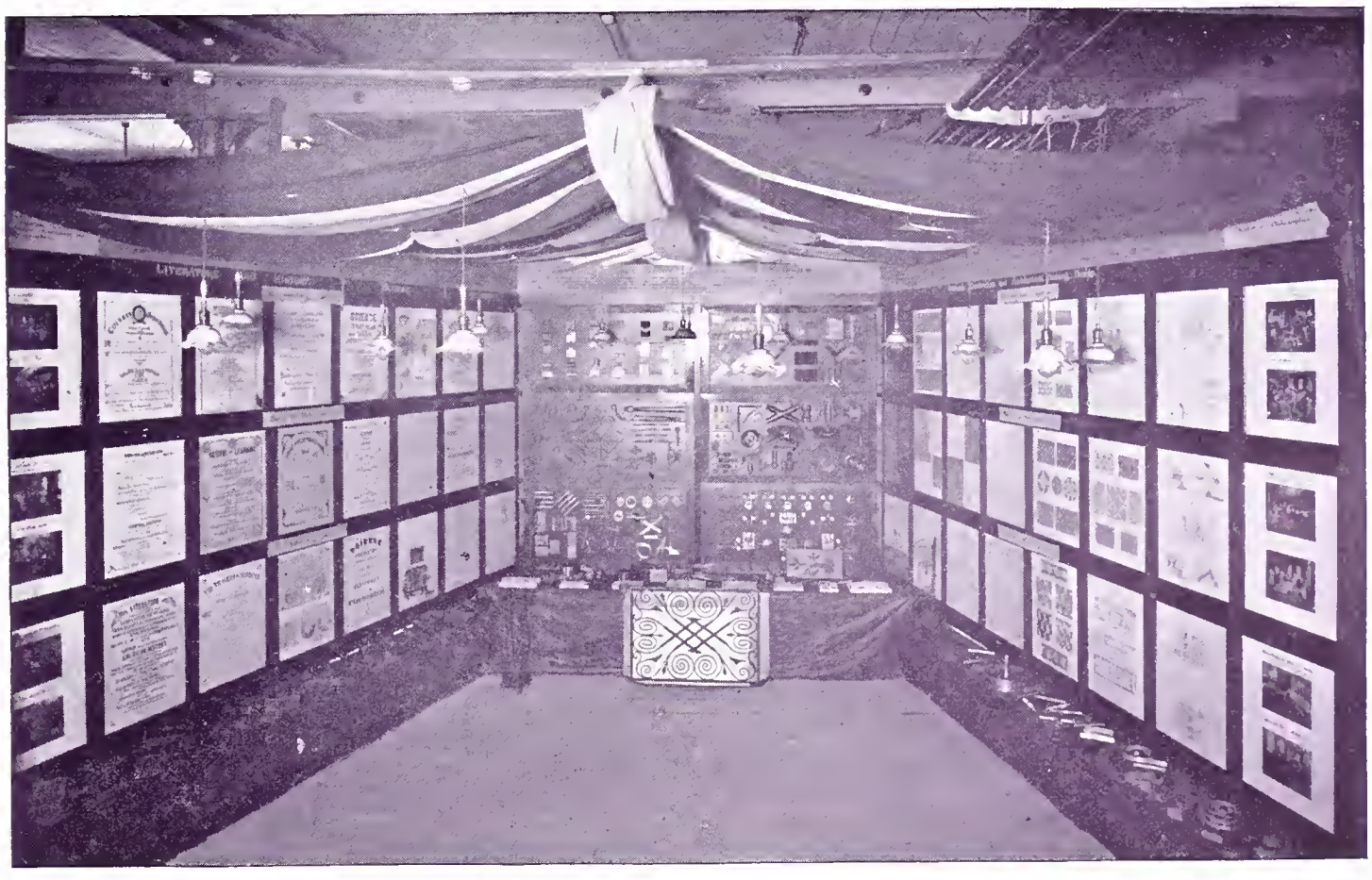
Diplomas are granted to those pupils who have finished the three-years' course. These diplomas admit the graduates to the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette and Haverford Colleges without further examination.

Prize scholarships to the University of Pennsylvania, numbering from six to ten, are awarded annually to those pupils who have the highest standing in order of their rank. Two full scholarships are also granted to the school by Haverford College.

In order to accommodate the increasing demand for tuition in this department, the use of an additional building on Howard street, below Girard avenue, has been secured.

The work was first organized in the public school building, corner Seventeenth and Wood streets, which is still in use for this department of public school work.

TAYLOR HALL, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

THE PARISH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY

Was formed by his Grace, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, in the year 1889. On October 14, 1889, he appointed Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Reading, Pa., to take charge of the erection of the new church, the site of which the Most Reverend Archbishop had selected at the southeast corner of Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia. Ground was broken on October 24, 1889, for the new chapel; the corner-stone was laid November 25, and the chapel solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan on December 22, 1889.

The congregation grew so fast that it became necessary to provide more ample accommodations, and ground was broken for the new church on May 12, 1890. The corner-stone was laid by the Most Reverend Archbishop on October 12, 1890, and the new basement was dedicated and opened for divine service January 18, 1891. On February 8, 1892, a very handsome and imposing pastoral residence adjoining the church building and fronting on Broad street, was formally opened, so that in a little over two years three large substantial buildings were completed.

The new church building of "Our Lady of Mercy," now in the course of erection, is designed in the Romanesque style of the Twelfth Century architecture. The facade on Broad street is marked by two massive towers on the extremes, and an impressive doorway of thirty-three feet in width filling the entire space between the towers, with deep receding jambs of moldings, and polished shafts with base and elaborately carved capitals, enriched impost course supporting in turn the richly molded archibolt, with effective receded arch moldings; the outer arch stone being in rock-faced work. The deeply paneled oaken doors forming the main entrance, with seven granite steps. Above this main doorway is an arcaded course of small polished columns, with bases and capitals supporting a succession of molded arches, above which, in the center of the gable, is double depth of rose windows, sixteen feet in diameter, of eight lights or shaft divisions with shafts, bases and capitals fully relieved. This main gable is finished with corbelled cornice and large cross, ninety feet above the pavement. The tower on the south connects with the pastoral residence, and which is constructed of the same materials, making the entire frontage 117 feet. These towers are twenty-two feet square by eighty-eight feet or four diameters in height to the spires, which are also eighty-eight feet high or 176 feet in total height. The belfrys are twenty-five feet high, with deeply molded jambs and arches, filled with heavy louvre work.

The north front is 160 feet in depth, broken by the transcept gable and buttresses. The external walls are constructed with granite, eastern white marble and Cockeyville marble. The main face-work being rock-faced range work, with the fine-cut marble dressings.

The interior consists of a nave thirty-eight feet wide by 152 feet deep, having a height of seventy-two feet. The north and south aisles are seventeen feet wide divided each into six bays with groined arches thirty-six feet high. The transcept is thirty-eight feet wide by eighty feet long by seventy-two feet high. These divisions are marked by clustered piers with richly foliated capitals, from which spring the finely molded ribbings and groined work. The flank windows are semi-circular headed. The transcept windows being rose windows similar to the front gable, all filled with the most artistic cathedral glass-leaded work. The sanctuary is octagonal in form, with an inner open arcaded work with column supports, and lighted with upper reflective lighting, falling upon the figure of Our Lady of Mercy, with aeriel cloud work forming the altar-piece of the high altar. The scantuary floor and rail will be in white marble. The altar will be built, also, of the same marble, mixed with variegated polished marble. The side altars being erected in recessed canopies. The front vestibules are laid on iron beams, with varied tiling. The pews will be quartered oak. The building will be lighted by electricity and heated with steam.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO'S

Is the third largest Catholic church edifice in the Diocese of Philadelphia. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet on Twentieth street, and a depth on Christian street of 186 eet. The basement is thirteen feet in height. The style of architecture is Roman Doric, and the front view of it shows a facade with central pediment, three arched doorways, and two lofty towers and belfries. The main floor is elevated eleven steps above the pavement, and there is a segmental ceiling forty-five feet high. The front doors are novel hanging arrangements, opening both outward and inward with equal facility, and are executed in highly polished walnut. The church has a beautiful sanctuary and three fine marble altars. The interior is Corinthian in the Roman style. A central bay covers the high altar, which is a gem, being constructed of fine Italian polished marble, with cenotaph Corinthian tabernacle of odd design. The sisers of the shelves are divided into panels of Sienna and Tennessee marbles. The baldachin, with broken pediment, being thirty-five feet high, with cross and gloria, surrounded by four angels of a new and fine design. The panel erected on each side of the tabernacle is in Sienna or dark marble. The altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph are exquisitely designed, strictly in Italian marble, with Tennessee paneled work, all richly carved and polished. The floor of the sanctuary is laid in white and black marble, with marble railing and gates of bronze. The vestment case in the sacristy is a rare piece of inlaid wood-work, of some fifty varieties of wood. The windows are of fine stained glass, illustrating the passion. The pews are of walnut, and the entire interior of the church is finished in wood.

The church lot was purchased January 11, 1866, and shortly afterward the Rev. James O'Reilly was appointed by Archbishop Wood to organize the new parish of St. Charles Borromeo. This parish embraced all the territory lying south of Shippen (now Bainbridge) street, east of the Schuylkill River and west of Seventeenth street. During the building of the new church the congregation worshiped in a frame chapel erected on the present site of the parochial residence. The corner-stone of the handsome edifice now standing on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Christian streets was laid with solemn ceremonies on the nineteenth of July, 1868. The Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., was the officiating clergyman, and he was assisted by the Right Rev. Jeremiah Shanahan, D. D., late bishop of Harrisburg, and a large assemblage of the very reverend and reverend clergy. Rev. C. H. J. Carter, V. G., preached the sermon. The spacious new chapel was opened for divine worship on the second day of June, 1869. The building progressed rapidly under the energetic supervision of Father O'Reilly, and the church, although of cathedral-like proportions, was solemnly dedicated on May 7, 1876, by Most Rev. Archbishop Wood. On this grand occasion Solemn Pontifical Mass was sung by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan, and the sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara. The Empress of Brazil, then visiting Philadelphia, knelt within the sanctuary, attended by her suite. A well-appointed and substantial rectory was built and occupied during the building of the church. In the summer of 1877, Rev. N. J. Walsh succeeded Father O'Reilly in the pastoral charge of the

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY

CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO

parish, and under his able management the heavy debt was considerably reduced, and a fine school-house, capable of accommodating more than 1000 children, was erected on Montrose street in the rear of the rectory. On the death of Father Walsh, the present rector, Rev. James P. Sinnott, whose photograph accompanies this picture and sketch of St. Charles Church, assumed the office of pastor May 1, 1888. During his brief incumbency, the debt on all the properties has been almost completely wiped out, and the way made clear for the erection of a commodious and elegant convent.

Among the clergy who labored earnestly, in season and out of season, for the welfare of St. Charles parish, we recall from memory the following: Rev. Thomas Bolger, Rev. J. R. Dillon, Rev. John J. Ferry, Rev. J. W. Shanahan, Rev. P. V. O'Brien, Rev. James Wynne, Rev. Francis Dougherty, Rev. P. McCullough, Rev. D. J. Kennedy, Rev. William Daly, D. D., Rev. M. J. Sculley, Rev. John T. Crowley, Rev. P. J. Mellon, Rev. Thomas F. Quinn, Rev. M. J. Rafferty, Rev. J. J. Bradley, Rev. F. P. Coyle, Rev. J. T. Higgins, Rev. T. F. Ryan, Rev. J. F. Nagell, Rev. P. M. Gallagher, Rev. Moses Armstrong and Rev. John Mulligan.

The grand organ of St. Charles Church is the finest Roosevelt organ made, being built at a cost of $8500. It has been pronounced by the most eminent organists the finest-toned instrument of its kind in Philadelphia. The choir, under the direction of Professor A. H. Rosewig, is composed of a double quartet and a chorus of forty voices.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor was organized in the year 1795, being the first association of women in America to obtain a charter. While men and women are now equally active in works of philanthropy, in those days a sense of propriety did not permit women to appear in public effort even among their own sex. Nevertheless, Annie Parrish, a Philadelphia Friend, and other young women associated themselves together under the above name with a view of relieving distress among widows and orphans, made such by the ravages of yellow fever. Their object was not only to relieve present want by charitable assistance, but to provide employment for them by which they could help themselves. A small room was hired in an alley; flax, wool and spinning wheels were purchased, and these unfortunate women were given work whereby their wants could, in a measure, be met, and a good hot dinner provided for them. This work has been continually carried on on this plan ever since its first organization. The society now occupies a building of its own at No. 112 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, giving employment to about one hundred women of feeble health and advanced age whose only means of self-support is thus afforded.

As the introduction of sewing machines makes hand work comparatively slow and unprofitable, this manner of sewing must of necessity be continued at a loss to the society, and they are obliged to ask for contributions yearly, in order to meet the outlay for material to be worked up into garments and articles of constant domestic use, an annual gift of one pair of shoes, and for food to supply their mid-day meal.

The building is a three-story brick, the first occupied as a store for manufactured articles and a dining-room; the others are occupied as the matron's apartments and as work-rooms, one of the latter being represented in the accompanying engraving.

We trust the friends of this society and a benevolent public will continue to patronize our store of needed articles for every-day use, and to contribute to the funds necessary for our annual wants, thereby enabling these poor women to help themselves.

The society consists of a board of lady managers who in turn keep a general oversight of the business, and read aloud, at intervals during working hours, the Bible and other suitable books, thus caring for their spiritual as well as bodily wants.

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In the year 1850 a Catholic parish was organized in West Philadelphia, known then as Hamilton Village, Rev. J. M. O'Keepe was appointed the rector of the new parish, which consisted of forty adults and twenty-three children. The first church was dedicated by Bishop Neumann in October, 1852. Father O'Keepe was succeeded by Rev. Richard O'Connor and Rev. Michael F. Martin, the latter of whom built a parochial school and a rectory. In the year 1874 Father Martin was transferred to St. Mary's Church and was succeeded by the Rev. Francis P. O'Neill. The old church, having become too small for the congregation, was torn down in the summer of 1881 to make room for the present beautiful church, the corner-stone of which was laid October 16, 1881. Architect Edwin F. Durang, of this city, furnished the plans of the new church, the walls of which were rising gradually above the ground when, in August, 1882, death ended suddenly the bright and promising career of Father O'Neill. To take charge of and carry on to completion the very expensive church that had been begun was a difficult task indeed, and to this work Archbishop Wood, after mature deliberation, assigned Rev. P. J. Garvey, D.D., who for eight years previous had been rector of St. Peter's Church, Reading. Dr. Garvey appealed to the Catholics of the entire city and diocese for assistance to carry on the work, and after an energetic struggle of five years had the consolation of seeing the church completed. It was dedicated by Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., on Sunday, October 16, 1887, and a very eloquent sermon was preached on the occasion by Very Rev. D. I. McDermott, rector of St. Mary's Church. St. James' Church is Gothic in design, rich in exterior ornamentation, and finished interiorly in the highest style of art. The front has two towers, one of which has not yet been completed. The main entrance door is fifteen feet wide by thirty feet in height, with richly-molded jamb of deep recesses, filled with pillars of polished red granite supporting a pointed Gothic arch which terminates in crockets and finials. The exterior is indeed a marvel of beauty and symmetry—a veritable poem in stone—but the interior is still more beautiful and attractive. The nave is thirty-one feet wide, by one hundred and thirty-five feet long and seventy-five feet to the crown of the groined ceiling. The side aisles are five bays deep, fifteen feet square each, or eighty-five feet long, and twenty-five feet high to the crown of the groined ceiling. The transcept is thirty feet wide by sixty-nine feet long, with magnificent gables east and west. The nave is divided in elevation in stages, the side-aisle arches forming the first stage. Above these arches are string courses and deep bands of pointed head panels, with dwarf columns extending all around the interior. Above is the clerestory, each bay of which contains triple windows and is marked by clustered trefoil columns with foliated capitals and molded bands and bases. From these columns spring the intersecting molded ribs forming the groined ceiling of the nave. The altars, sanctuary floor and altar-railing are all of variegated marble. The main altar, with its white reredos, its many niches, gablets finicals, finials and crockets, is at once a vision of beauty and an incentive to piety. The windows,

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, PHILADELPHIA

which were imported from Innsbruck, are rich and artistic. The stations of the cross, which came from Munich, are in bas-relief, painted in natural colors and surrounded by massive Gothic frames, while the grand organ—a sweet-toned instrument, built by Hook & Hastings, of Boston—is constructed in such a way as to form an additional ornament. This church is indeed a source of admiration to all who have seen it, while experts declare that in design and finish it excels all the other churches they have seen. St. James' parish, which is still under the management of Rev. Dr. Garvey, is in a prosperous condition. The church, which cost $200,000, is entirely free from debt, as are also the large and commodious rectory on Chestnut street, and the large parochial school in the rear, which supplies a free education to 550 children. Within the territory that comprised the parish of St. James' in 1850 there are at present five other flourishing parishes, while St. James' retains still a membership of over 5000 souls.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF THE SACRED HEART.

This magnificent new Catholic school is located at the northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street. It is seventy-nine feet front on the avenue, and fifty-nine feet on Reed, four stories in height, built of brick laid in red mortar, with brownstone base and trimmings, with beautiful architectural effect. Great care has been taken to provide for abundant light, and the most approved sanitary appliances for ventilation and heating. There is also ample means of exit. Three of the floors are devoted to school purposes, the fourth is used for a public hall. In every respect the building is of the most substantial and attractive character, and will accommodate about 750 children.

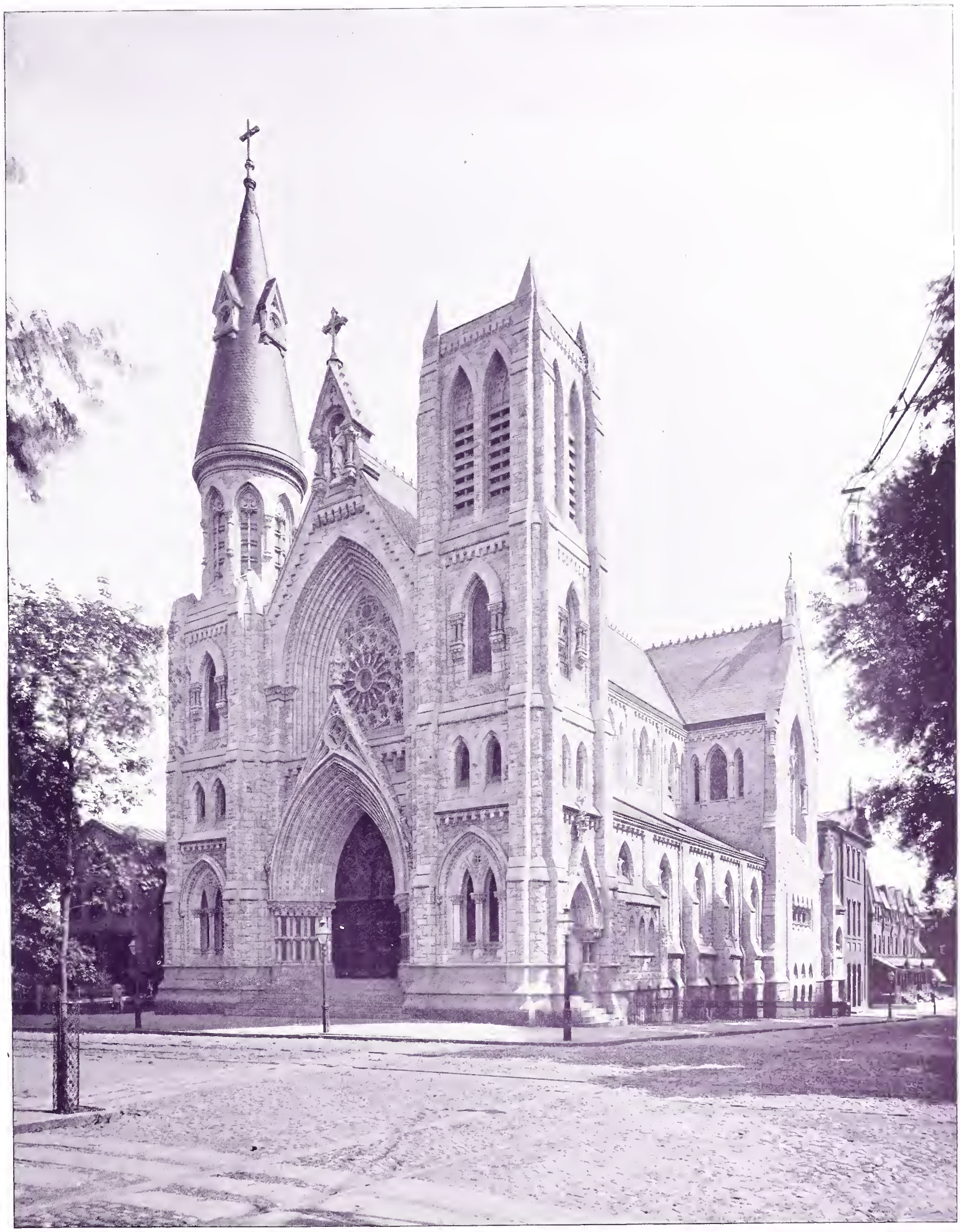
The corner-stone was laid by Archbishop P. J. Ryan, June 26, 1892, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the dedicatory services were held November 27 following, under the supervision of the rector of the church of the same name, Rev. John J. Ward; Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N. J., delivering the address on the subject of Christian education, claiming not to be antagonistic to the public schools, but desiring for the children of their church a more pronounced Christian training than is provided for them in these schools, under the conviction that the perpetuity of the Christian church depends upon inculcating in the hearts and minds of the young the faith of their fathers.

The school is one of the finest of its kind in Philadelphia. It was opened for the reception of pupils the first of the year. As every parish is compelled by the decrees of the late Council of Baltimore to have a school connected with it, within a certain period after its organization, Philadelphia will no doubt have a number of such edifices within the next two years. Already a number of rectors are about to begin work on new school houses, and in a few years, it is thought, there will be very few Catholic children attending the public schools.

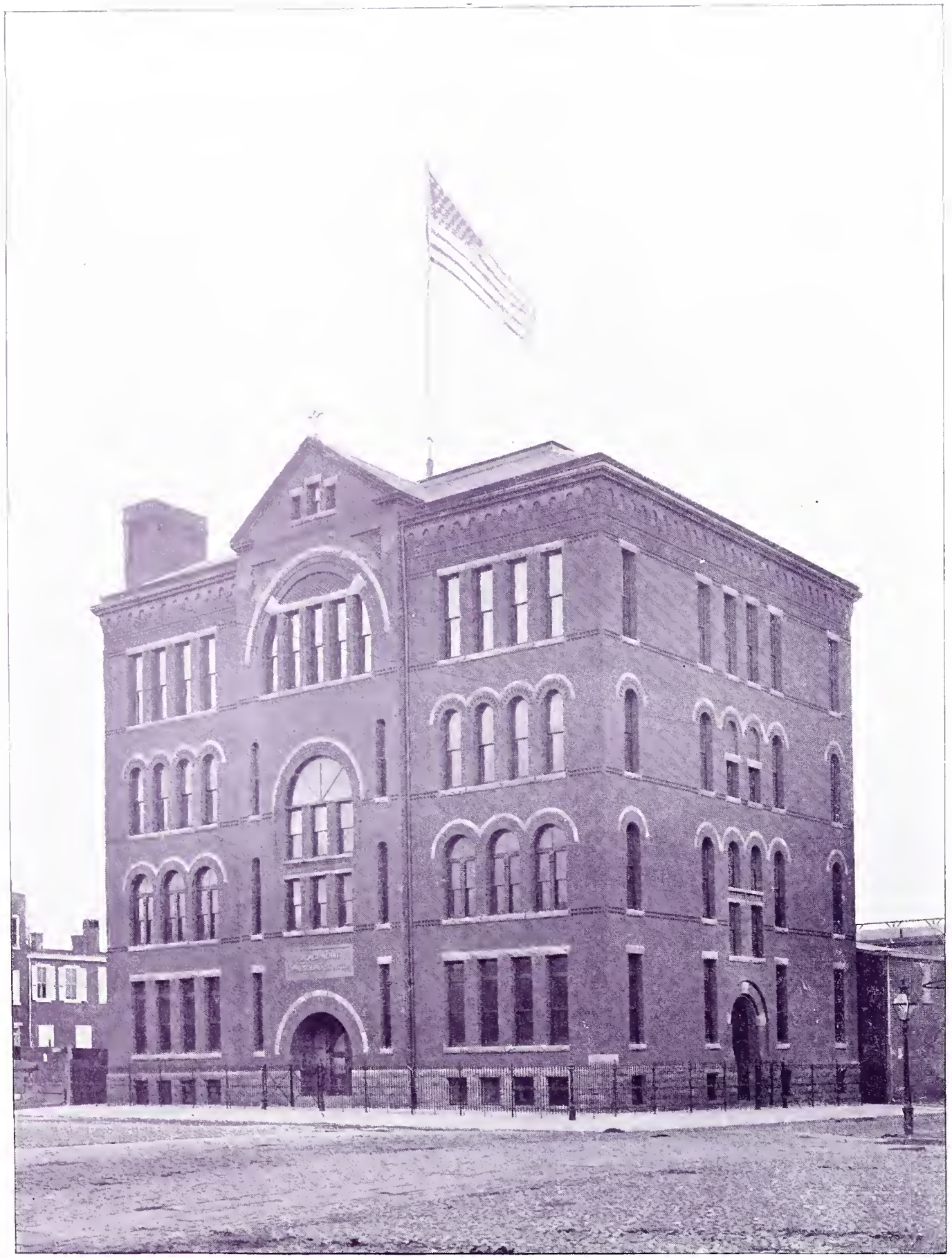
DR. MASSEY'S SANATORIUM.

Is one of the many quietly conducted medical institutions of Philadelphia which is unique in being devoted solely to the development of electricity in medicine and surgery. Here the powers of this wonderful form of energy are studied and applied to the relief of suffering humanity, resulting in data of vast benefit to medical science, though but little known to the general public. The marvelous progress of electrical discovery within the past twenty years has had a marked influence on former modes of application of electricity, and with the advent of the dynamo and the current meter a new era has appeared. Prior to that event it had been used for the most part empirically, and in many cases with little or no benefit; at the present time few remedies are so exact and certain in results in suitable cases, and its field is being daily widened.

The Sanatorium is designed for the accommodation and treatment of all classes of diseased conditions in which electricity and allied remedies are applicable; but the capacity of the institution is generally taxed to its utmost extent in caring for cases suffering from the complaints peculiar to women, in which electricity has recently been found so valuable a substitute for the surgeon's knife. This department of electro-therapeutics is a specialty with the physician in charge, and in the electrical treatment of fibroid tumors his experience places him in close fellowship with Apostoli, of Paris, the discoverer of the power of electricity to cause the shrinkage of these growths.



CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE GREATER



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF THE SACRED HEART

DR. MASSEY'S SANATORIUM

The accurate control, adjustment and management of currents are amply provided for in the institution, a battery board with terminals being arranged in each room, to which portable controlling and applying mechanism is attached at will, thus affording a current of any intensity desired, from the most gentle to the most powerful. Wires from the battery boards lead to the battery room in the basement, where an ample force of reliable and constant generators is placed.

The Sanatorium building, illustrated on the opposite page, eligibly situated near the business centre of the city, convenient to all places of interest, is constructed of white marble, with Tennessee marble pillars flanking a handsome entrance. The interior finish is all hard wood, mainly of black walnut; the various reception and private rooms being large and comfortably furnished.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Haverford School was organized by Friends of Philadelphia and New York in 1830, in order to afford a liberal education to their children, combining the requisite literary instruction in ancient and modern literature and the mathematical and other sciences, with a religious care over their morals and manners. The school grew rapidly into prosperity and popularity, and in 1856 was changed to a college and authorized by the Legislature of the State to grant diplomas. This institution has always maintained a high grade of scholarship, and is now prepared to afford educational facilities for young men equal to any in this country. In addition to the usual course in literature, physical, chemical, biological and mechanical laboratories have been established and are largely patronized. The observatory is excellent, containing eight and ten inch reflectors with many other valuable instruments. Cricket, gymnastic and other out-door sports are maintained under proper restrictions, greatly to the benefit of physical culture to the students. The faculty consists of fourteen resident professors and five lecturers, who aim to be in sympathetic relationship with the students in the important work of developing mind, character and body. The library contains 28,000 volumes and is rapidly growing. The farm of 215 acres supplies the wants of the school. The college has a remarkably pleasant and healthful location in the township of Haverford, Delaware County, Pa., nine miles west of Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The various buildings are surrounded by grounds of about sixty-five acres, tastefully laid out and adorned with well-kept lawns and a great variety of trees and shrubbery. Barclay Hall, containing private dormitories and study rooms, was erected in 1876–77 at a cost of $82,000, collected by subscription. The college is liberally endowed.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

Henry W. Gray

Was born June 3, 1830, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa. He was educated at York, Pa., and on coming of age engaged in the iron and mining business. At the age of twenty-five he married a daughter of J. H. Schomacker, the manufacturer of the piano bearing his name, and in 1857 he came to Philadelphia, and assumed the management of the business of his father-in-law, for which he was eminently fitted. He is the inventor of the electro-gold piano string, and other important improvements in the piano, which gave to the Schomacker instruments such high reputation. In 1864 the stock company called the Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company was formed under the act of the Legislature, and he became its president and business manager. The business was thereby largely extended and under his sole management, has become one of the most important and successful enterprises of the kind in the United States. He entered into politics at an early age, and has held many positions of trust and honor, both in the municipal and State governments. He was a member of the gubernatorial convention that nominated Andrew G. Curtin, and was also active in securing the same honor for General John W. Geary, who was his warm personal friend. He was closely connected with the latter's administration as confidential adviser.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was appointed an aid on the Governor's staff, and was afterward transferred to General Haupt's command. While a member of City Council he was appointed chairman of the finance committee, and was credited with raising more funds for war purposes than any man who had preceded him in that position. In 1871 he received the

Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourth District, his opponent being Colonel A. K. McClure. After an exciting contest he was given the certificate of election and took his seat in the State Senate. Then commenced the famous Gray-McClure contest. The crowning event of his life, however, was his strong and successful advocacy of the location of the Public Buildings at Broad and Market streets. The wisdom of his course has since become apparent, and a large majority of the popular vote of the city indorsed the acts of himself and his co-laborers. He was also appointed a member of the commission to superintend the erection of these buildings. He was one of the first citizens to aid in organizing the Union League of Philadelphia, and is now one of its oldest members. During his entire political career he has been unflinching in the advocacy of his views, and has thereby made many bitter enemies, as well as many warm friends, but, possessing as he does rare business and social qualities, the latter far outnumber the former. He is still in the prime of life, enjoying the fruits of his well-earned fortune in his beautiful Germantown home, and is one of the most active and energetic of Philadelphia merchants.

Hon. John W. Woodside

National Commissioner of the World's Fair from Pennsylvania, was born in Chester County, Pa. For three years previous to attaining his majority he taught school, and upon arriving at the age of twenty-five years engaged in mercantile business. For the past twenty-six years he has been a member of the manufacturing firm of Stewart, Ralph & Co., of Philadelphia, and for many years has been secretary of the National Tobacco Association of the United States. Mr. Woodside has been active in all the centennial celebrations; was secretary of the Constitutional Centennial in Philadelphia, in September, 1887, and acted as chairman of the committee in charge of the reception of the Governors, and was also chairman of the committee on arrangements at the meeting of the Governors of the thirteen original States, in April, 1888; and when they organized to petition Congress to appropriate the money to erect in Philadelphia a grand memorial of the first century of American independence, Mr. Woodside was appointed chairman of the executive committee of citizens of Philadelphia, and was selected to assist in this work, and compiled the beautiful memorial presented to Congress by the Committee of Thirteen Governors. The Centennial Memorial Association recently was granted a charter in Philadelphia, and Mr. Woodside was unanimously elected president. Governor James A. Beaver appointed Mr. Woodside the commissioner to represent Pennsylvania in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, held in New York, April 30, 1889, his previous experience proving of material benefit to the New York committee. Mr. Woodside is a member of the Horticulture and Floriculture, Mines and Mining and World's Congresses committees, being chairman of the last-named committee. He is a man of broad and liberal views, of strong progressive characteristics, and of excellent executive ability.

George E. Bartol,

The head of the George E. Bartol Company, Limited, was born at Philadelphia, January 29, 1858. He is the second son of Barnabas H. Bartol, who was born at Freeport, Me, October 31, 1816, and moved to Philadelphia in 1847, where he died February 10, 1888.

George E. Bartol was educated in private schools in his native city, and also enjoyed two years of travel and study in Europe, completing his studies at the age of sixteen, when he made a nine months' cruise on a sailing vessel before the mast, as boy. Returning to Philadelphia, in 1875, he started in his father's sugar refinery as an apprentice to the machinist and engineer of the establishment, passing in time to be assistant to the superintendent, and finally into the office where the purchases and sales were made. In 1881 the business of the refinery, known as the Grocers' Sugar House, was placed entirely in his hands, together with the purchasing

and selling of the raw material and products, which was carried on as a separate commission business.

In 1887 Mr. Bartol, on a visit to Cuba, became convinced that the branch of the sugar business in which he was engaged had but a short future before it, in consequence he determined to gradually withdraw from it and to engage in the foreign commission trade, selecting as a field the United Kingdom and the northern seaboard of Continental Europe. In the five years which have elapsed since the formation of his present company, he has succeeded in building up an extensive and rapidly growing business, especially in the field of receiving and exporting grain. While the shipping of grain is the principal business of the house, it does not confine itself to this trade, but is very largely engaged also in the export of several other American staples and the importation of many of the products of Europe and Great Britain.

Mr. Bartol is widely and favorably known at present as the projector of the proposed great general exchange building, in which the many trade interests of Philadelphia are to be concentrated. He is the president of the company known as the Philadelphia Bourse, which proposes to erect a building suitable for the purpose.

Lawrence Johnson,

Senior member of the firm of Lawrence Johnson & Co., and son of Lawrence Johnson, was born in Philadelphia, and educated at private schools and the Princeton College. Lawrence Johnson & Co. are general merchants engaged in the importing and exporting trade, and act as agents for foreign bankers. Notwithstanding the demands upon his time by the large business interests of the firm, Mr. Johnson is an active factor and a director in the Philadelphia Bourse, a director in the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Warehouse Company, a member of the Union League, the Rittenhouse Club, and other social organizations.

Louis H. Ayres

Was born in Philadelphia, his father being a wholesale merchant of that city. His father, in 1871, embarked in the business of manufacturing horse blankets, taking his sons in with him. Louis H., then but a youth of sixteen years, left school and associated himself with his father's business, and four years later was, with his brothers, admitted to partnership under the firm name of William Ayres & Sons. The firm being composed of five members of the Ayres family, it adopted the trademark 5-A, which soon became a recognized guarantee of a strong, substantial blanket in every blanket

mart of the United States. Notwithstanding the pressing details of his business, Mr. Ayres has found time to identify himself with other interests. He assisted in organizing and is now a director of the Quaker City National Bank. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Philadelphia Bourse and is one of the most energetic of its executive committee. In the Manufacturers' Club, which has a national reputation for the interest it has evinced in advancing the prosperity of our manufacturers, Mr. Ayres has for many years been a prominent and active member. Still a young man of fire, energy, strict probity and genial social qualities, Mr. Ayres has a long and useful life before him.

D. Levis Moore,

President of the Deelmore Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, was born August 30, 1851. Was educated in the grammar and high schools in his native city, which education has been broadened and liberalized by contact with the brightest minds in professional, business and social life. Of a business rather than a professional turn of mind, Mr. Moore made his choice in 1880, when he founded the Moore Alpaca Company, which was afterward incorporated as the Deelmore Manufacturing Company, of which he is the energetic head. From a small beginning, with a then limited outlay of capital, his business, that of the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods (and one of the first to manufacture alpacas

and Bradford dress goods in the country), increased steadily and solidly to its present well-known proportions. Mr. Moore is one of the Philadelphia business men who, if he can not "find time" makes time in which to devote some of his energies to the building up of the commercial prosperity of that city, being one of the active directors of the new Bourse.

Francis B. Reeves

Was born in Bridgeton, N. J., October 10, 1836, and is a descendant of the fifth generation from John Reeves, one of three brothers who came from England and settled on Long Island, N. Y., prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, and removed to Greenwich, N. J., a few years later. Francis B. Reeves was educated in the common schools and the academy at Bridgeton, and at an early age was placed under instruction of his father in the method of a correct business life. In 1858, after having served four years as bank clerk, he entered the wholesale grocery house of N. B. Thompson & Co., of which firm he became a partner in 1859. Since 1869 the firm name has been Reeves, Parvin & Co., widely known as one of the leading mercantile houses of Philadelphia, and noted as having paid taxes upon a larger amount of sales than any grocery house in that city. Mr. Reeves has devoted a goodly share of his time to the cause of good municipal government and to the commercial interests of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and is chairman of the Committee of Fifty for a New Philadelphia. He is president of the Belt Line Railroad Company, vice-president of the Bourse, and holds positions of trust and importance in several financial institutions, insurance companies and other organizations, commercial, beneficial, literary, religious and political. Mr. Reeves has, for more than thirty years, resided in suburban Germantown, where, as in Philadelphia, he has contributed largely to the literary, religious and political advancement of the community.

John T. Bailey,

Head of the large importing and manufacturing house of John T. Bailey & Co., was born in Ireland, in 1831, landed in this country from Dublin in 1851 and located in Philadelphia, finding employment in the wholesale grocery house of B. S. Janney, Jr., & Co. At the end of three years he obtained a more lucrative position in the house of Field & Keehnile, coffee and sugar brokers. At that time Philadelphia was the great receiving port for Rio coffee, all of which came in

single sacks, and, to stand reshipment, had to be covered with a sack of heavier material, and here it was that Mr. Bailey conceived the idea of embarking in the bag business, so that, in 1857, a new industry was started and continued to grow from year to year, until, in 1868, the hem, twine and cordage business was added, and now the firm of John T. Bailey & Co., importers and manufacturers of bags, rope and twine, is known throughout this country and Europe, the annual business running into the millions. To-day, at the age of sixty, Mr. Bailey is active in the direction of business, showing few signs of increasing years. Mr. Bailey is one of the ex-presidents of the Commercial Exchange, is president of the Keystone Mutual Insurance Company, and for a long time was director of the Corn Exchange Bank, also taking a keen interest in the Manufacturers' Club, and in the promotion of all things that tend to the betterment of Philadelphia's commerce and manufacturing interests. As a private citizen, Mr. Bailey has had, all through life, the best interests of the city at heart, serving as a member of Common Council, also one of the original Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, and to-day is a member of the Committee of Fifty, which is actively engaged in the effort to purify the present municipal government. Mr. Bailey's life is well worth emulating, and Philadelphia is to be congratulated on the possession of so good a citizen.

Cyrus Borgner, Esq.,

Was born in Lebanon, Pa., July 10, 1849. He left school at an early age to follow the practical bent of his mind. His first business venture was in storekeeping in his native town. At the age of eighteen years, finding town-life a sort of pent-up Utica, he came to Philadelphia. For seven years he was engaged with William Sellers & Co. When the Centennial Exhibition project was begun he accepted a responsible position under Mr. R. J. Dobbins, who erected many of the largest Centennial buildings. Here he had a splendid scope for the development of his practical talents. After the completion of this work he entered upon the manufacture of fire brick and clay retorts. His rare experience, enthusiasm and energy have made his name one of the best known among our leading manufacturers, and have secured for the products of his extensive plant a reputation for highest excellence and reliability. Mr. Borgner shows no disposition to compete with others in cheap products. He is satisfied that excellence is more to be desired than cheapness. He has an ambition to take the highest rank among the best, and in this he has

succeeded. The goods manufactured by him are shipped to every quarter of the globe, and are everywhere highly appreciated. Mr. Borgner takes an honored place among "the country boys" who have become successful as "merchants and manufacturers" in our large cities. He is a member of the Board of Trade, a charter member of the Builders' Exchange, a director of the Bourse, and chairman of its building committee, and is justly regarded as one of those active, energetic, public-spirited business men who build up great enterprises in every avenue of commerce and trade.

Jesse B. Kimes

Was born in Chester County, Pa., September 26, 1834. Was reared to the occupation of a farmer's boy and received a common school education. In 1856 became a clerk in a forwarding and commission house in Philadelphia. In 1860 was employed to manage the mines and mills of the Virginia Slate Company, at Charlottesville, Va. In March, 1862, was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond, Va., and in Salisbury, N. C., for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. After his release, was commissioned captain in United States Colored Infantry by President Lincoln, serving until February, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of service. Returning to Philadelphia, he began the manufacture of slate mantels and other slate goods, continuing in that business until 1878. He is now, and has been for many years, largely interested in slate mines in Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa., and is also largely engaged in the mining and preparation of kaolin. In West Virginia he has interests in large tracts of coal and timber lands, which he is developing.

Henry K. Boyer,

The Representative from the Seventh District, Philadelphia, was born in Evansburg, Montgomery County, Pa., February 19, 1850, and received his education in the common schools of his native town and in the Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College. Upon leaving that institution Mr. Boyer became a school teacher, which profession he followed for six years. He resigned his position as teacher and studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in November, 1873, and since then has followed the practice of his profession. His practice includes business transactions of a mercantile character and relating to real estate. In the fall of 1882 he was elected upon the Republican ticket a member of the House of Representatives to represent the Seventh District of Philadelphia, by a handsome majority. His work in the House was so satisfactory that his constituents re-elected him, by an increased majority, in 1884, and again in 1886. At the nominating convention in 1888 he was unanimously endorsed for another term, to which he was elected without trouble. In 1887 he was elected Speaker of the House by the Republicans, and filled the trying and responsible position with great ability and impartiality. In 1889 his election as Speaker was made unanimous, the first instance of the kind in this State. In the same year he was unanimously nominated for the office of State Treasurer, and received a majority of 60,926, that being the only State office to be filled. He is the author of the revenue act of 1891, which passed by a handsome majority in each House without the necessity of a conference committee. In 1892 Mr. Boyer was re-elected to the Legislature. He is a ready debater, logical talker and a parliamentarian with few equals in the State.

Hon. Boies Penrose

Was born on November 1, 1860, at Philadelphia. He is the eldest son of R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., LL. D., a professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Charles B. Penrose, one of the best-known and highly-esteemed lawyers of the State, who took an active part in the political movements of his day, was Speaker of the State Senate for

several terms and was solicitor of the United States Treasury, under Presidents William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Boies Penrose, on both sides, comes from pure old colonial stock. Through his father he is a direct descendant of William Biddle, a friend and contemporary of William Penn. Philip Thomas, private secretary to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore and founder of the Thomas family of Maryland, was a direct ancestor on the maternal side. Boies Penrose was educated by private tutors at home until, at the early age of sixteen, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1881. He studied law in the office of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1883. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1886 Mr. Penrose was elected to represent the Sixth District in the Senate of Pennsylvania. May 9, 1889, he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and was re-elected January 6, 1891, to the same office. November 4, 1890, he was re-elected to the State Senate. He has taken an active and prominent part in the various questions arising during his terms in the House and Senate. As a legislator Mr. Penrose is conservative without being timid, a partisan without bigotry, a ready and scholarly debater with an eye to every interest which affects his native Commonwealth. Though he is not antagonistic to corporations, Mr. Penrose has been faithful to the labor interests at all times. By training and inheritance Mr. Penrose is devoted to his profession, the law, and is engaged in active practice.

Thomas G. Hood,

Senior member of the firm of Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, was born at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pa., May 16, 1820. His father moved to Philadelphia in 1823 to engage in the dry goods business, and in that city Thomas G. Hood was educated at a private school until he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent to a Moravian school at Lititz for three years.

Having completed his school education, he returned to Philadelphia to engage with his father in laying the foundation for a business education, which, in after years, fitted him so admirably to manage the interests of a firm whose sales average over ten million dollars per annum, and whose financial credit and business integrity were never so much as questioned. In 1840, when Thomas G. Hood was but twenty-one years of age, his father gave him an interest in his business, which was conducted under the firm name of Samuel Hood & Co. Nine years later, his father retired and Thomas G. continued the business as Hood & Co., with David N. Sinn and James Bonbright as partners, under which style the firm continued until 1854, when it changed to Hood, Bonbright & Co., continuing so for many years.

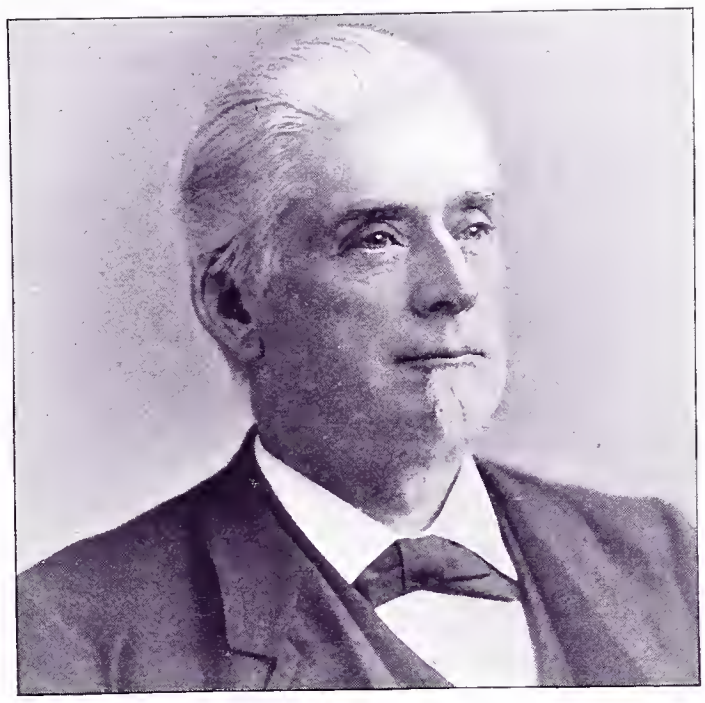
After the death of Mr. Bonbright, a new firm was formed, composed of Thomas G. Hood, W. W. Foulkrod, Uriah G. Fox and Barton F. Blake, under its present title and present business, that of wholesale dry goods, jobbing and notions. Mr. Hood has never allowed politics to draw his attention from the legitimate business of a lifetime, but in proper charitable work and in the efforts made to extend the business interests of Philadelphia, his name and purse were ever ready.

William W. Foulkrod

Is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Philadelphia, whose members have always been prominent in public affairs and mercantile pursuits. The subject of this sketch was born November 22, 1846, in the old district of Frankford. He began his business career when a youth of seventeen years, in one of the oldest and most prominent houses in the city, that of Mustin & Bennett, remaining with them through the various changes until the firm was reorganized under the name of Thomas F. Mustin & Co., when he became an active partner in the business. In 1887, when John Wanamaker engaged in the wholesale trade, he bought out

the firm of Mustin & Co., and specially retained Mr. Foulkrod to take charge of the notion department. He retained this position till 1890, when he again entered into business on his own account, becoming the active partner and moving spirit in the firm of Hood, Foulkrod & Co., which is to-day one of the largest mercantile establishments in the country.

Mr. Foulkrod has also been a public-spirited citizen, taking a lively and active interest in measures to promote the general welfare of the city. When the movement of the Trades League was first talked of he was found among its active supporters and friends, and at the first public meeting of its promoters was chosen as its first president, and continues to give it his hearty support and co-operation.



Hon. Isaac A. Sheppard,

President of the Philadelphia Board of Education, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., July 11, 1827. He began to earn his own living at the age of eleven years. Moved to Philadelphia in 1840, where, in 1843, he entered a brass and iron foundry to learn the trade of a molder. In after years he, with others, established the Excelsior Stove and Hollow Ware Foundry in Philadelphia under the firm name of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. In 1866 established a like business in Baltimore, the two establishments employing about 600 hands, turning out a product of $700,000 value. In 1870 became one of the originators and a director in the National Security Bank of Philadelphia, and is also a director in the Northern Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Mr. Sheppard's whole life has been one of activity and honorable pursuit. As a member of the Legislature in 1861 he was largely instrumental in providing for the exigencies of the war, and from January, 1879, when first appointed a member of the Board of Public Education, to the present time, he has devoted largely of his time and means to the educational wants of the country. He has held the most prominent offices of trust in several fraternal organizations, and his labors in behalf of religion and charity have been great and beneficial.

C. G. Hancock.

To successfully manage the passenger traffic of a great railway system demands a measure of sagacity, courage and administrative adroitness which would suffice to mentally equip a man for prime minister of a great nation. A general passenger agent who rises to eminence in his profession must combine within himself

the qualities of a dashing soldier, a wily diplomat and a methodical business man, for he must play the part of each of these in turn and frequently all of them together. Such seems to be the qualifications of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hancock was born in Philadelphia November 18, 1845. His education was obtained chiefly in the public schools, including a two-years' course in the Central High School. He entered the service of the Reading Railroad August 12, 1864, as a clerk in the auditing department. Here he exhibited such energy and ability and complete understanding of the principles of the transportation business that he attracted the attention of the officers of the road, and in July, 1869, was appointed general ticket agent. In 1879 he became general passenger and ticket agent, and in 1886 was promoted to the position he now fills, that of general passenger agent of the "Reading system." From the beginning of his official career he has displayed peculiar aptitude for the difficult and delicate duties of his office. Quiet and unassuming in manner, Mr. Hancock possesses an attractive personality, and impresses favorably all who are brought into business relations with him.

Captain John Taylor

Is a native of Philadelphia. At the age of thirteen he entered the service of a commercial house as an errand boy. In April, 1861, when just twenty-one years of age,

he was among the first to enlist in the defence of the Union, as a private, with the "Scotch Rifles," a company which had been organized in his neighborhood, and in May was sent into camp, where it became Company E, of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. By faithful and efficient service he was gradually promoted to the captaincy of his company, and with other regiments of the Reserve Division was hurried to the front, and from that time until April, 1865, Captain Taylor was identified with every movement and action of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and in them all bore his part conspicuously among his comrades. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, he gallantly led his men across the "valley of death," at the foot of Round Top, and had command of the advance skirmish line that harassed the army of Lee as it retreated. In the battle of the Wilderness, while General McCandless and John Taylor rode side by side, leading the brigade in a charge into and through a corps of the enemy, though relieving and extricating Wadsworth and his division, he was taken prisoner and suffered the privations of captivity for ten months. Three times he escaped and as often was recaptured, suffering meanwhile with hunger, fatigue, nakedness and diseases incident thereto. After his release from the army he was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department, United States Army, at Fortress Monroe, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in business. Since his return he has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and has filled various offices of the Post of which he is a member, also of the State organization. In 1881 he was appointed quartermaster-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the ten succeeding commanders-in-chief have each in turn reappointed him to the only position of trust in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the only position in which the incumbent has succeeded himself. Captain Taylor was elected receiver of taxes of his native city in 1890, for three years, by a majority of 40,000 and is now discharging the duties of that office to the credit of himself, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

Andrew C. Sinn,

President of Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 3, 1826. In 1840 removed to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Samuel Hood & Co., of which his brother (D. N. Sinn) was then a partner. In 1848 he was married to Sarah Ann Peirce, of his native county. With the exception of a short period following his marriage spent in the country as a farmer, he remained with the above firm through all its changes and was twenty-five years a partner. The business grew from $100,000 to $10,000,000 in those fifty years, at which time they sold their entire business to John Wanamaker. Mr. Sinn, in 1890, retired from the mercantile business and accepted the position of president of Merchants' National Bank, in which institution he had been a director for about seven years. In all his dealings through a long and arduous business life and in his social relations, Mr. Sinn has ever been the courteous, considerate gentleman.

Frederic Schoff,

Manager of the Stow Flexible Shaft Company, Limited, of Philadelphia, was born in the historic town of Lexington, Mass., on the 25th of October, 1848. While Frederic was yet an infant his parents removed with him to Newton, Mass., where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, graduating at the age of sixteen years from the Newton High School, famous as having taken the first prize at the Vienna Exposition.

After two years in various employments, he entered the office of a practicing civil engineer in Boston, where he had a varied and educational experience for two years, and then, in 1868, entered the sophomore class at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., to perfect his technical education.

He there finished a course in civil engineering, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in 1871, and took the full degree of Civil Engineering some years later. On graduating from college Mr. Schoff had charge of the preliminary survey for a line of railroad in Maine, after which he was elected city engineer for Newton, Mass., which had just assumed the form of city government. Mr. Schoff organized the whole department and made preliminary surveys and report for a system of water works. Water works were subsequently built, and he had charge of building a filter basin, engine and boiler house.

In 1878 Mr. Schoff came to Philadelphia and entered the service of the Stow Flexible Shaft Company, and assumed charge of the business shortly afterward.

Mr. Schoff was one of the prime movers for a Philadelphia Bourse, being one of the earliest stockholders and one of the first to whom a directorship was offered, and in which capacity he has since served with credit.

John H. Fow, Esq.,

Was born in Philadelphia June 23, 1851, and is a great-grandson of Matthew Fow, who served in Captain Harmar's Company, of Colonel De Haas' Regiment, the first Pennsylvania battalion raised by order of Congress in Philadelphia October 12, 1775. Mr. Fow is a graduate from the law office of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and has been practicing at the Philadelphia bar since May 4, 1878; was a member of the Democratic State Committee for the years 1882 and 1883; was the vice-president of the Democratic State League for the years 1888–89–90; was elected twice as a member of councils of the city of Philadelphia, and was chairman of the sub-committee of the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of the State; was also a member of the committee having in charge the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution in 1887; was a member of the House, session of 1889, and was re-elected a member of the session of 1891 unanimously and also of the session of 1893, and was a member of its most important committees. Mr. Fow is also a newspaper correspondent, being attached to John Russell Young's Philadelphia *Evening Star*, his Harrisburg letters during the session of the Legislature were read by thousands and were considered as the best reports of legislative doings that were written in this country.

George W. Kendrick, Jr.,

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1841. He graduated from the Boys' Central High School, and accepted a position in a broker's office, where he remained until he engaged in business for himself in 1865.

His first entry into fraternal organizations was in 1862, when he became connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been an active and zealous worker, and has been rewarded by election to many positions of honor in that great order.

Companion Kendrick was one of the charter members of the first council instituted in Philadelphia of the American Legion of Honor, and has filled various offices of trust to the great satisfaction of his fellow members, and at this writing holds the office of supreme treasurer. It will be seen by the foregoing that Companion Kendrick has been among the foremost in shaping the legislation of the order and that he is well fitted for the high position to which he has been elected.

Like all good citizens he takes an active interest in politics, and was elected a member of the City Councils

of Philadelphia in 1872–73 from a strong Democratic ward, and in 1879–80–91 from a strong Republican ward, which goes to prove that he enjoys the confidence of the electors irrespective of party. His honesty of purpose and zeal for his convictions beget for him the respect of his fellow-citizens. He is now serving a two-years' term as city councilman.

He is an amiable and courteous gentleman of pleasing address, a capable and efficient officer and a most useful member of the American Legion of Honor.

James L. Miles,

Member of Select Council from the Thirteenth Ward, Philadelphia, was born at Philadelphia July 16, 1848. He was educated at the public schools and graduated at the Central High School. After several years of service in the capacity of clerk with the well-known and long-established commercial house of S. Morris Wain & Co., Mr. Miles took up the study of law in the office of Hon. William B. Mann, and in June, 1881, was admitted to the bar, having previously graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miles served as a member of Select Council from the Thirteenth Ward from 1879 to 1882, re-elected as a member from said ward February, 1891. In politics Mr. Miles is a pronounced and earnest Republican, taking an active part in the counsels of his party and in support and advancement of its principles. He has been

a prominent figure in numerous county and State conventions; is president of the Republican Invincibles, the oldest political organization in the country, and a member of numerous political and social organizations. He is actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful.

William H. Garrett.

This active and well-known member of the Common Council of Philadelphia was born July 29, 1839, and has resided continuously since in that section of the city which he now represents. He seems to have inherited the public spirit and business enterprise of his father, the late James Garrett, to a remarkable degree.

Having passed through the several grades of the common schools, Mr. Garrett entered the Central High School where he received a sound preliminary training for active business life. On leaving school, he immediately started to familiarize himself with mercantile pursuits, for which he had a marked predilection. An unusually robust physique enables him to successfully stand the strain upon his mental and physical powers of endurance for, with the rapid growth of the business, his labors also increased. Mr. Garrett was a remarkably active man in his business pursuits and devoted himself entirely thereto until 1882, having attained the height of his ambition in this line, he retired from active business life. In the meantime the people of his ward, recognizing the representative character of the man and knowing the interest he took in all measures tending to advance their interests, elected him, in 1873, a member of the school board of the tenth section. He served in the board for one term, declining a re-election. In the year 1891 he was elected by a large majority to Common Council and is still a member of that body, having been re-elected by an increased majority.

Uselma C. Smith, Esq.

To have had an honorable ancestry, to have grown up under tender maternal care, to have had the benefits of mental training under the beneficent influence of the public school system of the country, to have had professional training in the law under wise and able counsel, to have taken rank in his profession as an honest, painstaking and conscientious attorney, and to have served the city in legislative capacity in councils for fourteen years consecutively, devoting his time and energies to legislation in the interests of honest government, receiving not only the love and respect of his

political friends, but compelling the respect and commanding the confidence of his political and personal enemies, may at least be regarded with gratitude on the part of the recipient and with admiration on the part of his fellow-citizens. Such has been the life history of Mr. Uselma C. Smith, of Philadelphia. Though born in this city, he spent the greater part of his minority in Ohio, where he was taken after the death of his father. After returning to Philadelphia and studying law under McGregor J. Mitcheson, Esq., he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1864, and since that date has devoted his time and ability in the practice of his profession and the welfare of *his* native home, as well as that of his illustrious ancestors for the four preceding generations, where his unceasing watchfulness and indomitable perseverance in behalf of the city's interests, have caused modification or defeat of many measures inimicable to the public welfare, and caused the passage of many others for the general good.

Elias P. Smithers, LL. D.,

Chairman of Joint Special Committee of Councils of Philadelphia on World's Columbian Exposition, was born July 31, 1846, in Sussex County, Del., where his ancestors settled prior to the Revolution. Received classical education at Milford Academy, Kent County, Del., and graduated as Bachelor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, in which year he was

admitted to the Philadelphia bar, since which time he has been engaged in practice in Philadelphia. Has held the office of assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia from 1873 until 1881. In 1883 he was elected a member of Common Council and has since served continuously in that body. He has been chairman of Common Council committee on law, of the joint committee of Select and Common Councils on highways and is now chairman of the joint committee of Select and Common Councils of finance. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Smithers has enjoyed a lucrative practice, making a specialty of real estate law. By reason of his prominent position in the city government, his eminence in the legal profession and the acknowledged soundness of his judgment on all matters, he occupies an influential place among the citizens of Philadelphia.

Wencel Hartman,

Born in city of Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1843. Educated at public school and Philadelphia High School. In 1860, entered the law office of James W. Paul, Esq., as a student-at-law. Was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on January 23, 1864, and has been in active practice since. In 1873 was elected a member of the eighth sectional school board, and served as the secretary thereof for three years. In 1884 was elected to Common Council to represent the Eighth Ward, and has been elected to successive terms. Has served on the finance, police and prisons and school committees. Was appointed a member of the rapid transit commission, and served as chairman of the committee on legislation. Is now a member of the Joint Special Committee of Councils of the City of Philadelphia on the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago in 1893; chairman of the executive committee thereof, and a member of its finance committee. Is now president of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, having been elected by that body to said office, May 12, 1892.

John E. Hanifen,

Who is among the foremost of Philadelphia manufacturers of knit goods, was born in that city, September 12, 1848. His mother died when John E. was very young, and his father and elder brother enlisting in 1861, he was left to battle with life under the care of an elder sister. At fourteen years of age he obtained employment in a mill, where by his industry and tact he rose to the most important position, being placed in full charge of the hosiery department.

In 1874, John E. Hanifen, with George R. Jesson as partner, commenced the manufacture of hosiery in one room. In 1876, so great had been the success of their venture, that a five-story mill was erected by them and this was augmented, in 1881, by an additional structure.

In 1883, soon after the withdrawal of Mr. Jesson from the firm, Mr. Hanifen began the manufacture of Jersey cloths and knit goods generally, being a pioneer in the American production of those fabrics. Such perfection and beauty were attained by him in their production that at the request of the Smithsonian Institute, he contributed samples of his knitted fabrics to the United States Government exhibit at the New Orleans exhibition, in 1884. These samples were afterward placed in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. Letters patent have been granted to Mr. Hanifen for original designs in knitted cloths. Recently he has turned his attention to manufacturing underwear, in which he has achieved marked success. His changes to meet new requirements have made him a leader in the progressive school of American manufacturers.

In 1883 Mr. Hanifen was elected a member of Common Council. In 1885 he was renominated and re-elected. Two years afterward, in 1887, he was put in nomination for Select Council for three years, and in 1890 was re-elected for three years more, and is chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, and a member of the finance committee, and of the committees on law, water, municipal government, and electricity.

Mr. Hanifen's counsel and executive ability have always been sought after by men in his line of business. In the grave labor troubles of 1876–77, he was president of the hosiery section, and at the present time he is the president of the Stockinette Association, and he has been for years a director of the Kensington Bank. Mr. Hanifen is also a member of the Union League, and the Manufacturers' Club, and president of the Columbia Club.

William McMullen

Is a native of Philadelphia, having been born there September 15, 1824. After receiving such educational training as his circumstances allowed, he learned the trade of a carpenter.

At the beginning of the Mexican war he enlisted in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Wyncoop, and served until its close. After returning home he engaged in business for himself and soon became a recognized leader in the local politics of the city. He was elected alderman in his ward and

served twenty-two years in succession, the longest time of any officer, of similar character, in the history of its municipal government. When the present form of city government was instituted Mr. McMullen was elected a member of Common Council and served as

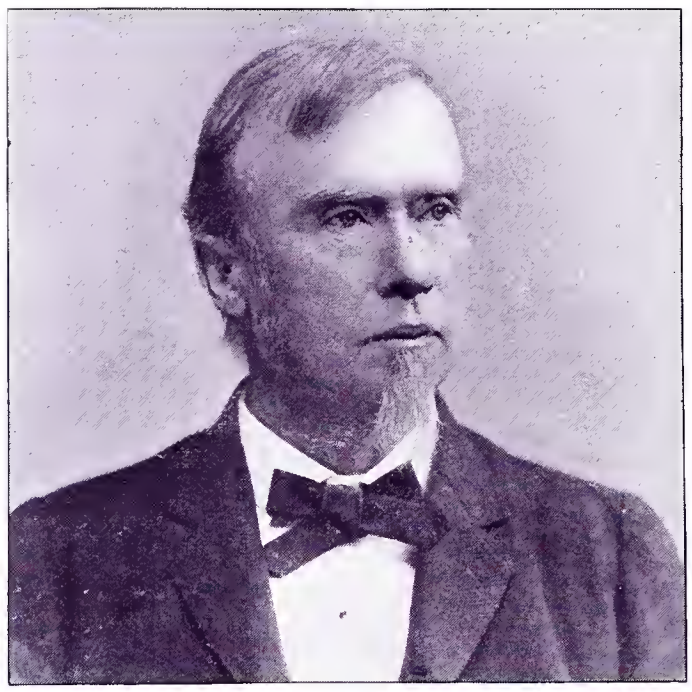
such for two years, at the expiration of which he was elected a member of Select Council, and has been successively re-elected a member of that body for the past eighteen years.

At the call of President Lincoln, in 1861, for volunteers, he enlisted in the company of Independent Rangers who became the body-guard of General Patterson during the three months of service, Mr. McMullen serving as their captain.

He early became identified with the fire department, in the days of volunteer fire companies, and was for many years president of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and so continued until the present paid fire department was inaugurated. It will be seen from the statement of the above facts that Mr. McMullen has been a man of great force of character, and that he has impressed to a greater or less extent that character upon his fellow-citizens in the locality of the sphere of his public career, having been honored and trusted for so many years in the various interests of the city.

Thomas V. Cooper, Esq.,

Collector of customs of the Port of Philadelphia, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. Cooper was educated in the public schools of West Chester and Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a firm in Wilmington, Del., where he mastered the printer's art. Before he was twenty years old he formed a partnership with one of the firm, Dr. D. A. Vernon, in the publication of the *Delaware American*. At the beginning of the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted as a soldier and aided in every possible way in raising troops for the Union Army, and served until the close of the war. He was in many of the battles of the Peninsula, Virginia and Pennsylvania. After the battle of Gettysburg he was detailed by order of Secretary Stanton to take charge of the Government Printing Office at Camp Distribution, and was offered, but declined, the position of superintendent of the Bureau of Military Printing. At an early age he took an interest in politics. He has served his State in her legislative halls in the capacity of Representative and Senator, and rendered valuable service in securing the passage of many much-needed acts of legislation. Mr. Cooper possesses great force of character,



always directed in the interests of humanity and justice, having complete control of himself in facing opposition. He is kind-hearted and generous, making friends readily, who learn to regard him highly. In 1889 he was appointed to the above-named office by President Harrison, and acquitted himself with satisfaction to the government and honorably to himself.

Thomas Green, Esq.,

Now recorder of deeds of Philadelphia, was born in Frankford, October 20, 1832, of Scotch-English parentage. After having obtained a fair education in the public and private schools of Frankford, he learned the trade of molder in the establishment of Albert Jenks & Son, and subsequently formed a partnership with James Lineham, which still continues, they being the proprietors of the Union Iron Foundry in Frankford, loam castings being a specialty. Mr. Green's first introduction into politics was in 1880, when he was elected by a handsome majority a member of Select Council. His course in Council was so satisfactory to his constituency that he was re-elected again and again, until he resigned to take his present position by election, in 1890. Mr. Green is affable in manner, attentive to all his public and private duties as a citizen, and faithful in the discharge of his duties as a public servant. On his retirement from Select Council it was unanimously resolved that he had been "zealous in all matters looking to the prosperity and greatest good of the entire municipality."

William K. Park, Esq.,

Is of Scotch-Irish descent, and nearly all his life has been a resident of Philadelphia. At the age of eleven years he was obliged to leave school and engage in work, on account of the death of his father, in order to assist in the support of his mother and six sisters. At the age of twenty-one he married and engaged in business for himself as a wood turner. He early espoused the Republican cause in the support of Fremont in 1856, and has continued an ardent supporter of the Republican party to the present time. He was elected a member of Common Council in 1869 and served on the Centennial Finance Committee during its seven years existence. In 1863 he was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Gas, and in 1879 to his present position, that of chief. He is also a member of the Board of Highway Supervisors.

Mr. Park is deservedly honored in the positions of honor and trust conferred upon him, and as far as he is concerned the interests of the city are carefully guarded and protected.

Horatio P. Connell, Esq.,

Is a native of Allegheny County, Pa., and is now in his fifty-third year of age. He was educated in the public schools of his native home and in Philadelphia after the removal of his parents to this city. He chose the profession of civil engineering and surveying, and his professional career in this city was one of marked success. For many years he has taken an active interest in political matters, both local and general. His first public office was that of sergeant-at-arms of the State Senate in 1881–2. In 1883 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1885 and 1887. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of the City of Philadelphia by an overwhelming majority. In all positions of public trust Mr. Connell has proved himself a faithful and efficient servant. His steadfast attention to the duties of his various offices, has won for him the confidence of the public.

John F. Pole,

One of the best known magistrates of Philadelphia, was born in this city, January 8, 1842, on Race street, west of Fifteenth, where the Quaker Meeting House now stands. He received his education in the public schools, principally the Northwest Grammar School.

After leaving school, Mr. Pole entered upon a mercantile career, in which he was engaged for a number of years. Upon the rise of the Republican party he adopted its principles, and has been one of its most constant and faithful adherents ever since.

When, under the Constitution of 1874, the office of magistrate was created, Mr. Pole was elected to fill that position by a handsome majority, and has, owing to his conduct of the office, his prompt decision and clearness of perception, been consecutively re-elected. His long tenure of office has afforded him opportunity to become familiar with the criminal and civil laws and usages of the city, and Philadelphia has in Magistrate Pole a well-qualified judicial officer, who carefully protects the interests of the city, while as carefully regarding the rights of all who may become subjects of his judicial rulings. In religious faith Mr. Pole is a Baptist, and a member of the First Baptist Church, northwest corner Broad and Arch streets. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he has held all the offices, and has been representative to the Grand Lodge; a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 456, F. and A. M.; Palestine Royal Arch Chapter, No. 240, and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2; he has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry (the whole number with one exception). He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of Corinthian Senate, No. 9, Order of Sparta; of the Knights of Birmingham, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Samuel M. Clement, Esq.,

Was born of Quaker parents, fifty-four years ago, at Haddonfield, N. J., but has been a resident of Philadelphia nearly all his life. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and for over twenty years was engaged as a manufacturer and wholesale merchant. Mr. Clement has been closely identified with the political interests of Philadelphia for many years, and during the late war was special government agent at Point Breeze. In 1885 he was elected to the office of magistrate, and re-elected again in 1890. Mr. Clement is a candidate for sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, having received the unanimous vote of the convention of the Republican party for that high office, and he will, in November, at the polls, surely receive the almost unanimous vote of the Republican party. Mr. Clement has been associated with the Bethany Presbyterian Church since its organization, and has been an earnest co-worker with his brethren in church work ever since, now holding the office of elder. Mr. Clement is a public-spirited and high-toned gentlemen, having the welfare of all classes at heart, and doing what he can to maintain an efficient city government, as well as to advance the welfare of all her citizens.

David F. Conover

Is the head of the business firm of David F. Conover & Co., composed of himself and Mr. B. Frank Williams, who are the successors of William B. Warne & Co. The present copartnership has existed since 1873.

This firm affords an excellent illustration of the possibilities of well-directed enterprise, in the great extent of the trade they have established throughout the United States, and in the superior quality and artistic taste displayed in their work, both parties bringing to bear special qualifications for the conduct of their business, including large practical experience, perfected facilities, ample resources, and the skill and taste necessary to produce original and beautiful designs in jewelry and watch cases of the highest standard.

They manufacture full lines of jewelry sets, half and quarter sets, and single pieces, all their work being celebrated for artistic beauty and delicacy of workmanship. They are especially celebrated as manufacturers of watch cases adapted to all the principal American and foreign movements. They have received the highest encomiums from dealers in artistic goods from all over the country. They make a specialty of the American Watch Company's movements, and have turned out up to this time considerably over half a million movements of this popular company's make, and over 5,000,000 sixteen and other size three-quarter-plate watches of that grade. The proprietors are universally popular and respected. Few business men enjoy larger circle of friends and acquaintances than Mr. Conover or are more popularly esteemed. He was born in Danville, but has resided in Philadelphia

since his boyhood. He is a member of the Union League, Manufacturers' Club, the Philadelphia Art Club, also a member of the Jewelers' League and of the Jewelers' Protective Association. Mr. Conover is one of the many public-spirited business men whose operations are not only a credit to themselves, but of value to all that concerns the interest and progress of this great city.

Henry Gordon Thunder,

Born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1865, is a pianist, organist, conductor, composer and teacher. He was organist and director of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church from 1881 to 1887, organist of St. James' Roman Catholic Church from 1887 to 1889, organist and director of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church from 1889 to 1893. He is the composer of an unpublished cantata for soli, male chorus and orchestra, and numerous smaller works for church services. He is also director of the "Sonnabend" Singing Club of Philadelphia, accompanist for the "Cecilian" and the "Philadelphia Chorus," and is solo pianist and organist at numerous concerts.

Amos R. Little

Was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 27, 1825. He is the son of Hon. Edward P. Little, and grandson of Commodore George Little, United States Navy, who served as an officer during the Revolution, and also in the French war of 1800. Mr. Little went to Philadelphia in 1846, and in 1849 married Anna P., daughter of George Peterson, and the same year entered into the dry goods commission business, in which he continued until 1883, when he retired and, with his wife, made a three years' trip around the world. He was an active member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and is connected with some of our most prominent institutions and corporations, including directorship in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Samuel H. French

Was born near Mullica Hill, N. J., September 25, 1816. He descended from Thomas French, a Friend, who came to this country from London in 1677, and who was possessed of a grant from the king for a large portion of the State of West New Jersey. Samuel H. French still holds large possessions of land in that State.

His ancestors have been members of Friends' Meeting and he is an adherent to that religious sect.

The early years of his life were spent upon a farm. At twenty years of age he was sent to Ohio, and afterward located at Salem, where he had a sister residing. In 1842 he married Angelina Dunseth and ten years later returned to Philadelphia. He connected himself with his brother, the late Clayton French, in the wholesale drug business and the manufacture of paints, plaster, etc., a business that advanced until it was second in importance in its line in the United States.

The two brothers remained closely identified in business until 1883, when they decided to divide their business and continue as separate concerns, his brother, Clayton French, retaining control of the drug branch, while Samuel continued the manufacture of paints, plaster and builders' supplies, and is now the senior member of the firm bearing his name, Samuel H. French & Co., and the largest of its kind in the United States.

Early in life he became interested in the colored race and did much to alleviate their suffering while in bondage, and after their freedom personally supplied means for their education.

At the breaking out of the war he took an active part in the preservation of the Union, aiding the cause financially and otherwise to a liberal extent. When the first government transports arrived at Philadelphia bearing the wounded soldiers he was the first to volunteer to send his teams to the wharf and move them to the various hospitals.

He is a member of a number of local organizations, among which we mention the Historical Society, Fairmount Park Art Association, a corporate member of the Master Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia Bourse and Trades League.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, but never held an office. He is now in his seventy-seventh year and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mr. French is a man of pronounced views, charitable, benevolent and of unswerving integrity.

Howard B. French

Is the son of Samuel H. French, and was born at Salem, Ohio, on the third of September, 1848, and when four years of age came with his father to Philadelphia. He first attended the Friends' School at Fourth and Green streets, and afterward the Friends' Central School at Fifteenth and Race streets, where he remained until 1866. Anxious to follow a profession he secured a position as apprentice in the pharmacy of William B. Webb, and in 1871 graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in July of that year went with his father's firm, French, Richards & Co., in the wholesale drug business, at the northwest corner of Tenth

and Market streets, where he remained for one year, after which he was transferred to their paint factory at York avenue, Fourth and Callowhill streets. In 1882 he married Ida Colket, daughter of the late Coffin Colket.

In 1883, when the division was made in the firm of French, Richards & Co., he, in connection with his father, Samuel H. French, his brother, the late William A. French, and John L. Longstreth, formed the firm of Samuel H. French & Co., who continue the manufacture of paints, plaster and builders' supplies.

Mr. Howard B. French is a member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and one of its trustees, and recently, as chairman of the committee on new building, erected a very large and substantial addition to the college. He is an active member of the Union League, Manufacturers' Club, Franklin Institute, Historical Society and chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Paint Club; also director in the Equitable Trust Company, and a manager of the Home Missionary Society, a corporate member of the Master Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia Bourse, and a director of the Trades League of Philadelphia, and trustee for the Southern Home for Destitute Children.

Joseph M. Gazzam,

Lawyer and State Senator, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth Antoinette Gazzam, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 2, 1842. His grandfather, William Gazzam, an English journalist, in 1792, sought refuge in the United States, whose rights he had openly defended. He served as collector of the Port of Pittsburg under President Madison, and died there in 1811. His father, Edward D. Gazzam, fourth son of Willam Gazzam, was a prominent physician and lawyer, assisted Salmon P. Chase and others to found the Free Soil party at the Buffalo convention in 1848, was its first candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1856 was elected to the State Senate. His mother, Elizabeth Antoinette Gazzam, was a daughter of Constantine Antoin de Beelen (de Berthoff) and granddaughter in male descent of Baron Antoine de Beelen de Berthoff, Austrian minister to the United States in 1783–87. Joseph M. Gazzam was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, studied law in the office of David Reed, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg in 1864, to the State Supreme Court in 1867, to the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1869, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1870. In 1869 Mr. Gazzam was chosen a member of the Common Council of Pittsburg, and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate as a Republican. He quickly took rank in that body as one of its ablest members and became a leader of his party. In 1879 he removed to Philadelphia. In 1882 he was one of the promoters and became and still continues a director in the Beech Creek Railroad. He is president of the Wilkesbarre and Western Railway, Fort Lee Railway, of the Caledonia Coal Company, of the Kenilworth Inn Company and of the Kenilworth Land Company in North Carolina. He is vice-president of the Quaker City National Bank of Philadelphia, of the Dent's Run Coal Company, Deer Creek Coal Company and of the Bloomington Coal and Coke Company of Pennsylvania, Central Coal and Coke Company, and a director in the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Spring Garden Insurance Company, the Delaware Company and the Peoples Passenger Railway Company, all of Philadelphia, also a director of eight other companies. He has been three times unanimously elected president of the Pennsylvania Club; a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Fairmount Park Art Association and of the Horticultural Society, and is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and is a member of a number of scientific and select athletic clubs.

George Ringgold Kaercher, Esq.,

General counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was born in Pottsville, November 1, 1845. His ancestors, coming from the German Palatinate, settled in the interior of Pennsylvania, near Reading, many years before the Revolution.

George R. Kaercher, after graduating from the high school at Pottsville, took a special course at Lafayette College, where, in 1866, he was awarded the Fowler prize for the best essay. In the latter part of that year he entered the law office of Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., and remained with him until 1867. He then entered the office of George DeB. Keim, Esq., with whom he completed his studies, preparatory for admission to the bar. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Schuylkill County by over 2800 majority, running 2000 votes ahead of his ticket. The conviction and sentence during Mr. Kaercher's term of office of leading offenders of the election laws, checked the corrupt practices, and made the perpetration of such frauds dangerous and disastrous to those committing them.

Mr. Kaercher took a most important and principal part in the prosecutions of the "Mollie Maguires."

In 1883 he took charge at Philadelphia of the legal

affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

While in charge of the legal affairs of the Reading Company he was permanently identified with all the litigation growing out of its relations with other corporations, together with those of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

During the former receivership of the Reading Company, Mr. Kaercher acted as one of the counsel for the receivers, representing, also, the railroad company.

Upon the reorganization of the Reading Company, Mr. Kaercher, as general counsel of the companies, resumed charge of their legal affairs, in connection with the general practice of his profession.

In 1885 Mr. Kaercher married Annette Hughes, daughter of Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, who for many years was a leading member of the bar of Pennsylvania and prominent in public life.

In private life Mr. Kaercher was one of the most affable and pleasant of gentlemen and had hosts of friends, who not only admired him for his great ability, but for his most pleasant and agreeable manner to old and young, rich and poor.

Mr. Kaercher met his death in an accident on the line of the road for which he had labored so earnestly.

William J. Troth

Was born March 18, 1838, near Medford, Burlington County, N. J. His ancestors came from Worcestershire County, England, in 1682, and settled in New Jersey. He was educated in the public and private schools, and lived on a farm until 1849.

In 1860 William J. and Samuel Troth bought out a grocery store, and in 1861 changed the business into a general provision store. In 1862 the firm name was changed to Asahel Troth & Co. On October 24, 1864, William J. and Samuel Troth retired from the firm of Asahel Troth & Co., and took stores Nos. 913 and 915 Market street, under the firm name of Troth Brothers. February 28, 1874, moved to packing-house Nos. 1701, 1703, 1705 and 1707 South Fourth street. On November 18, 1874, Samuel Troth died. The firm name was continued until March, 1878, when it was changed to William J. Troth, and is the same to-day.

The principal business is the curing and sale of the famous Troth hams, and conducting a general provision business. From the small beginning, January 1, 1861, at No. 409 South Second street, it has grown to be a large and important business. About five years ago he began the manufacture of minced meat, this branch of the business has increased rapidly. The brands put up are "Troth's XXX Extra Minced Meat," "Troth's Famous Minced Meat," "Troth's Golden Minced Meat." The quality is unrivaled in any market.

H. J. Smith

Is a native of Toronto, Canada, where he received his early educational training in public and private schools. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to learn the stained-glass business in Montreal, where he worked for nine years, afterward removing to New York, continuing in the same line another year. In 1871 Mr. Smith came to Philadelphia, and began business for himself, where he has become the representative man in his department. By the superior facilities he enjoyed while an apprentice, and the aptness developed in the work, as well as his artistic taste in designing and his integrity in business he has acquired an enviable reputation, and now commands the patronage of leading public institutions, throughout the country as well as of many private citizens in the adornment of their residences. Among the former may be mentioned the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute, Girard College, Christ Church Memorial to Right Rev. Bishop White, Convent of Good Shepherd and many others of Philadelphia; among the latter the residences of A. J. Drexel, Sr., and Jr., Mrs. Matthew Baird, W. L. Elkins, Esq., Mrs. H. T. Scott and others. Mr. Smith is in the prime of life and by industry, skill and artistic taste, has established the largest business of the kind in the State, giving employment to a large number of hands in the various departments of his well-equipped establishment. He is also a public-spirited citizen and aids in all enterprises tending to advance the material interests of his adopted city and to the adornment of her places of public resort. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association, Trades League and other associations of similar character.

Passmore Williamson,

President of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage and for improving the condition of the African Race. This society was organized in Philadelphia, at the Sun Tavern, in Second street, April 14, 1775, as "The Society for the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully held in Bondage," most of the members being of the Society of Friends. In 1787 the present name was adopted. The first president was Benjamin Franklin; among the other original officers

we find the names of James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Judge Richard Peters, and others of similar character. In 1789 the society was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Many memorable incidents have occurred in its history. In 1790 it sent the first memorial to Congress for the abolition of slavery. There were then 400,000 slaves in the United States. It was in July, 1855, that the great case of Passmore Williamson was before the courts of Pennsylvania and the United States. Judge Kane sentenced him to prison, where he remained one hundred days for contempt of court, when finally the judge accepted his explanations and released him.

The act that Passmore Williamson committed, and which caused great excitement throughout the country,

was telling a colored woman, with her two children, who were at Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, that they were now in a free State and if they wished their freedom they could have it. They accepted the offer and were never returned to slavery. All efforts made by the United States authorities to convict Passmore Williamson failed. He stood firm and felt he had done right. He is now the president of the society and among the officers are William Still, Henry M. Laing, William Heacock, Joseph N. Truman, Jr., Alfred H. Love, Joseph R. Rhoads.

The fund remaining in the treasury is carefully invested, and liberal donations are made to the schools in the South for educating the colored people and for the other good purposes as indicated by its name.

Robert Stewart.

The subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia, February 29, 1852, and has since been a resident and one of its most prominent business men. After receiving a liberal education in both public and private schools, Mr. Stewart entered the employ of his father, who for many years was the head of the old-established house of James Stewart & Sons, and upon the death of James Stewart, succeeded his father, and in 1876 the name of the firm was changed to "Robert Stewart," and for the past eighteen years he has conducted one of the most extensive merchant tailoring establishments in the country. He is not merely a follower of styles originated and adopted by English and American fashion plates, but is a leader and originator of many of the most popular styles of the seasons, and thereby has the patronage of lovers of æsthetics in dress.

For some years Mr. Stewart has been prominently identified with the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Philadelphia, and for two years was its second vice-president, for the same length of time its first vice-president, and later was twice elected president of the society.

When the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange was first organized in Philadelphia, in 1886, Mr. Stewart

was one of its most ardent supporters, and at the present time is its second vice-president.

There is probably no man in the Quaker City who takes a more active interest in clubs and club matters generally than Mr. Stewart, who is a member of many of the leading social organizations of this city.

Edward C. Napheys

Is the junior member of the firm of George C. Napheys & Son, the noted lard refiners. The business was begun in 1842 on a very small scale and in a crude way, and has gradually increased to its present magnificent proportions. Machinery of the most approved and efficient kind has been introduced from time to time under their direction and supervision, until now it seems perfection has been reached. The enormous amount of over a hundred thousand pounds of pure leaf lard is the daily production at their refinery. Their plant is eligibly situated and convenient to all shipping points. "Absolute purity" has been their motto from the beginning, and the maintenance of this standard has brought abundant success, Naphey's "Gold Brand"

pure leaf lard being in demand throughout the civilized world. They have also revolutionized the manner of packing by adopting tin pails made of the best materials, being pioneers in this. They are now turning out over a quarter million pails every month. With such enterprise and strict integrity in business, they deserve the abundant success attained.

The subject of this sketch has been connected with the business about twenty years.

Henry H. Roelofs

Is well entitled to rank among the representative business men of Philadelphia. After receiving such educational facilities as were afforded by the public schools of Granville, Mifflin County, Pa., his native place, he engaged in railroading business, continuing until his twenty-fourth year, when, in 1873, he came to Philadelphia and learned the business of hat manufacturing with John B. Stetson. Three and a half years ago he engaged in the same business himself in a small way, employing only a few hands. By his thorough knowledge of the business, close attention and personal oversight in all the details, his goods soon became known for their superior quality and the demand constantly increased. To-day Mr. Roelofs has one of the largest and finest plants in the State and gives employment to over five hundred hands in his establishment. The success of his business, however, does not depend solely on his thorough knowledge or machinery or the extent of his works. His affable manner, genial disposition and sincerity of character, impress favorably all who come in contact with him, and is doubtless an important element of his success. Mr. Roelofs is in the prime of life and to all appearance has a bright business prospect before him.

George Kelly

Was born in the Parish of Donegal, Ireland, in 1844. When but two years old his parents came to the States, settling in Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. Shortly after graduating from the grammar school, Mr. Kelly entered the publishing house conducted by his father, and received a business training, which fitted him for carrying into execution his long-wished-for opportunity of establishing a general merchandise business, on the credit plan.

Such a radical departure from the cautious and conservative way of doing business was viewed with amazement by the business public generally, and provoked adverse criticism and prediction of disaster, but his confidence in the plan, and the wisdom of taking such a step, was vindicated by the most pronounced success.

Such a result is but a natural sequence of his firm adherence to the principles of honesty, liberality and fair dealings, which have characterized his business methods.

While giving his business that personal supervision necessary to its success, Mr. Kelly has found time to make several trips abroad. Mr. Kelly has persistently refused political office. He is vice-president of the Mutual Saving Fund Society, and connected with other financial institutions, and a member of many of the leading business and social clubs.

W. F. Shaw

Is one of Philadelphia's native sons. After a careful education in private schools he was apprenticed to learn the trade of music printing. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion the passion of patriotism was so strong that in 1862, though only seventeen years old, he enlisted as a soldier and continued in the service until its close in 1865. He then resumed his work at the trade of his choice and continued at it till 1873, when he began business for himself in a small way, employing only a few hands, and adding to it that of musical publisher. His thorough knowledge of the art and close

attention to business brought him many customers and continuously increasing patronage, so that he has now become the proprietor of the second largest establishment of the kind in the country, having all the modern facilities for his extensive plant and giving employment to a large number of people. Mr. Shaw is yet in the prime of life and has the love of his employes and the confidence of a large number of patrons.

David H. Schuyler

Is a native of Philadelphia, and after receiving his education in the public schools there, served as an apprentice in the undertaking business with his father, the late Philip R. Schuyler, Jr. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier and served until its close, when he resumed his former occupation as the successor of his father. The establishment of this house dates back over sixty years and has had a remarkable history both in the extent of its business and the character of its patrons. Mr. Schuyler devotes himself strictly to his line of work, and by promptness and considerateness in the delicate duties of his office, enjoys the confidence of the community and has greatly endeared himself to his many patrons. In 1888 he associated with him in the business his son, Philip R., who represents the fourth generation of the house. Both members of the firm are highly esteemed in social circles and have attained a high degree in Masonry.

Frank B. Lippincott

Is an honored member of the firm of Lippincott, Son & Co., one of the oldest and largest business houses in Philadelphia. He is one of that class of men who devote themselves to one line of business alone, not for the benefit of themselves merely, but for their patrons as well. So attentive to their special line of work—that of public auctioneers—is his firm, that they have become favorably known, not only here at home, but throughout the whole country, and as a consequence their patronage is constantly growing and they are receiving consignments in their special line—dry goods and shoes—from all points, and as rapidly and constantly distributing them. Their reputation for promptness in handling goods and fairness in dealing with their patrons, has become so well and so generally known, that the utmost confidence is placed in them by men hundreds of miles away, who have never seen them, nor has this confidence ever been misplaced. Like all permanent establishments, their's has been one of steady growth,

and they have constantly held their own and grown with increasing years. The house is well-known among wholesale dealers from all points, and both seller and buyer find in them a medium to supply their needs in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Edwin F. Durang,

Architect, Beneficial Saving Fund Building 1200 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has filled a portion of the demand for architectural talent with credit to himself and the profession for a period of over a quarter of a century, in which time he has executed many of the most important commissions in this city and State. While ecclesiastical architecture seemed to be his specialty, he has developed certain adaptness to all of the several grades of work with equal beauty, neatness in proportionate designs and mechanical constructive excellence.

Mr. Durang, who is a native of New York City was one of the original organizers of the Art Club, and is greatly respected by the community for his integrity to his clients and business connections with the mechanics and the building trade.

A few of his works may be mentioned as the grand churches: the Gesu, St. Charles Borromeo, St. James', Our Mother of Sorrow, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Ann's, St. Agatha's, The Sacred Heart, Nativity of the B. V. M., The Visitation, St. Joachim, St. John's, Pittston;

St. John's, Lambertville; St. Patrick's, Pottsville; St. Thomas', Villanova; the magnificent convents of the Sisters of Mercy, at Merion; Mt. St. Joseph's, Chestnut Hill; convent of Notre Dame, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati; the imposing St. Agnes Hospital, German Hospital, the Cahill High School, the celebrated mansion of A. H. Disston.

Robert Shoemaker,

The well-known wholesale druggist and chemist of Philadelphia, the senior member of the firm of Robert Shoemaker & Co., is at this time the oldest (continuous) druggist in that city, having entered as a student one of the most prominent drug establishments in Philadelphia in 1831. Mr. Shoemaker comes of one of the old colonial families; his paternal ancestor came from the Palatinate, near Cologne, Germany, and settled in what is now Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pa., in 1682. This ancestor married, after his arrival in this country, an English lady. Both families were Quakers, and formed a part of what is known as the William Penn colonists.

Robert Shoemaker was born at Shoemakertown, Montgomery County, Pa., February 1, 1817. At a proper age he was sent to "Friends' School" at Abington. At this school and that of Solomon Jones, of Cheltenham, his education was obtained. Leaving home and school at the early age of fifteen years, he was entered as an apprentice to learn the retail drug business. Mr. Shoemaker attended two courses of lectures on chemistry delivered by the late well-known Dr. John R. Mitchell. He entered, as a matriculate, in 1836, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Here he enjoyed the rare privilege of sitting under the instruction in chemistry of the celebrated Dr. Franklin Bache, and in materia medica and pharmacy he enjoyed the valued labors of the late Dr. R. Egglesfield Griffith. Before attaining his majority his preceptor disposed of his "apothecary shop," Mr. Shoemaker becoming the owner. For twenty-four years he remained in the store at the corner of Second and Green streets, when, in 1855, retiring from the retail business, he purchased the property at Fourth and Race streets, where he has since continued actively engaged in business.

Close and intelligent application to the legitimate business of his choice, a constant, conscientious determination to first create and build up, and then maintain the high reputation for probity and fair dealing of his house, have produced the results which are the natural outcome of such effort.

I. Layton Register

Was born in Delaware in 1842. He has resided in Philadelphia since 1860, when he entered the office of the Mutual Life agency in that city. In 1866 he became the Pennsylvania manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which company he has continuously represented ever since, having contributed largely to its prosperity in building up its business in the State, where he is reputed to have written a larger amount of personal insurance than any other agent. He is vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and president of the Philadelphia association, having been elected by the latter for the third time.

Mr. Register is also president of the "Sons of Delaware," an organization which has enrolled among its members some of the leading citizens of that city.

Mr. Register is a clear forcible speaker upon all topics connected with his business, and is always listened to with pleasure because he has something to say, and says it in such a way that his hearers carry with them the ideas advanced for practical application. He has been emphatically a man of one work and has as emphatically made that work a success.

Daniel Buck

Was born in Montgomery County, Pa., September 10, 1822, and came to Philadelphia when a young man. In 1860 he began business at Fifth and Jefferson streets,

and the course of that gentleman has been one of unbroken progress in the direction of prosperity. He owns the most systematically-managed lumber yard in Philadelphia, which statement, courageous though it may seem at the outset, is sustained by a great number of irrefutable facts. The business embraces the receipt of lumber from all the great lumber districts. He has extensive operations as a dealer in all kinds of building lumber and hard woods, his specialty being walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, oak, etc., the business including both wholesale and retail branches. The premises whereon he conducts his operations have been in occupation by him since his initial embarkation upon his business career. They comprise a yard covering an area of 45,000 square feet, having a capacity for storing over 4,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mr. Buck is a gentleman past middle age, and has always resided in Philadelphia, since he first selected that city for his field of labor, and merits unqualifiedly the respect in which he is universally held.

Henry R. Shoch,

Who has planned and built more than 2000 handsome houses in two wards of Philadelphia, and who gave to that city a new order of architecture devoid of tombstone marble basements and door-steps and heavy wooden shutters, was born in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa., September 16, 1844. The son of a farmer, he attended the public schools and worked on a farm until the age of seventeen years, when he located in Philadelphia and learned the trade of a carpenter. With small savings, Mr. Shoch began building houses on his own account and though with others he was to a great extent crippled by the financial collapse extending from 1873 to 1878, his indomitable energy and industry and his keen insight into the wants of a new Philadelphia, carried him over the financial tide safely and landed him high and dry on the bank of prosperity.

As a builder, Mr. Shoch is well and favorably known to Pennsylvanians, and among the young men his name is revered because of his kind and encouraging help extended to many who sought the benefit of his experience.

For three years Mr. Shoch was a member of Select Council, being elected in 1884. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is associated with several lodges connected with that order. Mr. Shoch is a liberal and cheerful giver, and his benevolence is free from cant and ostentation.

Augustus R. Hall

Was born at Paterson, N. J., October 27, 1824. He is a direct descendant of Robert Hall of Westminster, England, well-known in the annals of the history of Pennsylvania, who arrived here in 1682, on one of the vessels of William Penn's fleet. His direct maternal ancestor was Thomas Gardiner of Warminster, county of Wilts, England. Both families were active members of the Society of Friends. The subject of this sketch was however, baptized in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Burlington, N. J., and afterward confirmed by the Rev. Doctor Dorr, as a member of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and still holds such relation. He was thrown upon his own resources in early childhood, receiving such educational training as he could a few months in the winter. He entered business in Philadelphia in 1845 as salesman for a wholesale house importing tin, terne plate and metals. From that time he has constantly resided in Philadelphia, and been identified with its interests and progress. In 1862 he became a member of the firm and assumed control of the sales department. In 1867 he withdrew from the firm and founded the present house of Hall & Carpenter in the same line of trade. Since the death of Mr. Carpenter he has been sole proprieter, and has devoted his time and energy to the advancement of his immediate business, and of the important branch of trade with which his name has been so long, so closely and so honorably identified. He is an honored member of the F. and A. M., and many of the commercial and trade unions of his adopted city.

Frank Schoble

Is a fine illustration of what the discipline of perseverance and hard work will do for one who has the elements of success implanted in him by inheritance. He was born in Hartsville, Bucks County, Pa., March 12, 1862. Being apprenticed to John B. Stetson & Co., in 1879, to learn the hat-making business; he remained with the firm until he had thoroughly learned the business, and continued with them several years afterward, until he had accumulated enough to start for himself. During the first year of his apprenticeship, he was obliged to meet all his expenses for board and clothing by his small earnings of two dollars per week. His aunt would help him to meet occasional deficiencies, until such times as he may be able to repay her. In his first efforts at business for himself he acted as workman, salesman and carrier. His early discipline had developed good mental vigorous physical strength,

necessary to enable him to endure many privations and hardships and to teach him the value of a dollar, and to use it to the best advantage. His goods began to be appreciated, and the demand became so great that he was obliged to call in additional workmen. Notwithstanding his severe discipline in his earlier career, he had still other trials awaiting him in the loss of his entire earnings, by the failure of one of his customers. Nothing daunted, he started again with renewed determination to succeed. Fortune again favored him upon the same condition as before, viz., by industry, economy, perseverance and good business judgment, and now his goods may be found in all the leading houses throughout the United States.

James Alfred Hayes,

A native of Cecil County, Md., is a fine illustration of a high-minded, honorable business man, of Philadelphia. Coming to this city from Harford County, Md., at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he learned the theoretical branch of business in Crittenden's Commercial College, and then entered the wholesale boot and shoe house of Claflin & Partridge, to learn the practical part. By close application to business and devotion to the interest of his employers, he grew rapidly in favor, and by economy soon accumulated funds sufficient to start business for himself in the manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's shoes, under the firm name of Tillett, McCurdy & Hayes.

Two years later he started the wholesale boot and shoe jobbing business as J. A. Hayes & Co., when the panic, created by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., occasioned him great loss. He was further disturbed by the failure of his partner, by outside speculations, throwing the business with large indebtedness upon himself, who with great energy and perseverance succeeded in paying all the indebtedness without protest or extension. He afterward associated with him another partner under the firm name of Hayes, Fields & Co., doing a profitable business until he sold his interest therein and again entered the manufacturing in his former line under the firm name of Hayes, Murray & Co. Their large and prosperous business being suddenly interrupted by the death of Mr. Murray, he applied for a charter and organized the business under the corporate name of Hayes-Partridge Shoe Company, consisting of himself and several young men who had been associated with him for many years, with Mr. Hayes as president. To have passed through so many vicissitudes in business without ever having a protest served or an obligation defaulted for a single dollar is, in the highest degree, creditable ; and confidence in him is shown by his fellow-citizens, by the positions he holds in many financial institutions both in this city and elsewhere. He is an honored member of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and most happy in his domestic life. To the wise counsel and helpfulness of his wife he attributes much of his business prosperity.

William H. Kemble.

The death of William H. Kemble, one of the few intelligent men who made aggressive battle for the overthrow of slavery when to do so was to brave the odium of all business, social, political and even religious circles, recalls to those who are familiar with the political and legislative events of a quarter of a century ago his official acts, which made an indelible impression upon the politics and policy of the Commonwealth. In the political movements that led to the successful organization of the Republican party, he was a most important factor.

It was, however, in the financial policy of Pennsylvania that Mr. Kemble made his greatest impress, both as a public official and as a leading politician. Elected State Treasurer, he soon developed into the leading financial man of the State, and he startled his party associates and the public by his bold policy of gradually but rapidly transforming our entire tax system, until real estate was entirely released from State tax and

corporations made to bear the chief burden of furnishing revenues for the State government. He understood thoroughly how to make taxation as nearly equitable as possible, and no man better understood how to obtain large revenues by taxation without grievously oppressing the people.

The swift advancement of the age and the long retirement of Mr. Kemble from public affairs to manage his immense private enterprises, have made his name almost forgotten as one who did more to develop an excellent tax system than any other man of his day.

He had struggled with poverty, and no man better knew how hard, and often hopeless, the battle was with those who are strangers to friends and fortune; and as he acquired competence; which was enlarged from year to year by his intelligent and scrupulously careful business efforts, his beneficence kept more than even pace with his growth of wealth.

Senator Charles A. Porter,

Of the Fifth District, Philadelphia, was born May 15, 1839, in that section of the city known half a century ago as North Mulberry Ward, on Cherry street above Fifth. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and as a boy, he received his education principally in the Zane Street Grammar School. On attaining manhood, he took up the business of his father—that of contractor. He was always of a studious disposition, and early in life evinced an interest in politics. He cast his first vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. When but twenty-three years of age he received his first political appointment, that of supervisor of the streets of the City of Philadelphia, and served in that position for four years under Mayors Henry and McMichael. He has held many positions of honor and responsibility in his party and rendered efficient service to promote its success. He has served the State both as a member of the lower house of the Legislature and as Senator. He has always been at his post, and has introduced many measures of great importance affecting the interests of his native city. Among them the bill to vest the authority over all the public schools in the city in the Board of Education, and to abolish sectional boards, and the bill to reduce the representation in the councils of the city.

Mr. Porter has followed the business of general contractor for the past thirty years, and now enjoys a well-earned competence. He is at present a director of the Chestnut Street National Bank. Unassuming in his manner, and unostentatious in his dealings with men, he is a general favorite both with his political and business associates.

Ludwig Spang Filbert, M. D.,

Who has achieved a double success in life as a physician and as an inventor, patentee and contractor, was born in Berks County, Pa., March 12, 1825, of a family prominent in that county for many generations. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, L. S. Filbert began the study of medicine under Dr. Robert Jones, of Bainbridge, Lancaster County. In 1846 he graduated from the Pennsylvania College and at once entered upon the active practice of medicine. In 1857 Governor Packer appointed Dr. Filbert quarantine physician for the Port of Philadelphia, a position he held for three years. In 1860 Dr. Filbert began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he established a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Filbert began his new career in 1871 by organizing the Vulcanite Paving Company of Philadelphia. The far-famed pavement of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., miles of streets in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other cities, the granolithic pavement surrounding the Philadelphia post-office and around the new city building, are the results of Dr. Filbert's brain and energy applied to street paving. Dr. Filbert is a public benefactor in the proper sense of the term, and it is but fitting that his meritorious labors in giving the public handsome and durable pavements have been rewarded with the possession of ample means and the thanks of many thousands.

John Stewart McKinlay,

Late of the Philadelphia bar, was pre-eminently a self-made man in the general acceptance of that comprehensive phrase. He came out of the sturdy Scotch-Irish race which has singularly emphasized the possibilities of our institutions. Born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, of Scotch parentage, on the seventeenth day of April, 1850, he imbibed the distinguishing characteristics of home rearing that only come from a mother devoted to the tenets of the Presbyterian faith.

When but a child of two years he was brought to this country by his parents and reared in Brown County, Ohio. He graduated in due time with honor at the Ripley High School and devoted four years of his life to teaching, that he might be enabled to pursue the study of law—the hope and dream of his youth and early manhood. In 1869 he had saved enough to justify the trial, and came to Philadelphia accredited to John P. O'Neill, Esq. He remained with Mr. O'Neill

after his graduation in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and evinced great aptitude and a distinguishing amiability that remained with him to the end.

Mr. O'Neill's departure for New York gave Mr. McKinlay an opportunity that was not only advantageous to a young man, but fixed a crucial point in his career. His amiability and industry enabled him to retain considerable of his preceptor's clientage and to add largely thereto. But a few years saw him prominent at the bar, entrusted by a valued clientage with the management of most important cases ; loved by the profession for his fairness, urbanity and kindness, and respected by the bench because of his integrity.

Edward D. Eyre

Was born in Philadelphia in 1840. His early education was in public school, and graduated from the Friends' Central High School.

He commenced mercantile life in the notion business with the firm of Canby, Neville & Hughes in Philadelphia; afterward spent one year with the well-known firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., in New York City, in their notion department. He then returned to Philadelphia and was employed by the notion firm of Bitner & Eyre until they went out of business. Then went with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, in the hardware business, and from them to the firm of Buehler, Howard & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, which afterward became Buehler, Bonbright & Co. He remained with them as clerk until 1869, when he became a member of the firm, and has occupied that position ever since, and, by the death of his partners, has become the head of the firm.

Their store occupies the premises No. 427 Market street, extending five stories high and 225 feet to the rear on Commerce street, in which is conducted a wholesale hardware and house-furnishing business.

He was early interested in the founding of the Trades League of Philadelphia, and was its first vice-president; is also secretary and treasurer of the Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and is active in the promotion of the business interests in Philadelphia.

John R. McFetridge

Was born and educated in Philadelphia. On leaving school he entered the office of the late Jasper Harding, at that time collector of internal revenue. He was given charge of the revenue stamp department, and remained in that position for ten years, doing a business of over $300,000 per annum. At the close of his long term in the office named, Mr. McFetridge was engaged by the late William W. Harding, publisher of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, to take charge of the Inquirer paper mills, at Manayunk, where large government paper contracts were being filled. He remained in this position until September 15, 1877, when, with William M. Burk, he purchased from Mr. Harding the Inquirer printing establishment, and under the firm style and title of Burk & McFetridge founded the well-known printing, publishing and lithographing house at Nos. 306 and 308 Chestnut street, one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in the country. Mr. McFetridge is a prominent member of the fraternity of Freemasons. He was the first initiate in Potter Lodge, No. 441, F. and A. M., and was master of that lodge in 1881 ; was elected treasurer soon after his term was finished, and still retains that position. He is a member of Harmony Chapter, No. 52, Holy Royal Arch Masons ; a member of St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, of which body he was eminent commander in 1888 and 1889. He is president of the Philadelphia Typothetæ, an association of the principal master printers, newspaper proprietors and publishers of Eastern Pennsylvania ; is a director in the Philadelphia Bourse, and a member of the executive committee ; also a director and an active spirit in a number of other enterprises.

Mr. Frank Thomson,

First Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born at Chambersburg, July 5, 1841. He is of Scotch descent, and possesses the best attributes of that shrewd and energetic people. He received his preliminary and classical education at the Chambersburg Academy. When seventeen years of age he determined to acquire a knowledge of the railway business, and for that purpose entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. There he attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott, then the general manager of the line, who recognized his ability, and, by valuable advice, directed his studies toward the administration as well as the construction and equipment of railroads.

During the war Mr. Thomson acquired practical lessons in railroad administration which fitted him for the higher duties he now discharges. He was honored by a request from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, then especially detailed by the Secretary of War, to aid him in the greatest transportation movement of the war, which was that of transferring two entire corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth, with their full equipment, from the front of the Army of the Potomac, near Washington, to the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga.

At the request of the chief officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company he resigned from the military service and was appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with its office at Williamsport, of which he assumed charge in June, 1864. In this position he remained until March, 1871, being detailed temporarily in 1866 to manage the Oil Creek Railroad during the great oil excitement of that period.

In March, 1873, he was promoted to the office of superintendent of motive power on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it was decided to consolidate the various properties owned and controlled by the Company, under the direction of one officer as general manager. While general manager he introduced many improvements, the most important of which was probably the adoption of the "block signal system," which more than quadruples the capacity of the tracks for traffic, by permitting trains to follow each other closely with perfect safety. It is to him, also, that is due the general air of attractiveness in the appearance of the stations, in the fittings of the cars in the order and neatness of the trainmen, as well as the safe and cleanly condition of the road itself.

On June 27, 1888, Mr. Thomson was appointed first vice-president, retaining, however, the duties of the position he had formerly held with a very considerable enlargement of his powers and authority.

He is still comparatively young, though if his age were measured by his many and notable achievements as a railroad manager he must appear to be an old man. He is essentially, not more by training than by natural ability, a manager of railroads. As some men are born to achieve greatness in other pursuits, so was he born to achieve the highest degree of usefulness in that one. He is one of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia in all that benefits the city, State and nation.

James H. Shakespeare, Esq.,

One of the most prominent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, was born in Dover, Del., November 30, 1850.

He is the son of the late William M. Shakespeare of Dover, a man of high business and social reputation.

James received his preliminary education in his native town, and at the age of fifteen entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1869.

In college Mr. Shakespeare was industrious, studious and apt, and without difficulty his clear mind mastered the intricate subjects included in the college curriculum. In debate at college he was foremost, and the side to which he was assigned always welcomed him most gladly, fully realizing the great acquisition it had secured.

After graduation he spent three years in pursuing his studies, when he entered the law office of James H. Heverin, Esq., in the City of Philadelphia, and commenced the study of the law; in 1876 was admitted to the bar and very soon thereafter became the law partner of his preceptor.

Mr. Shakespeare is of fine presence, dignified in manner and self-possessed in addressing court and jury.

There is not a lawyer at the Philadelphia bar, who, when he has Mr. Shakespeare opposing him, does not recognize the fact that he has a foeman worthy of his steel.

He is acknowledged the best authority upon the law of libel at this bar, and his experience in that branch of the practice has been almost without parallel, having tried and assisted in the trial of every libel suit brought in the courts of Philadelphia since his admission to practice, and the remarkable fact remains to be stated that he never lost one of these cases. He has been for years and is still the attorney for the leading newspapers of Philadelphia, among them the *Times*, the *Press*, the *Inquirer*, and the *News*. It may be safely said that no other lawyer ever made a more successful showing in that branch of the practice.

He also has been for years and is yet the attorney for all the theatres of this city.

As a lawyer, Mr. Shakespeare has no specialty. His practice has been extended over and covers a wide field, he is equally capable in all branches of the law. His preference, however, from his studious habits and analytical mind is more inclined to the civil branch.

As a cross-examiner he has no superior, and as an orator he ranks with the best.

To his studious habits, careful preparation and quick perception is due in a large measure his great success. He is conscientious in all his relations in life and especially so with his clients, their interests becoming his and into all important cases he brings the energy and strength of his personality.

Mr. Shakespeare was recently married to one of the most estimable and beautiful ladies of Philadelphia and resides in an elegant mansion on Montgomery avenue, furnished in rare taste and from whence an unbounded welcome is received and a most generous hospitality disbursed to their numerous friends by his charming wife and himself.

Hon. Elwood Becker

Is a native of Philadelphia, and has just completed his fortieth year. After having passed through the public grammar school of the city he engaged in real estate business which he has diligently prosecuted with gratifying success to the present time. While earnest in the prosecution of his private business, he has not been neglectful of his duties as a citizen nor disinterested in municipal and State government. Nor have his fellow-citizens been unmindful of his qualities as a public-spirited business man, and have honored him with their confidence and suffrage in electing him to represent the State as Senator from the Second District, an honor the more marked as he is the first Republican ever elected to that office from this district. As Senator he has been no less diligent in looking after the interests of the city and State than in the prosecution of his own affairs, having been intrusted with the chairmanship of the committee on banks, and serving on other important committees, always looking out for the best interests of the State, as well as for the protection of the rights of individuals and corporations. Mr. Becker is highly esteemed in the Fraternity of Masons, having passed through the thirty-second degree of the order. He is also highly esteemed in business circles, and socially his presence is always welcomed as a benediction.

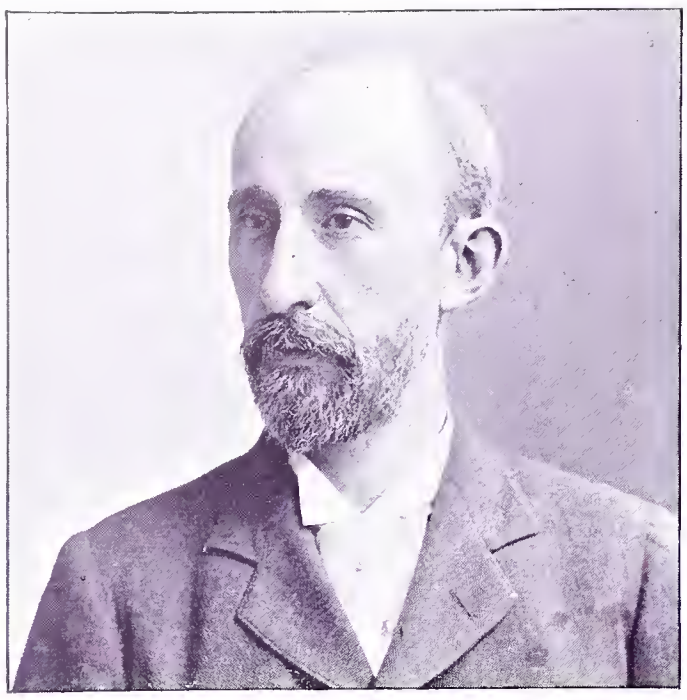
Edward L. Rothschild

Is a native of Odernheim, Bavaria, Germany. At an early age he was sent to school in his native town, where he continued until he was ten years old and then became a pupil at the gymnasium at Sobernheim, Prussia, where he received careful training in the usual branches taught at such institutions, also in the Hebrew language and the ancient classics.

When but seventeen years of age (in 1867) he came to the United States and remained in Philadelphia a few months, when he went to the interior of the State to engage in business for himself. He did not, however, remain long there, and returned to this city with the view of making it his permanent home, and in the course of a few years established himself in a prosperous business which he still continues under the firm name of Rothschild Brothers. While Mr. Rothschild has been attentive and diligent in the prosecution of his personal affairs, he has not been unmindful of the needs of his fellow-Israelites both in Europe and in this country, but has devoted much time and means for their welfare, both in religious and charitable enterprises. At this time he is president of the "Society of the United Hebrew Charities," of Philadelphia, and by his systematic conduct of the society's affairs, he has won commendation from his co-workers in this noble enterprise and the heartfelt gratitude of the many recipients of its benefactions. His efforts in this city, in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary, of which the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais is the founder and president, is another evidence of his earnestness in the cause of benevolence, and he is now serving as president of the Philadelphia Branch of the Seminary Association, giving liberally for its support and much attention to its promotion, as well as to other enterprises of similar character. Mr. Rothschild is genial and sympathetic in his nature and is highly esteemed by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

A. F. Bornot

Came to Philadelphia from his native city of New Orleans in 1876 to visit the Centennial Exposition. Having had to struggle for an existence since his fifteenth year he had learned the business of dyer, at which he had worked up to that time. As might be expected, he took special interest in the exhibits of his line, and seeing the superiority of work done in foreign countries, especially in France, he determined to perfect himself in his art as far as possible and with that view went to Paris to improve his knowledge and perfect his



skill. After a year's stay there he returned to Philadelphia and began business in a small way on his own account. No better illustration could be found, perhaps, of the benefits both to individual and community derived from expositions of this kind. Since Mr. Bornot started his business here in 1877, it has constantly grown in interest and extent, and now has the reputation of being the most extended and best of its kind in the State, if not in the entire country, having a large plant on Fairmount avenue with all the best facilities and giving employment to a large number of men and women. He is yet in the prime of life and is enthusiastically devoted to his work.

William T. McNeely

Is a native of Philadelphia, and is one of her representative and successful business men. After passing through the grammar school of this city, he became an apprentice in the morocco manufacturing business, and at the age of twenty-one years, in 1867, became a member of the present firm of McNeely & Co., one of the largest and most successful houses in this line in this country. While not indifferent to the municipal welfare of the city, he has never been an aspirant of public office, but has diligently prosecuted his business with the most satisfactory results. Mr. McNeely is in the prime of life, kindly in nature and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Horace F. Whitman.

One of the largest and finest factories in this country, in the line of chocolates and confections, is that of Stephen F. Whitman & Son, located on Cherry street above Sixth. For more than half a century its products have been growing in favor. Mr. Whitman attributes the success of the house to the use of absolutely pure and fresh ingredients of choicest qualities in connection with the most approved methods of manufacture. This business was established by Stephen F. Whitman (now deceased), father of the subject of this sketch, and has been conducted without interruption by him ever since, and he is the sole proprietor. Mr. Horace F. Whitman seems to have inherited the business qualifications of his father to a very large extent, and by the business training received by him during his father's lifetime, in addition to his literary course at Yale, he is eminently fitted to conduct a business requiring so much care, not only in the ramifications of the factory, but in the detail of a very large wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Whitman is well and favorably known in commercial circles also, and under so efficient management it would seem that the popularity and prosperity of the house are bound to continue and increase.

W. L. Simpson

Was born in Philadelphia in the year 1847. After receiving such educational training as the public schools

of Chester, Pa., afforded, he entered as an apprentice, as machinist and engineer, at the age of sixteen, with Reaney, Son & Archibold of that city, where he remained five years. Having thoroughly qualified himself in his chosen line of work, he then became an engineer in the merchant marine service, trading between Philadelphia, New Orleans, Havana and Texas ports, where he remained until 1874, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Dickinson Manufacturing Company's works at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In 1878 he engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Buckeye automatic engines. Since 1886 he has been engaged in the manufacture of steam specialties, such as feed-water heaters, separators, exhaust heads, pumps, etc.; also as expert engineer in mechanical work, fitting out steam plants in factories and electrical light works, at his present place of business at Fifteenth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia. Mr. Simpson is in the prime of life, and is conducting a prosperous and extending business, much to the satisfaction of his patrons, and the gratification of his numerous friends.

E. D. Trymby,

The head of the firm of Trymby, Hunt & Co., the prominent furniture and upholstering house in Philadelphia, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in December, 1834, and, after receiving an ordinary education, was apprenticed to the trade of carriage-making. After finishing his trade he went to Sterling, Ill. In 1858, being at Memphis, Tenn., and out of work, he secured a situation in a small furniture repair store. He came to Philadelphia in 1863, with very little money and a knowledge gained by four years' experience, with which he opened a furniture store at 210 North Second street. Year by year his business increased until, in 1879, he was compelled, by the increase of business, to remove to 1217 Market street. The rapid increase in business during the four years at 1217 Market street necessitated occupying the two lots immediately adjoining it, 1219 and 1221 Market street, upon which were erected the present magnificent buildings. The house bought the highest grade of goods in the market and aimed particularly for the finest class of work in the dwellings of the rich. Their success in this line has been beyond their expectations; orders come to them from as far South as New Orleans, and as far West as Denver, Colo. The success of this house can be attributed almost solely to the energy and great business capacity of the head of the firm, the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. D. Trymby.

Will. H. Decker, Architect,

Was born February 16, 1856, at Covington, Ky. He is of German parentage and was educated in the public schools at Evansville, Ind. While at school he developed an aptitude for drawing and designing. He became acquainted with a well-known architect of Indianapolis, who gave him a position in his office and with whom he was employed until 1876 when Mr. Decker made Philadelphia his home. After completing his services with a well-known firm of that city, he, in 1879, opened an office, since which time he has shown great skill and ability in designing and constructing. In the twelve years that he has been engaged in architecture he has built numerous dwellings, factories, warehouses, office-buildings, conservatories, etc. Amongst the most important buildings executed after Mr. Decker's plans and under his supervision may be mentioned the John F. Betz building, erected at a cost of $1,500,000, and the Columbia Avenue Saving Fund building, erected four years ago, located on Broad street and Columbia avenue.

Samuel Huckel, Jr.,

Of the firm of Hazlehurst & Huckel, architects, was born in Philadelphia in 1858. After he was graduated from the high school he entered the office of Professor Kearn, and in 1876 placed himself under the preceptorship of Mr. Benjamin D. Price, a then prominent architect, with whom he remained four years, receiving a

thorough course of instruction. Mr. Huckel then associated himself with Mr. Edward Hazlehurst, the senior member of the present firm.

For beauty and originality of its designs and for the successful completion of its plans, the firm has acquired a wide reputation; some of the very finest churches, private mansions, bank buildings, hotels and club houses in Philadelphia and other cities and towns, standing as enduring monuments to its artistic skill.

Among the many of these monuments are the Church of the Messiah, the Union Church on Diamond street, and Park Avenue Church, all of Philadelphia; Exley Memorial Church at Wilson, N. Y., and the Disston Memorial Church at Tacony, Pa., and Kemble Memorial Church, Woodbury, N. J.

In the long list of city and country residences which speak of the architectural work of Mr. Huckel are John Bromley's at Germantown, Mr. Sinnott's at Rosemont, Jacob and Samuel Cramp's city mansions and the Executive Mansion, Harrisburg.

The Ninth National, the Bridgeton National, the Woodbury National, and the Germantown Safe Deposit Company's banks are but a few of many excellent results of the firm's bank building architecture.

Among the hotels erected from plans of the firm are the Battery Park, Asheville, N. C.; the Richland's Inn, Va.; the Oakland Inn, Asheville. The new Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia, is also of this firm's designing.

In social life, Mr. Samuel Huckel, Jr., is an honorary member of the Manufacturers' Club, whose building on Walnut street, Philadelphia, is of his firm's designing, and is an active member of the Art Workers' Guild, Art Club of Philadelphia, and American Institute of Architects.

Joseph S. Miller

Was born October 19, 1846, at Philadelphia, where he received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School in 1862. The firm of Arnold & Wilson, the first to manufacture slate mantels in Philadelphia, having dissolved, Mr. Miller associated himself with Mr. Wilson in 1868, under the firm name of Wilson & Miller, which continued until 1878, when Mr. Wilson severed his connection with the firm.

From that time until 1882, Mr. Joseph S. Miller continued alone in the manufacture of slate mantels and other articles of slate and soapstone, at which time he was joined by his brother, J. Clark Miller, who continued with him until March, 1892, since which time Mr. Joseph S. Miller has been sole owner and manager. For the excellence of his wares, Mr. Miller is known to every prominent builder and house-furnisher in Philadelphia and in other portions of the State as well as in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. For his probity, kindliness of disposition and business qualifications, Mr. Miller is respected wherever known. His extensive office and show rooms contain some of the most elaborate work in slate and soapstone to be found in America.

Daniel W. Poor, D. D.,

Son of Rev. Daniel Poor, D. D., and Susan B. Poor, missionaries to Ceylon, in 1815, was born in Tillipally, August 21, 1818. He came to America in 1830, fitted for college at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and entered Amherst College in 1833, and Andover in 1837. He finished his studies there in 1842 and was ordained at Fairhaven, Mass., March 1, 1843, and remained pastor until 1849. He was married to Miss Susan H. Ellis, in October of 1847 and took his wedding tour to Europe, where he remained a witness of the fearful tumults that took place in Paris and in Berlin. While in Germany he became acquainted with the celebrated Neander and Tholuck and Ulrici and others, and there he acquired that interest in the Germans which largely influenced his future course. Soon after his return he was invited to Newark, N. J., in June, 1849, and there organized the High Street Presbyterian Church, over which he continued as pastor until 1869. He was largely instrumental in building up German churches in connection with the Presbytery and in founding the German Theological School, now at Bloomfield. From 1869 to 1872 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Oakland, Cal. Professor of ecclesiatical history and church government in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, from 1872 to 1876. While professor he founded the Union Church, in San Lorenzo, and acted as chaplain for Mill's Seminary. That year he was elected corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, stationed at Philadelphia, and has remained such ever since. The degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred upon him by Princeton College in 1857. Dr. Poor is a gentleman of genial disposition and winning address. His pulpit ability is of a high order; he is a writer of decided ability, and a scholar of varied and large attainments. Throughout the church he is much esteemed for his character and usefulness.

William W. Supplee,

President of the Supplee Hardware Company, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., about four miles from Norristown, where his ancestors moved in 1761. He concluded his studies at the Tremont Academy, Norristown, of which Mr. Samuel Aaron was then principal.

Mr. William W. Supplee came to the city of Philadelphia in 1854, where he remained two years, and then entered into business in La Crosse, Wis., where he was connected with the largest wholesale hardware concern in business west of Chicago. In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, and entered into the wholesale hardware business as a member of the firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Walton. In January, 1884, Mr. Walton retired from the firm, and the firm name became Lloyd & Supplee Hardware Company. In July, 1889, Mr. Supplee bought the interest of his former partner, Mr. Lloyd, and became president of the Supplee Hardware Company, of which his son, William D. Supplee, is treasurer, and Newton F. Cressman, who went in the employ of Mr. Supplee as a young lad, is now secretary of the company.

The present firm is probably the largest wholesale house this side of Chicago, and their annual sales, as hardware jobbers, are possibly only equaled by two houses in the United States.

Mr. Supplee was for a long time one of the directors of the Seventh National Bank, but, owing to additional duties, after the formation of the present firm, he was compelled to withdraw as a director of the bank. He is at present one of the directors of the Trades League of this city, and chairman of the finance committee.

Angus S. Wade,

A prominent architect, has his business office in the Hale building, Philadelphia. Mr. Wade is a native of Vermont, having been born in Montgomery Centre, Franklin County, that State, in 1864. He received his education in the schools of his native State and in Philadelphia, of which city he has been a resident since 1877. In 1886 Mr. Wade embarked as principal in his present business, which has been eminently successful. The following partial list of work executed under his supervision gives ample proof of the esteem in which he is held as an architect: Summer residence at Boothwyn, Pa., for Mr. John Joseph Alter; residence of Mr. James Caven, 1428 North Broad street, Philadelphia; summer residence of Mr. William L. Elkins, near Ashbourne, Pa.; interior work, residence of Mr. George W. Elkins, 1204 North Broad street, Philadelphia; Empire Theatre, Broad and Locust streets, Philadelphia; new lobby, Kensington Theatre, Philadelphia; residence of Mr. Lawrence Monroe, 4225 North Broad street, Philadelphia; interior work, 1917 Spruce street, Philadelphia, for Mr. James S. Merritt; Masonic Temple, office building and theatre, Camden, N. J.; Philadelphia fire department, engine house, Tenth and Hunter streets; summer residence of Mr. P. A. B. Widener, near Ashbourne, Pa.; gymnasium, bowling alley, etc., for Mr.

George D. Widener, Ashbourne, Pa.; residence of Mr. A. A. Lowry, Elm Station, Pa.; Pennsylvania Iron Works, Fiftieth and Merion avenue, Philadelphia; houses Twenty-eighth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, for the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company; Rittenhouse apartment house, Philadelphia; Standard Theatre, Philadelphia; Hotel Metropole, Philadelphia; hotel at Twelfth and Arch streets, Philadelphia; residence of Hon. F. A. Magowan, Trenton, N. J.

Edward F. Kingsley

Was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1849. He early displayed an aptitude for catering to the wants of the traveling public, and in 1875 he associated himself with his father, the late J. E. Kingsley, in the management of the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. Since the death of his father, in June, 1890, he has been associated with his brother, W. T. Kingsley, in the management of the hotel. Polite and attentive to his guests, with a keen sense of the needs of the traveling

public, together with a thorough knowledge of hotel craft, his name is honorably associated with one of the most celebrated and best equipped hotels in America, and certainly the leading hotel in Philadelphia. Presidents and princes, generals and statesmen, kings and queens of the lyric stage and the distinguished and influential of all lands, have been entertained under its hospitable roof. Its spacious offices, reading rooms and parlors and its broad corridors and stairways all suggest the unlimited provisions made for the accommodation of its guests. Everything in and about the house, from the large, airy and sumptuously furnished chambers to the bounteous laden tables in the dining rooms, being on the best and most liberal scale.

Edward H. Hance,

The senior member of the firm of Hance Brothers & White, manufacturing pharmaceutists and chemists, was born in Philadelphia in 1833, his life having been spent in his native city, to which he is devotedly attached. His youth was spent in the service of John Gilbert, one of the most sterling and successful wholesale druggists of his generation. Mr. Hance left his old employer only to start in business for himself; and in so doing, selected the manufacturing branch of pharmacy and chemistry, which business he established in 1855, upon a very small scale. The business increased gradually until it has grown to large proportions, covering a block of ground with well-constructed and commodious buildings, equipped with the best appliances in pharmacy, and giving employment to a considerable number of people. While of a quiet and retiring disposition, Mr. Hance enjoys the warm friendship of a large business acquaintance, by whom he has been honored with positions of trust and responsibility. While being a member of various associations and trade organizations, his chief business connection among such has been with the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, of which he is an ex-president and has since been, for a number of years, its treasurer. He is one of the charter members of the Philadelphia Bourse, and now belongs to its board of directors, in which he takes an active interest, being largely interested in the growth and prosperity of Philadelphia.

Allen Bearley Rorke,

A leading contractor and builder of Philadelphia, of late years prominent in politics, and for 1888 and 1889 chairman of the Republican City Committee, was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1846. He entered the public schools of that city which he attended until he was fourteen years of age, when he left school and entered the employment of his father and learned the trade of carpenter and builder. At twenty-two years of age he was placed in charge of the erection of the Pardee Scientific School at Easton, Pa. Upon the completion of the Pardee buildings he was entrusted with the supervision of the buildings erected for the Board of Brokers by the Girard Estate, and Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park, for the Centennial Exhibition. About 1870 Mr. Rorke decided to engage in business on his own account. Comparatively young and unknown, and without influence, he set to work to make a reputation for himself, and in this he succeeded. Among the many

buildings erected by Mr. Rorke are the immense sugar refinery plant of Mr. Claus Spreckels, the extensive cordage works of Edwin H. Fitler & Co., Thomas Dolan & Co.'s mills, the unique and attractive house of the Manufacturers' Club, the Western Saving Fund building at Tenth and Walnut streets, the Park Theatre, and the three large white marble buildings in the Girard College grounds known respectively as No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10 buildings. Mr. Rorke's career is a splendid illustration of what skill and ability, backed by energy and courage, can accomplish. Although he has been in business for himself for only about a decade, he is unquestionably one of the most widely known and successful contractors and builders in Philadelphia.

Anton Winters,

Wholesale dealer in imported and domestic toys and fancy goods, was born at Burgdamm near the City of Bremen, Germany, August 28, 1832. His early education was obtained in a private school at above place, which he attended until he was fifteen years of age, leaving Germany soon after for America. After two years in New York, acquiring the language and customs of this country, as well as his first knowledge of business, Mr. Anton Winters then went to Philadelphia, where, after working in a fancy hardware store for the next four years, he started in business in a small way on his own account in 1853, dealing principally in hardware and house-furnishing goods. In 1860 he began the importation of dolls and toys from Germany, England, etc., and continued same up to the present time, the business in the meantime having grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States. Mr. Anton Winters is

connected with several public institutions, and has been a trustee for the German Hospital of Philadelphia for the past twelve years and a life member of the German Society of Pennsylvania.

William T. B. Roberts,

The president of the Operative Builders' Association of Philadelphia, was born in that city June 15, 1850, of Welsh and English parents. After obtaining a common school education, at the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to his father to learn the carpenter trade and at his majority entered into partnership with his father. In course of time he established a business of his own in which he rapidly rose to prominence as one of the very best builders in the country. The magnificent mansion of Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, corner of Broad street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, a mansion second to none in America for architectural taste, is but one of many elegant and enduring testimonials of Mr. Roberts' skill as a builder. As a matter of no less importance to the general public Mr. Roberts is the author and designer of the plan for the model dwelling house for workingmen now on exhibition at the World's Fair, and will no doubt be an object of interest to many thousands of people visiting it. During the past four years Mr. Roberts has built and sold for Messrs. Elkins & Widener about 1000 houses at a cash outlay of nearly $3,000,000 and is now preparing the way for the erection 2500 dwellings on land secured by him for these gentlemen. Probably no man in Philadelphia is better informed or more thoroughly conversant with the requirements of that city in matters relating to real estate than Mr. Roberts, and certainly no man is more in love with his calling. Mr. Roberts was married June 15, 1871, to Miss Emma J. Britter, of Germantown, and is the father of two children, a son of nineteen and a daughter of three years.

Stephen A. Morse,

The founder of the well-known firm of Morse, Williams & Co., manufacturers of elevators, was born in Holderness, now Ashland, N. H., May 28, 1827. He was educated in the public schools and at Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H. At an early age he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and later to a machinist; before attaining his majority he worked as journeyman machinist on sewing machines, for J. M. Singer (then located in Harvard street, Boston), and also on locomotives and gun machinery, while working on the latter, Mr. Morse invented and improved the "Morse twist drill," which revolutionized modern shop practice. In 1877 he became interested in the manufacture of elevators, to which business he brought a well-trained mind thoroughly schooled in mechanics. Success has attended the firms which he founded, and now, in the evening of of his busy life, Mr. Morse can look back with pride and pleasure upon his early training and gaze with a present eye upon the fruition of his hopes.

Carlton M. Williams

Was born December 22, 1852, at Beesley's Point, N. J. He was named after Carlton R. Moore, now a resident of Virginia, but formerly a well-known Philadelphia merchant. Mr. Williams comes from good old revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was Captain Jonathan Beesley, who died in active service during the war of the Revolution in 1778, and was buried at Haddonfield with the honors of war by the enemy, who performed this unusual act out of respect for his bravery in refusing to disclose the position of the Continental Army, after he had been wounded and captured while reconnoitering. His grandfather was Thomas Beesley, from whom Beesley's Point was named. His father's family were amongst the early settlers of Tuckahoe, N. J. In the year 1879, previous to which he had been in the newspaper profession, the subject of

this sketch was engaged at the Morse Elevator Works. For eleven years Mr. Williams has been a member of that firm, which is now under the style of Morse, Williams & Co. They have most extensive works, situated at Frankford avenue, Wildey and Shackamaxon streets, Philadelphia, employing about one hundred and fifty hands in the construction of passenger and freight elevators, which are shipped to all parts of the continent and to many foreign countries. They also have branch offices in New York, Boston, New Haven, Conn., Scranton, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., besides many local agents at various points in the United States. The financial management and several other departments of this large business rests upon Mr. Williams. Notwithstanding the fact that he has this most important business to manage, he finds time to work in many benevolent channels. He is deeply interested in Sunday-school work, and since 1883 has acted as the honored superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church of Camden, N. J. He is the vice-president of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, and is a member of the board of governors of the Guarantors of Pennsylvania and is interested in several building associations, financial institutions and trade organizations.

Edwin F. Morse,

Of the well-known firm of Morse, Williams & Co., manufacturers of the Morse elevators, was born in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1852, and received his elementary education in the public schools of that State. Mr. Morse was for twelve years engaged in the hardware business, in a wholesale way, but since 1881 he has been specially engaged in the manufacture of elevators. Modest but energetic, like all the members of the firm, he has gained the confidence of his associates and the business public. "Business," has been his motto at all times, and so strongly is he wedded to his motto, that public office has for him no enticements.

The Morse, Williams & Co. establishment is the best-known of its kind in Philadelphia and its products are known over the civilized world.

John Ord,

Born in Burntisland, Fifeshire, Scotland, May 4, 1850, received a good school education in Edinburgh, where he also studied his profession, supplementing both by special studies at the Watt Institution and the Government Art School, and also by travel and observation in France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, came to Philadelphia in February, 1872, and for a few years was chief draughtsman for Addison Hutton, with whom he later formed the partnership of Hutton & Ord. In January, 1879, he accepted the offer of the late John McArthur, Jr., to take the position of principal assistant on the work of the new City Hall in Philadelphia. On the death of Mr. McArthur, in January, 1890, Mr. Ord was unanimously elected architect of that great work, to which his time is now chiefly devoted.

John F. Betz, Sr.,

Is one of the most prominent, energetic and enterprising citizens of Philadelphia. He was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, but was brought to this country when but one year old. From the age of twelve until his majority he was in the employ of an extensive brewer, Mr. Yuengling, of Pottsville, Pa., with whom he laid the foundation of a knowledge of the brewing business which has made his name famous the country over. To increase his knowledge, he, after attaining his majority, returned to Germany coming back fully equipped to establish a business that has grown to such proportions as were never dreamed of in the most ambitious hours of his youth. From the small beginning with Mr. Clausen in New York in 1853, he is today the owner of one of the most extensive and best equipped breweries in America. But he has other interests besides that of brewing which have identified his name with the most prominent of Philadelphians.

He has been and is a liberal and discriminating patron of the lyric stage, being the owner of the Lyceum Theatre and the new Grand Opera House. He has a controlling interest in the Fairmount Steamboat Company, and at Betzwood he has a beautiful farm of over 600 acres that is stocked with the finest herds of Jersey cattle. He is now putting the finishing touches upon

one of the most elegant and substantial structures in Philadelphia, "the Betz Building." The building is of iron, practically sixteen stories high and fire-proof. Its cost has been estimated at one and one-half millions of dollars. In social life Mr. Betz is genial and affable, and his charitable deeds, though never ostentatious, have endeared his name to many.

John Welde.

One of the best known and most popular men in the brewing trade in Philadelphia is John Welde. He is a native of Germany and in personal appearance a splendid type of the Fatherland. Born in Baden, March 2, 1839, he was educated in the local schools and kept at farm work until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Philadelphia. At first he endeavored to continue the agricultural calling of his boyhood days, locating in suburban Philadelphia and in New Jersey, but he found the life uncongenial, and, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the service of the United States Army as a bugler; assigned to duty on the frontier, where he had many exciting encounters with the Indians, while some particularly daring scouting duty he performed elicited a letter of honorable mention from Washington. The Civil war having broken out, Mr. Welde continued his services in the Union cause until 1863, when he was honorably mustered out, having meanwhile participated in several memorable engagements. He returned to Philadelphia where he almost at once became connected with the local police department, in which he served with distinction, and after a few years engaged, in a modest way, in the business that has eventuated in that now carried on by the firm of which he is the senior partner, and which now operates one of the handsomest and best equipped breweries in that city of great breweries, Philadelphia. Mr. Welde has been known for a generation throughout Philadelphia and far beyond its limits, as one of the manliest of men, frank, honorable, just and as modest and kindly as he is manly, and as his portrait shows, he looks it.

In 1875 he and several others organized a cavalry company with a mounted band, known as the Black Hussars. This company performed valuable escort duties during the centennial year. Mr. Welde was first lieutenant of the company, but, owing to his past military services, he was better known in connection with it than the captain himself, being most of the time in command.

John Thomas

Was born in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, February 2, 1847. After a few years of private tuition, he entered the public schools of the city and finished his education in them. His first business venture was in the lumber trade, which he learned in the counting-house of his father, whose partner he afterward became. As the firm did a large trade with brewers, Mr. Thomas gradually formed an extensive acquaintance among them and in 1883 became one of their number, as a member of the firm of Rothacker Bros. & Thomas. In 1886 he became a partner of John Welde, an association that proved most congenial and profitable to both. Encouraged by Mr. Welde's approbation, Mr. Thomas' zeal and enterprise found a fruitful field. This soon manifested itself in the volume of the business of the firm whose brewery plant and general equipment are unexcelled in fineness or completeness by any others of their grade and class in the country. The firm has become widely known as "the Quaker Brewers" in consequence of naming one of its special brewings after William Penn.

Messrs. Weide & Thomas met the great demand for a fine bottle beer by making a specialty of the "Sanitas," containing a minimum of alcohol and a maximum of nutrients. Mr. Thomas has always been extremely popular, but yielded only once to urgent requests to take public office. This was when the Committee of One Hundred, composed of leading citizens, requested him to be their standard-bearer in a somewhat hopeless contest in the Second Ward, and he then polled a very flattering vote. He has always taken a warm interest in the promotion of musical interests and is himself a musician of no small accomplishments, a member of several singing societies, and a friend of any movement to advance the cause of social progress and good fellowship.

John Lucas,

Senior member of the firm of John Lucas & Co., white lead, paint, glass and putty manufacturers, was born in Stone, Staffordshire, England, November 25, 1823. He received a liberal education at Field-Place Commercial College near that town. He left England in 1844, for a visit to the United States and Canada, and in 1849 he finally settled in Philadelphia. On his arrival he entered into business, and for a while pursued the calling of a foreign commission and shipping merchant. Afterward he opened a retail store to supply the wants of practical painters. In 1852 he associated himself with a relative, Joseph Foster, who was an old and experienced color manufacturer. They soon after purchased a tract of land in Camden County, N. J., whereon they erected the celebrated Gibbsboro white lead, zinc and color works. He has been active in many of the movements of a charitable and political character of Philadelphia, and at the present time is director of the Merchants' Trust Company, a member of the Union League and of the Manufacturers' Club; a member of the Board of Trade and of the Manufacturers' Exchange; is one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Bourse, a member of the Art Club and ex-president of the Society of Sons of St. George. Personally Mr. John Lucas is genial and affable, combining the shrewd man of business with the polished gentleman, and while in the mercantile community, his name for honesty and integrity has no superior.

Charles B. Truitt, Jr.,

Was born at Philadelphia, June 15, 1852, and has resided in West Philadelphia since June, 1853. Received an academic education, graduating at Rugby. Entered the employ of R. W. Truitt & Co., hardware merchants, in February, 1869, where he remained until July, 1877, when he engaged in the retail coal business on his own account, but which business he sold out in June, 1880. In 1882 he engaged in the real estate business, which

now occupies his attention; he conducting a real estate and mortgage business at No. 502 Walnut street, and also doing considerable building on his own account. Mr. Truitt is a representative Philadelphian by right of birth, being of the fourth generation born in that city.

L. G. Fouse

Was born of German extraction at Morrison's Cove, Blair County, Penna., October 21, 1850. His parents were native born, and his grandparents were among the first settlers of the place of his birth. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, with country school privileges three months in the year. In 1867 he entered Heidelberg College and subsequently attended Mercersburg College. He first organized a fire insurance company in 1871, but his latest and crowning effort in this direction was the organization of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia, during the autumn of 1878, of which he is now and has been from the beginning, president. Mr. Fouse is the author of the system of life insurance known as the "Fouse Plan," and of the "Text Book" of the American Faculty of

Actuaries; he organized and is the president of the American Faculty of Actuaries; was for many years chairman and actuary of the executive committee of the National Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters; is a member of Concordia Lodge of Masons, No. 67; of St. Alban's Commandery, No. 47; of the Mystic Shrine, Lulu Temple; of the First Blaine Club in the United States, other social and political organizations and of advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, with special reference to the Insurance Congress.

Frank Ross Tobey

Was born in Philadelphia of good New England stock. He received his early education at the Friends' High School, and at the early age of eighteen years, though the Tobeys for three generations had been professional men, he choose a business life which induced him to accept a position under the then firm of Allison & Murphy, car builders, of Philadelphia. Upon the death of Mr. Murphy, the manufacture of wrought iron pipes and boiler tubes was added to the business, and step by step Mr. Tobey was advanced until he became general manager, and at the death of Mr. Allison, was formally elected president of a company whose reputation is world wide. Mr. Tobey is well-known for his business methods, strict integrity and unassuming manner, traits which he inherits from his sturdy ancestors. His father who, when the whaling business was at its height, was a well-known business man in New Bedford, Mass.

Rev. Dr. P. J. Garvey, D. D.,

The rector of St. James' Catholic Church, Philadelphia, was born in the year 1842, in the County Armagh, Ireland. Having received a preparatory education at the national schools and at St. Patrick's College, Armagh, he came, in his seventeenth year, to the United States, and entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, from which venerable institution he graduated with high honors in June, 1862. He then entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles, in Philadelphia, where he attracted the attention of the late Archbishop Wood, who sent him, in 1863, to the American College in Rome. In the Eternal City he pursued his studies so successfully that in June, 1868, he was ordained to the priesthood, and a few weeks later received, at the hands of Cardinal Barnabo, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After having served as assistant rector at St. John's Church, Manayunk, St.

John the Evangelist's, Philadelphia, and several other churches, Father Garvey was promoted, in 1874, to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Reading, where he labored zealously until 1882, when he was transferred by the late Archbishop Wood to his present charge of St. James'.

Although a rigid disciplinarian, Dr. Garvey is still universally beloved by his congregation. He is one of the twelve permanent rectors of the Diocese of Philadelphia, one of the six diocesan consultors, and holds also the office of promotor fiscalis.

Thomas B. McAvoy,

Of Philadelphia's Select Council was born on Christmas day, 1838, and while in his eighth year his father died, leaving a large family of children. Young McAvoy commenced at once to support himself and to aid his mother. From an off-bearer in a brick-yard he worked his way through the various positions connected with brick-yard labor until, in 1872, he embarked in business on his own acount. The years following the panic of 1873 proved very disastrous, but by the exercise of indomitable pluck and energy Mr. McAvoy gained a new foothold in business and the years from 1878 until the present time have proved very prosperous ones for him.

Mr. McAvoy is now one of the leading brick manufacturers of Philadelphia. His financial standing is of

the highest. He is a man of sterling integrity and thorough business qualifications, and in his business life he commands the esteem of his fellows and the love of his employes. In his social and home life he draws irresistibly and holds constantly the love of his friends and family. Personally he is of massive frame, his height being six feet and four inches. He has resided in the Twenty-sixth Ward for a period of forty-six years and is much esteemed and loved by all who know him. As an appreciation of his sterling worth and executive ability, he received the unanimous nomination and election as president of the National Brick Makers' Association of the United States, which organization represents a capital of over $300,000,000.

Dr. James W. Walk,

Ex-State Representative, and a man well known in charitable circles, was born in Franklin County, March 14, 1853. His father was an earnest Union man, and on July 30, 1864, his home was burned by Confederate cavaly, and the family moved to Philadelphia. In 1871 Dr. Walk entered Lafayette College.

Four years later he was graduated with distinction. Then he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1878. Dr. Walk was for several years the general secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity, and was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1887 and again in 1889.

He was for three years superintendent of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and was afterward physician to that institution. He is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. During Dr. Walk's life he has written many papers on subjects connected with the care of the poor, reformatories, etc.

W. Horace Hoskins, D. V. S.

Perhaps no department in the whole range of scientific research has received greater attention of late than that connected with the welfare of domestic animals, and probably no subject appeals more directly to the interest and welfare of the human race than that of veterinary hygiene, physiology and medicine. On the proper care and healthful condition of the domestic animals of this country—indeed of the civilized world, depend the healthfulness of our race to a very great extent. These facts have led men of enlarged intelligence and philanthropy, to the study of these subjects, and to the establishment of schools and hospitals for the

instruction of young men in these important branches of science, and the intelligent treatment of these invaluable adjuncts to our civilization. Under these influences young men of superior attainments are turning their attention to this department of science, and the knowledge thus acquired is daily becoming in greater demand all over the world.

Dr. Hoskins, early in life, turned his attention to this subject, and after a careful preliminary course of study, entered the American Veterinary College of New York City, graduating in 1881, and locating in Philadelphia, where he has since practiced his honorable and honored profession, and is an honored member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, and of the National Organization of Veterinarians, being president of the former and secretary of the latter.

In order more fully to prosecute his work, he has established in this city the most complete and scientifically arranged private sanitarium for the care and treatment of domestic animals. For lighting, ventilation, heating and cleanliness, with all needed appliances, it seems to lack nothing. Dr. Hoskins is enthusiastic in his work, and is being rewarded in the consciousness of advancing the welfare of his fellow-men, as well as preventing and relieving the suffering of what some people are pleased to call dumb animals. A visit to his sanitarium in this city is one of rare interest, and well deserves public recognition.

W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., Ph. D.,

Is a native of Philadelphia. After receiving careful educational training in private schools of this city he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1879, and was graduated with distinguished merit in 1882, at the age of twenty-two. He was very soon thereafter elected a resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) where he served a full term of one year. In order to further pursue his scientific studies, he again entered the University, and in 1884 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, having been awarded also the George B. Wood prize for his graduation essay. In the same year he was elected assistant demonstrator of histology in the University, which position he resigned in 1888 to accept the lectureship and instructorship of clinical and operative obstetrics in the same institution. In 1885 he went abroad in the further prosecution of his medical studies, especially those of obstetrics and gynecology. On his return he was appointed quiz-master on these branches in the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, and held the

position until his rapidly-growing practice compelled him to resign. He, was, in 1891, elected professor of botany in the Temple College of Philadelphia. In 1892 he resigned his position as lecturer and instructor in the University, to accept the professorship of obstetrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He

also occupies the position of gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital, physician-in-chief and gynecologist to the Samaritan Hospital, and obstetrician to the Medico-Chirurgical Maternity Hospital. It may be seen from the foregoing record that there is no surer way to usefulness and eminence, in any profession, than a thorough preparation in the beginning.

Charles H. Edmunds, Esq.,

Is a member of one of the most respectable families of South Jersey, his father having filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility both of a business and legislative character, also of a judicial nature. Until 1874 young Edmunds remained a pupil of the schools of Cape May, his native city. When at the age of twelve years he removed to Philadelphia in order to secure greater educational advantages, and in 1880 graduated at the Central High School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On the day following his graduation he registered as a student-at-law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia on the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday, November 26, 1883. He immediately entered upon the duties of his chosen profession and by diligent study and careful attention to the interests of his clients, has attained a reputation for ability equal to any man of his age in this city and surpassed by none in integrity and devotion to the interests of his clientage.

William H. Warder, M. D.,

Was born near Russellville, Logan County, Ky., June 12, 1833. His father, the Rev. William Warder, was a distinguished Baptist divine, whilst his mother, Margaret Morehead, was a sister of Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky. Dr. Warder was educated at the Russellville Male Academy. When sixteen years old he came to Philadelphia to learn the drug business. He was induced by Dr. Paul B. Goddard, a then prominent physician and teacher, to study medicine. Before completing his studies he was called home by the illness of his mother. He shortly after commenced the drug business in McMinnville, in the meanwhile prosecuting his medical studies. In 1859 he graduated in medicine at the University of Nashville, Tenn. He soon gained a reputation in surgery and general practice. From 1862 to 1864 the armies of the United States Government and the Southern States overran the country where the Doctor then lived, and as he was one of the few prominent men in that section who adhered to the Union, he was forced to confine himself to town work within the Federal lines. In 1864 he removed to this city where he had married, in 1855, Miss Josephine Stager, cousin of General Anson Stager, and who from her mother's side is a descendant of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. By this marriage he has two daughters and one son. His oldest daughter married Mr. Frank S. Lewis, and his second daughter married Mr. John P. Crozer, son of Samuel Crozer, of Upland, Pa. His son is a practicing physician, being a graduate of both the Jefferson Medical College and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is also the general manager of his father's private hospital.

Soon after Dr. Warder came to Philadelphia he formed the acquaintance of Professor S. D. Gross, and an attachment was formed that lasted until the death of the latter. It was this attachment, no doubt, that formed the medical life and future successes of Dr. Warder. Attending closely the lectures and clinics of Professor Gross, he, in 1866, began a course of examinations of studies upon surgery in connection with the Jefferson Medical College. In 1867, 1868, he gave private lectures upon inflammation and its results. From this time until 1875 he gave

private lectures upon obstetrics and diseases of women, use and abuse of the obstetrical forceps, ovarian tumors, fibroid tumors of the uterus, para and peri metritis. In 1874 he was elected to the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. He performed many of the advanced operations in gynecology. He resigned this position in 1881 and has since devoted himself to his private practice. He has made diseases of women a special study and has one of the best appointed private hospitals in this city. Dr. Warder was the orator of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association in 1886 and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon his friend and patron Professor S. D. Gross. He was an active member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association for a number of years, and for a time chairman of the committee. He was active in raising funds to build the present Jefferson Medical College Hospital and a strong advocate for advanced medical technics. He is also a member of the Memorial Baptist Church.

Dr. Robert Neff Keely, Jr.,

Was born in Philadelphia in 1863. He was educated at private schools and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1883. After serving for a short time as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, in Philadelphia, he proceeded to Paris, where he completed his medical education, taking up as a specialty the surgery of the eye. Soon after his return to Philadelphia he sailed to California by way of Cape Horn, in the capacity of surgeon for the Pacific Navigation Company. He returned across the continent, making diversions in his route whenever he saw the opportunity. Following this voyage he made several others to the Isthmus of Panama, to Russia and to Colorado. In the West Greenland Arctic Expedition of 1891 he accompanied Lieutenant Peary on his remarkable journey to the interior of Greenland.

Dr. Keely has embodied his experiences in the far North in an interesting book, "In Arctic Seas, or the Voyage of the Kite," the second edition of which has just been published. Since his return from the North he has made one journey to the Caribbean Seas, and is now traveling in Central America, along the route of the Nicaragua Canal.

Dr. Keely is a member of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College and of the Geographical Club allied with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

David C. Reynolds, M. D.,

Founder of the Order of the Sexennial League, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pa., July 2, 1830. He was educated at the seminary at that place and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of medicine at the University in Baltimore, and still later at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, where he graduated in April, 1852. He accepted a professorship in one of the Philadelphia Colleges of Medicine, but resigned after only a few months of teaching, and began the practice of medicine. He has never relinquished it entirely, although at times engaged in other branches of business. He has resided in McVeytown, Pa., Lock Haven, Pa., and in various other places practicing his profession, until in May, 1876, he removed to Philadelphia, where he now resides.

His career as practitioner (singularly successful) has led him into every walk of life. High and low, rich and poor, have alike shared his ministrations.

Howard S. Anders, A. M., M. D.,

Was twenty-six years of age on November 12, 1892. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa. When six years of age he removed to Philadelphia with his parents, and passed through the public schools creditably, terminating with a four years' course in the liberal arts and sciences at the Central High School with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After three years of mercantile life, he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1890. His original graduation thesis, entitled "Street-Width: Its Casual Relation to the Mortality of Phthisis," received honorable mention, and was published subsequently in the *University Medical Magazine*. This paper elicited unexpected and most gratifying comment and praise from such periodicals as the *Scientific American* and the London *Lancet* and the *Journal d'Hygiene*, of Paris. He was an active member of the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society, and took a special course of instruction at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. Before taking up private medical practice, Dr. Anders served one year as resident physician and surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital.

In June, 1892, he was made Master of Arts, and upon the unanimous request of the faculty of the Philadelphia Central High School, delivered the "Master's Address" at the regular commencement, his subject being "Public Sanitary Aid Indispensable to the General Health." This appeared later in the *Annals of Hygiene*.

Besides engaging in general practice, he holds the instructorship in clinical medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital, is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and of the microscopical and biological section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He is also an occasional contributor to medical literature.

Dr. W. C. Hollopeter

Is a native of Lycoming County, Pa., a escendant of an old Amsterdam family, some of whom were among the earliest Dutch settlers in the State. After receiving such educational training as the schools of his country afforded, he entered the University of Lewisburg (now Bucknell), where he was graduated in 1874, at the age of eighteen years; following his inclinations, he immediately engaged in the study of medicine, and in 1877 was graduated with the title of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Rather than enter immediately upon the practice of his profession, he preferred still further study and investigation, and entered, as a resident physician, the Presbyterian Hospital, where he remained two years as a careful observer and diligent student, after which he felt qualified to enter upon his life work in the city of his choice where he now resides, and is recognized by his professional brethren, as well as the laity, as eminently qualified to practice his noble calling.

In 1890, in recognition of his fitness for the position, he was chosen clinical lecturer on diseases of children in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and, as a still further expression of confidence, was elected clinical professor of the same branch two years later, which position he now fills greatly to the advantage of those who have the rare privilege of sitting under his instruction, as evinced by many who make special effort to attend his lectures.

In 1891, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of this city found in him a man specially qualified for the duties of this youngest of benevolent institutions, for which Philadelphia is famous, and elected him as one of the medical staff. As might be supposed, Dr. Hollopeter is associated as an active member with many medical societies of the city and State, and is a frequent contributor to various medical journals on subjects coming more specially under his observation.

As a result of the deep and broad foundation in preparation for his work, he is now reaping a well-merited reward in the consciousness of being able to relieve those coming under his professional care.

Rev. James A. Brehony,
Of Manayunk,

Is a native of the County of Galway, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1857, being twenty years of age, entering St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Pa., the same year, and in 1860 was received as a student for the priesthood in St. Charles Borromeo's Seminary, Philadelphia. He was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Church, May 24, 1863, and entered his first mission in the Cathedral Parish where he spent one year. In 1864 he was sent to St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa., where he remained ten years, building in that time a fine church and parochial dwelling. He was one of the Catholic pilgrims from America to Rome in 1874, and spent a few weeks in his native land on his return trip. In September of that year, he was assigned to Bustleton, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he remained a few months, and in March, 1875 was transferred to Summit Hill, Carbon County. In 1877 he was placed in charge of the church at Coatesville, and in 1879 was transferred to the pastorate of the fine church of St. John the Baptist, Manayunk, which position he still worthily occupies.

Dr. J. Montgomery Baldy

Was born June 16, 1860. He received his literary training at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, since which he has served as resident physician in the Episcopal and Philadelphia Hospitals, and as visiting physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1891 he was selected professor of gynecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, and gynecologist in St. Agnes Hospital the same year; also surgeon to the Gynecean Hospital. He is fellow to the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, to the American Gynecological Society, also to the British Gynecological Society.

Dr. Charles B. Penrose

Was born February 1, 1862. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in 1881, and graduated from the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and in the same year received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard College. He was elected resident physician in Pennsylvania Hospital in June, 1885, and surgeon to out-patient department of the hospital in 1887, and visiting surgeon to the German Hospital in 1890. He has been surgeon to the Gynecean Hospital since its incorporation.

Dr. Roland Gideon Curtin,

A resident of Philadelphia, Pa., was born October 29, 1839, at Bellefonte Centre County, Pa. His father was Dr. Constans Curtin, of Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, and an uncle of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin. His mother was Mary Anne Kinne, whose ancestors, originally from England, have lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut for six generations.

Dr. Curtin received his early education in the public schools and Bellefonte Academy. He graduated in 1859 from Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He was appointed, in 1862, United States naval storekeeper, at Philadelphia navy yard, a position he held until the close of the Rebellion. During this period he was studying medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1866. In 1872 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1882 the honorary degree of Master of Arts, from Lafayette College. After graduation he was appointed resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1868 he was appointed assistant United States geologist, and, under Professor F. V. Hayden, made an extended survey of the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 Dr. Curtin was appointed assistant medical director of the Centennial International Exhibition, and he has held, also, the following positions: Professor of geology and mineralogy in the Wagner Free Institute, 1871–72; professor of geology at George's Institute, Philadelphia; assistant physician at the Lying-in Charity, from 1871 to 1882; assistant to professor of clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1875, and lecturer on physical diagnosis at the same since 1877; physician of throat and chest department, Howard Hospital, from 1876 to 1882; visiting physician to Maternity Hospital, for seven years; visiting physician to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, since 1879, also the Philadelphia and Presbyterian Hospitals; consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, St. Timothy Hospital and the Midnight Mission; has also held prominent posts of honor in a number of the leading medical societies, and is an active member of the Masonic and other organizations.

Among Dr. Curtin's contributions to medical literature are "Sulphuric Acid as a Prophylactic in Cholera," "Nervous Shock as a Cause of Pernicious Anæmia," "Rocky Mountain Fever," "Influence of Sea Air on Syphilitic Phthisis," "Is Climate an Etiological Factor in Grave Diseases."

On March 2, 1882, Dr. Curtin married his cousin, Julia Robinson, daughter of the late Edwin Taylor, of Hartford, Conn. They have had two children, Roland Gideon Curtin and Mary Kinne Curtin.

Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D.,

Now pastor of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and chaplain of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Greenland, N. H., August 21, 1829. His parents were Nathaniel and Martha Meserve Chapman. He was reared on a farm, working summers and attending school winters, until eighteen years of age. He prepared for college at the Academy in Hampton, N. H., and entered Waterville College. He also took a course of study at the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., preaching during the entire course. At the age of fifteen he made a public profession of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in his native town. In 1852 he was licensed to preach. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss E. J. G. Knox, daughter of Hon. Nehemiah Knox, of Pembroke, N. H. Of their four children, Nattie Ethel, now Mrs. John W. Henderson, of Philadelphia, and Alfred Knight, survive. In 1855 he joined the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed at North Fairhaven, Mass., where he remained one year. In 1863, after filling important assignments, he was stationed at Hanover Street, Boston, for three years, and Fremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church three years. In 1871 he was transferred to the New York East Conference and stationed at St. John's Church, Brooklyn; in 1874 at St. Paul's Church, New York, thence back to Brooklyn in 1877, and after three years' service was returned to St. Paul's, New York, for three years. Transferred to the Philadelphia Conference, he was stationed at Arch Street for five years, at the expiration of which time he was assigned to his present pastorate. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Waterville College, Maine, and Doctor of Divinity from Middletown University, Connecticut; was chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1870. He has confined himself strictly to the pastorate, occasionally writing for papers, and many of his sermons are printed. During his year of rest he traveled with his family extensively in Europe. He was delegate from the Philadelphia Conference to the Ecumenical Congress of Methodism held last fall in Washington.

Dr. Simon J. J. Harger

Was born on the eighteenth of June, 1865, in a small town near Easton, Pa. His ancestors were of German descent. After having received the benefit of a common school education, he entered the Keystone State Normal School, from which he graduated, in 1884, at the age of nineteen. In the fall of the same year he matriculated in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, after three years' study. He held the position of demonstrator of anatomy in this department from 1887 to 1889, when he was elected assistant professor of anatomy and zootechnics. The following year he was made full professor in these branches, a position which he still occupies. Dr. Harger has written a text-book on the exterior of the horse, as well as numerous articles on veterinary topics. He was the first person in this country to perform the operation of "laryngotomy," for roaring in horses.

Rev. Herman Vollrat Hilprecht,

Was born at Hohenerxleben, Germany, July 28, 1859. From 1871 to 1880 he was educated at the Gymnasium Carolinum, at Bernburg; then studied theology, Oriental philology and law at the University of Leipsic until 1884. In 1884 he passed his theological examination in Leipsic; 1884-85 he was professor of classical and modern languages at the Friedericianum, in Davos.

In the fall of 1885 he entered, as youngest member, the theological faculty of the University of Erlangen, and acted at the same time as assistant of the university preacher, Professor Dr. Von Zezschwitz. In 1886 he was called to Philadelphia, Pa., to fill the newly-established chair of assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania, and to hold a scientific position on the staff of *The Sunday School Times*. Through his endeavors the foundations were laid for an archæological museum in the University, and in 1888 he became its first curator. In the same year he was sent out as the assyriologist, on an expedition conducted by the University of Pennsylvania, at the ruins of Niffer, in Babylonia He also undertook an exploration tour through Syria. After his return, in 1889, he entered upon the classification, cataloguing and publication of the more than 8000 cuneiform inscriptions obtained by that expedition. In 1887 he became a member of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and in 1891 was elected professor of Old Testament languages and theology in the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia, a position which he resigned in 1892. Besides numerous other contributions, Dr. Hilprecht published, "Freibrief Nebukadnezars I.," 1883; "Die Annalen Assurbanipals" (printed for private circulation, 1885); "Die Wesentliche Aufgabe der gegenwärtigen Alttestamentlichen Theologie," 1891, and "Old Babylonian Cuneiform Inscriptions, chiefly from Niffer," Vol. I, 1892, of the series of "Babylonian Cuneiform Texts," edited by himself.

Charles Percy Noble, M. D.,

Was born in Federalsburg, Md., in 1863, being the son of Dr. W. D. Noble, a physician widely known upon the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware. His early education was received in the schools of his native place, and later he attended the Iowa Agricultural College. Returning to his native State he entered the school of physic of the University of Maryland, and was graduated therefrom in 1884, receiving the highest honors of his class—the university prize, a gold medal, and in addition the obstetrical prize. Coming to Philadelphia in 1884, he was appointed on the staff at the Lying-in Charity. He has since that time, in addition to his private practice, been actively engaged in dispensary and hospital work. He was appointed physician to the Northern Dispensary, and is now surgeon in charge of its gynecological department, and of the same department at the Union Dispensary. In 1889 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Kensington Hospital for Women to succeed Dr. Howard A. Kelly, who founded the hospital and made it famous.

Dr. Noble has devoted a great deal of time and labor to his service at this hospital, and under his care its work has steadily grown.

He is lecturer on gynecology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, member and ex-president of the Northern Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, fellow of the College of Physicians and fellow of the American Gynecological Society.

His contributions to medical literature have been numerous, principally in the form of papers read before the various medical societies, and articles which have appeared in the medical journals. His contributions have principally concerned his special field of work, the diseases of women.

L. Y. Schermerhorn,

Civil engineer, born at Greenwich, N. Y., November 18, 1840, is a descendant of the early Knickerbocker families. After graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a subsequent post-graduate course at Union College, under the celebrated Professor W. Gillespie, he entered upon the active duties of his profession in the survey and construction of railroads. In 1866 Mr. Schermerhorn was identified with the development and construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1870 with similar work upon the West Chicago Parks. From 1869 to 1875 he held the position of chief engineer and general superintendent of the Riverside Improvement, and under his direction the elaborate systems of parks, roads, water and gas supply and sewerage of that work were carried to successful completion. In 1875 he entered the service of the government as assistant engineer upon the improvement of rivers and harbors, continuing in this department of his profession until 1892. The field of his services covered the Upper Mississippi River, the harbors upon the Great Lakes, the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delaware and their tributaries.

Upon this work Mr. Schermerhorn won an enviable distinction and carried to a successful issue many of the difficult problems of river and harbor improvement. As consulting engineer for the Spanish-American Iron Company his plans are now being carried into execution upon the south coast of Cuba for the construction in the open sea of iron ore dock and steamship landing facilities.

In 1892 Mr. Schermerhorn assumed the presidency of the American Dredging Company, of Philadelphia. Although professional duties have demanded the major portion of his time, Mr. Schermerhorn has found time for the collation and publication of valuable engineering data drawn from his wide professional experiences.

Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, O. S. A.,

Rector of Church of St. Augustine, Philadelphia, which, in 1796, was founded by Rev. Matthew Carr, O. S. A., D. D., and in 1801 was opened to divine worship. In 1844, during the "Native American" riots, it was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night, May 8; in 1847 it was rebuilt, and in 1848 consecrated by Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, bishop of Philadelphia.

The rectors of St. Augustine's Church have been the following:

1st (1801–20), Rev. Matthew Carr, O. S. A., D. D., a native probably of County Mayo, Ireland; died September 29, 1820.

2d (1820–37), Rev. Michael Hurley, O. S. A., D. D., born in Ireland; died May 14, 1837.

3d (1837–39), Rev. Nicholas O'Donnel, O. S. A., born at Cahir, County Tipperary, Ireland, and died in 1863.

4th (1839–44), Rev. Patrick E. Morarity, O. S. A., D. D.; born in Dublin, Ireland, July 4, 1804, and died July 10, 1875.

5th (1844–50), Rev. John P. O'Dwyer, O. S. A., D. D., born in Callan, County Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1814, and died May 24, 1850.

6th (1850–55), Rev. Patrick E. Morarity, O. S. A., D. D., (second term).

7th (1855–62), Rev. Patrick A. Stanton, O. S. A., D. D.; born at Castlebar, January 27, 1826, and died February 28, 1891.

8th (1862–71), Rev. Mark Crane, O. S. A.; born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1832, and died January 19, 1871.

9th (1871–90), Rev. Peter Crane, O. S. A. (brother of the preceding); born in County Wexford, Ireland, July 20, 1834.

10th (1890), Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, O. S. A., the present incumbent; born in New York City, June 15, 1855, educated at the Augustinian College of Villanova, Delaware County, Pa., ordained December 22, 1877.

Oliver G. J. Schadt, M. A.,

Was born near Allentown, Pa., May 23, 1858. He is a descendant of a line of linguists, who acquired renown and distinction in European centres of learning during the early part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Schadt passed through all the grades of the public schools, and graduated from the Allentown High School in 1875.

Muhlenberg College admitted him into the sophomore class and conferred the bachelor's degree in three years.

At the age of twenty he entered upon the career of teaching as assistant principal of the normal and academic department of Muhlenberg College.

Mr. Schadt was called to Bethlehem, Pa., to reorganize the Schwartz Academy, a preparatory school for Lehigh University.

In 1881, after receiving the degree of Master of Arts, Mr. Schadt went to Europe to prosecute his linguistic studies and researches. In Paris he resumed his studies at the world-renowned institution L'Académie Internationale. He became vice-president and professeur titulaire d'anglais, de Latin et de grec, and was honored with a membership in the Ethnographical Society of Paris. He attended lectures at the "Sorbonne" during his residence in Paris

In February, 1882, Professor Schadt was recommended and elected to the position of resident tutor to the sons of Count A. P. Bobrinskoy, secretary of His Imperial Majesty, the late Czar Alexander II. After a year in Russia he resigned his position and returned to Paris.

In the fall of 1884 Germantown Academy secured his services for three years, after which he taught at George Eastburn's Academy, Philadelphia, three years.

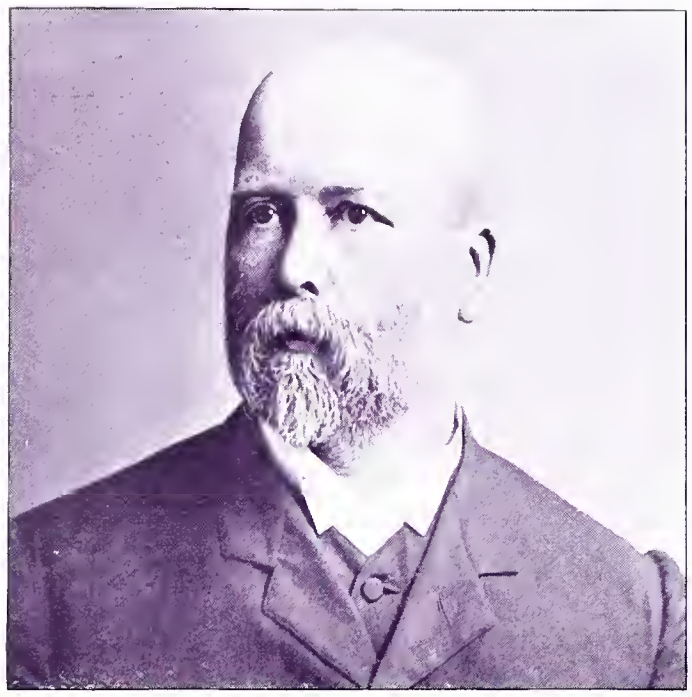
In 1889 he became identified with Temple College, Philadelphia, where he now occupies the chair of ancient and modern languages.

Professor Schadt is engaged in editing new methods in languages. His "Schadt French System" appeared in 1886, and has a wide circulation.

He is also engaged in delivering lectures in pedagogics and European topics before colleges and teachers' institutes.

The Rev. James Morrow, D. D.,

Was born at Belfast, Ireland, and educated in the Methodist College, Richmond, near London, England. He joined the Irish Conference in 1865, and had pastorates in Londonderry and Dublin. In 1872 he came to the United States. He was at once received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and appointed to Montpelier, Vt. After a short term of service there, he was invited to take charge of Ames' Church, New Orleans, La. Here he stayed the full term of years allowed by the church, and here he married the eldest daughter of a prominent citizen of New Orleans, J. H. Keller, Esq. In 1876 he was transferred to the Philadelphia, Conference, and appointed to Grace Church of that city. He afterward became



pastor of the Fifth Street Tabernacle, and Asbury churches. Under his energetic management the beautiful new Asbury Church, in West Philadelphia, was built.

He accepted the position of general secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, January 1, 1886, and still retains the office. Dr. Morrow has been long connected with the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, as president, vice-president, or member of the executive committee, and has lectured in nearly every county in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Morrow is a frequent contributor to the press. His articles in *The Christian Advocate* and other church papers, show a wide interest in religous and literary matters. He is preparing for publication a volume entitled, "What a Pilgrim saw in Bible Lands." Returning from the Holy Land, Dr. Morrow represented the work of the American and Pennsylvania Bible Societies in Exeter Hall, London, at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in May, 1892.

Edward Ellis Allen

Belongs to the eighth generation, from James Allen, who came over from England in 1639, and settled in Medfield, Mass. The old Allen farm is still in the possession of the family. The Allens have ever been known for longevity, physical strength and sturdiness of character. Members of the seventh generation founded and still conduct the West Newton English and Classical School, which for the past forty years has been justly celebrated.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest son of James T. and Caroline (Kittredge) Allen, was born in West Newton, Mass., on August 1, 1861. He attended the Allen School, whence he entered Harvard, from which college he was graduated in the class of 1884. Intending to pursue the profession of medicine, the profession in which many of his mother's family had been noted, he spent one year at the Harvard Medical School, but left it in 1885 to accept the position of teacher in the Royal Normal College for the Blind, in London, England. Here he remained three years, taking occasional trips through England, Scotland, France and Germany. In the summer of 1888, he returned to this country, having accepted the position of principal teacher in the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at Boston. In the summer of 1890, the principalship of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Philadelphia, became vacant. Mr. Allen was called to the position, which position he now holds. On July 9, 1890, Mr. Allen was married to Katharine, daughter of Abner and Francena Gibbs, of Westfield, Mass.

Dr. De Forest Willard

Was born in 1846, in Connecticut, of Puritan ancestry. He graduated from the High School, Hartford, 1863; from University of Pennsylvania in 1867 as Doctor of Medicine and in 1870 as Doctor of Philosophy; was in hospitals at City Point and Petersburg under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission; resident physician Philadelphia Hospital, 1867–1868; assistant demonstrator of anatomy and of surgery University of Pennsylvania, 1867–1877; lecturer orthopedic surgery, 1877; clinical professor orthopedic surgery University of Pennsylvania, 1889; surgeon to Presbyterian Hospital, 1881; surgeon to Howard Hospital, 1876, practice confined to general and orthopedic surgery; member American Surgical Association, Congress Physicians and Surgeons, Orthopedic Association, American Medical Association, fellow Philadelphia College of Physicians, member Philadelphia County Medical Society, member Philadelphia Pathological Society, president American Orthopedic Association, 1890; president Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1893; Mütter lecturer, 1893, College of Physicians; author of numerous articles on surgical subjects in medical journals, 1870 to 1893.

Dr. Willard was married, in 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. William A. Porter. They have one child.

John Bassett Chapin, M. D., LL. D.,

Superintendent Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, was born in the City of New York, and after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Williams College in 1850, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853, being then in his twenty-third year. From that time his services have been in demand by various medical institutions and public officials. He was appointed resident physician to the New York Hospital in 1854, and assistant to the Utica State Hospital the same year. In 1865 he was selected one of the State commission to locate and build Willard State Hospital, and in 1869 was appointed its superintendent. In 1884 he was chosen physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, located in Philadelphia, which position he still holds. The Jefferson Medical College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him the same year. He is a permanent member of the State Medical Society of New York, honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, honorary member of the Society of Mental Medicine of Belgium, and fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Rev. Antonio Isoleri,

Pastor of the new St. Mary Magdalen De-Pazzi's Italian Roman Catholic Church, in the City of Philadelphia, was born in Villanova d'Albenga, Liguria (or what is now commonly called Riviera and Genova), Italy, February 16, 1845. He began his studies in his native town, and continued them, as far as theology, in Albenga, carrying the first honors. He was ordained priest March 13, 1869, by the Bishop of Savona.

Being appointed by propaganda, and at the request of the late Archbishop Wood, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1869, Father Isoleri left his aged parents and his country, for Philadelphia, to take charge of the old Italian Church of St. Mary Magdalen De-Pazzi, in Marriott street, built in 1852, it being the first Italian church in the United States. Once appointed pastor, he set to work, paid debt, bought ground, built a school and a parochial house, and started an orphan asylum for Italian orphan girls, under the Franciscan Missionary Sisters. On March 7, 1874, the parochial school was opened, and on July 4, 1876, the orphan asylum.

But the chief monument of Father Isoleri's energy and zeal is the new church he built, one of the

handsomest in the city, the corner-stone of which was laid October 14, 1883.

Father Isoleri has published three volumes of Italian poetry, a Life of St. Mary Magdalen De-Pazzi's, in Italian and one in English, and a book of religious instructions and prayers. By all those who know him and the good work he has been doing here, for well nigh a quarter of a century, Father Isoleri is well liked and very much esteemed as a cultured, earnest and hard-working priest. He has been made an honorary advocate of St. Peter; and once, when he had a very serious spell of sickness, Pope Leo XIII. sent him his special blessing, and lately awarded also special privileges to the new church he built.

John Veitch Shoemaker, A. M., M. D.,

Was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 18, 1852, and received his early schooling in that town. In 1868 he entered Dickinson College, graduating in 1872.

Going to Philadelphia to complete his study of medicine, he received his degree in 1874 and was appointed one of the demonstrators of anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College.

The same year he organized the Jefferson Quiz Association, in which he became a leading and instructive factor.

From 1876 to 1878, Dr. Shoemaker was lecturer on anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1883 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the skin

in the Jefferson Medical College. In this field he developed a knowledge that gained for him a world-wide reputation.

Dr. Shoemaker has filled positions of honor and trust in most of the leading medical societies of the country, and in Europe, where he has traveled extensively, he has been accorded honors such as are received only by the most advanced practitioners.

As an editor and an author, Dr. Shoemaker's name is associated with the most enlightened and advanced thoughts in medical literature.

John Guiteras, M. D.,

Was born in Matanzas, Cuba, January 4, 1852. After receiving his literary education at the University of Havana, he came to this country in 1869, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; in 1876 was made lecturer on symptomatology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he was sent by the United States Government as member of the Yellow Fever Commission to investigate the cause of that disease in Havana, Cuba, under the auspices of the National Board of Health, whose reports were printed in the publications of that Board. In 1880 he entered the Marine Hospital service and served during several epidemics of yellow fever in the South, being in charge, as medical officer, in Florida during the epidemics 1887 and 1888. In 1888 he was called to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the Medical School of South Carolina. While in Charleston he discovered the existence of the "filaria Sanguinis hominis" in the United States. In 1889 was called to the chair of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he still occupies. Dr. Guiteras was sent by the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania to Berlin to investigate the Koch treatment of tuberculosis. He is also pathologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, member of the Association of American Physicians, of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and of the Academia de Ciencias of Havana.

Professor H. A. Clarke, Musical Director, University of Pennsylvania.

After receiving his collegiate training in Kings College, Canada, his native country, Professor Clarke came to Philadelphia, in 1859, when twenty years of age, and has since devoted himself entirely to his profession of musical instruction and composition. He is the author of several text-books on music, and more recently has

produced two large compositions, viz., The Acharnians for the Greek play of Aristophanes, and an Oratorio, Jerusalem. These compositions are considered among his classical productions, and have added to his well-merited reputation as an author, and upon the production of the former the degree of Musical Director was conferred by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1886. In 1875 he was elected professor of music in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1886 the degree of Musical Director was conferred on him by the same institution, in appreciation of his merits as a teacher and author, a compliment the musical world thinks well bestowed.

Julia A. Orum,

Teacher of elocution, studied with James B. Roberts for seven consecutive years, and also read most of Shakespeare's plays with John Fest, who thoroughly appreciated the work she had done with Professor Roberts.

With a view to training teachers, she devoted six years to adapting the methods to school work, teaching as specialist in private schools. She established the Philadelphia School of Elocution, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., where her work includes both the regular graduating course for teachers and classes of professional men. During the year 1892 thirty clergymen availed themselves of training in voice culture and analytical reading. Her summer school at Mt. Lake Park, Garrett County, Md., is largely attended.

Miss Minnie M. Jones.

Among Pennsylvania's intelligent educators may be classed Miss Minnie M. Jones, who conducts the Minnie M. Jones School of Oratory and Physical Culture at 1710 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Miss Jones began her studies of expression some ten years ago, and soon became an interpreter and instructor in vocal and physical development, including the Delsarte system. She has become an artist of great attainment.

In the scientific understanding of her subject she is looked upon as an expert. From a few private students five years ago the number of her pupils has steadily increased until there is at present a demand upon almost every moment of her time.

Much of Miss Jones' time is devoted to refining those who have studied elsewhere and who are fitting themselves for the positions of teachers of expression and physical culture, although the best results are manifested in those who take the rudiments as well as the last touches in her school. One of the primary objects in Miss Jones' teaching is the retention and development of individuality. All the essentials and embellishments of vocal and physical expression are given the utmost care. Some of the most prominent physicians of Philadelphia have discovered the value of Miss Jones' physical training for certain weaknesses, and have sent many patients to her with the most gratifying results. Many seek this young woman for the attainment of those graces of speech and deportment, without which none can shine brilliantly in the social world.

Miss Jones throws into her art a personality that is in itself an inspiration to her pupils. Her studio and class rooms, easily accessible, are filled with the form, color and atmosphere which denote the woman here described and whose portrait accompanies this brief and inadequate sketch.

Miss Emma Garrett

Studied, in 1877-78, the mechanism of speech and the teaching of speech to the deaf, in the School of Local Physiology (then one of the schools of the Boston University), where she graduated number one in a class of twenty-one. She has ever since been laboring to have all deaf children given the opportunity to learn speech and lip reading.

In 1878 she went to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, to teach articulation as it was then taught there, a daily half-hour drill to selected pupils, who received all their education through the manual alphabet and signs.

In 1881, in response to her urgent requests, she was permitted to take charge of a branch for oral instruction, where the pupils should be educated entirely through the acquired speech and lip reading. She began with eighteen pupils and in two and a-half years had gathered seventy-six.

In her report for March, 1882, Miss Garrett earnestly requested that all new pupils taken into the institution should be taught by the oral method.

In 1882 she wrote a paper for a convention of teachers of the deaf, held at Jacksonville, Ill., entitled "A plea that the deaf of America be taught to use their voices."

In 1884, at the request of Mr. Henry Belin, Jr., Judge Hand and others, she went to Scranton to establish the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. She remained principal of the school for seven years, during which time the building, provided by the State, being filled to overflowing, a second building was made necessary, and is now being erected. In 1889 this school received a medal from the Paris Exposition.

In 1891 Miss Garrett resigned her position to establish the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, which has been in most successful operation, on the cottage plan, since February 1, 1892, on Belmont avenue near Monument avenue, Philadelphia.

Miss M. Frances Boice, Principal, School of Elocution, Physical Expression and Languages,

No. 102 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While the aim of the school is to teach elocution, the scope of the work is much broader than this term, in its popular sense, would imply. It includes all which directly pertains to that personal and literary culture which is essential to private and professional life. The course, therefore, includes literature, history, rhetoric, psychology, elocution, vocal culture, treatment of speech defects, physical culture, philosophy of expression, dramatic action, history of art, structural anatomy, art criticism; the French, German and Spanish languages.

Literature is not made a mere vehicle of artistic expression, but is taught for its own sake, to cultivate a fine literary instinct in the student and to give him a keen appreciation of the masterpieces of literary art.

Much attention is given to technical vocal culture, though, except in the case of exercises for simple breath control, this work is not disassociated from thought

expression, for it is thought and soul, and not mere mechanical perfection which gives expressiveness to the human voice.

In all the teaching the individuality of the student is carefully guarded. The design is to fit students for effective work as teachers, public readers or dramatists.

The work in physical expression is based upon the principles of Delsarte, and has to do with all that is essential in training pupils in correct physical bearing for hygienic reasons, and for the higher purposes of rendering the body a free or unhampered medium of expression for the mind and soul. A knowledge of the elementary laws of mind and of the elementary principles of art are given. Hence, mental and moral development is obtained through the physical medium, as well as all that is essential to ease, grace and naturalness in carriage and action. Speech defects are remedied through practical physiological means. Languages are taught by native teachers, the natural method being strictly adhered to.

Diplomas are not given, but pupils have thorough preparation for professional life. The course of training and length of time required depend upon the pupil's culture, ability and *possibilities* at the time of entering the school.

Miss Kate H. Chandler,

Principal of the Philadelphia School of Music, is a lady of high attainments in the musical world, which is the result of many years' active cultivation and devotion to this elevating art. The Philadelphia School of Music, 1511 Girard avenue, was founded in 1888 and incorporated in 1891, with a directorate whose names have long ago become synonymous with prominence and high standing in the business world, and who have been carefully chosen for the special qualifications manifested for judicious executive guidance. The premises occupied by this institution are admirably and conveniently arranged for the careful and systematic training of pupils in all the branches of the musical art, including piano, organ, violin, violoncello, vocal, orchestral instruments, harmony, counterpoint, composition, etc. The plan of instruction at the Philadelphia School of Music embraces both private lessons and the class system. Nevertheless, the class system has been demonstrated by the large conservatories of Europe as not only the cheapest but the best possible method of musical culture. By this plan the students of average means secure the services of better teachers and more thorough training than they could otherwise afford.

The Philadelphia School of Music professes to be a model in teaching the same method to all grades of its pupils, and uniting all its teachers in one scientific plan for the development of the best musical results. There

is an inspiration in association with others engaged in the same work. There is an *esprit du corps* in connection with school duties which occasions material emulation and, in fact, chorus and concert powers are wholly indebted to school forms for success.

Miss Mary S. Garrett

Has been actively identified with all Miss Emma Garrett's efforts to substitute the oral method of educating the deaf for the old sign method.

She has taught speech, lip reading and language to a number of private deaf pupils, and is also laboring to have the deaf taught their trades and occupations from the hearing among whom they must ply them, instead of in institutions for the deaf.

She has written several papers: "Directions to parents of deaf children, for their treatment from infancy, in order that they may learn speech and lip reading;" "Lessons to be drawn from the past history of the education of the deaf to guide us in our present work;" "What you can do to help deaf children to speak and read the lips." The possibilities of the oral method for

the deaf and the next steps leading toward its perfection," by Mary S. and Emma Garrett.

Miss Garrett, with her sister, founded the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, of which she is one of the trustees.

Hannah E. Longshore

Was born May 30, 1819, in Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Md. Her parents, Samuel and Pauline Meyers, were natives of Bucks County, Pa., members of the Society of Friends. At the early age of ten years her taste for anatomy and medicine was manifested by her frequent dissection of small animals, and by her examination of plants and drugs. Her father and his family moved West in 1833. She attended the schools near her, and several terms in an excellent academy. Her father was a school teacher, which added additional facilities to her studies. At the age of twenty she married Thomas Ellwood Longshore, of Bucks County, Pa. When the youngest of two children was three and a-half years old she began the regular study of medicine with L. S. Longshore, M.D., her husband's brother, who with a few others founded the Female Medical, now Woman's Medical, College of Pennsylvania, from which she graduated in its first graduating class. She was also the first woman with a medical diploma to practice in Philadelphia. Her family never neglected; her children ornaments in society; her handsome home, the resort of the refined and intelligent; her practice large and remunerative, proves her professional career a success.

Dora Harvey Vrooman

Is well known in journalistic circles throughout the United States, having contributed to most of our weekly and monthly papers and magazines. Her "Chats With Mothers" have gained a national reputation. Mrs. Vrooman is now editing *Munyon's Magazine*, Philadelphia, and also editing a mother's department in the New York *Baby*, besides contributing articles of interest to the Philadelphia *Press* and *Times*, *American Agriculturist* and other papers. Her latest works are "Art Lessons at Home," and "Sandy Jem and Other Tales," a collection of short stories and poems finely illustrated.

Mrs. Vrooman belongs to one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania and is of Quaker origin. She is the third child of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harvey, late of Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pa., and granddaughter of the late Edward Harvey, for many years squire of Norristown. Mrs. Vrooman was born in the early sixties, was educated at the Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia. She began writing for the newspapers when a girl at school, using both her own name (M. Dora Harvey) and the *nom de plume* of "Dolinda Mix." Her chatty letters under this last name formed quite a feature in some of our local papers for years.

Mrs. Vrooman is a bright conversationalist of strong personality. She is a younger sister of Miss Margaret B. Harvey, author of "Valley Forge Arbutus," "Lower Merion Lilies" and other poems. Both Miss Harvey and Mrs. Vrooman are artists of recognized ability.

Mrs. Vrooman is the widow of the late H. W. Vrooman of the New York *Herald*.

Mt. Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Among the principal schools of elocution and oratory in the United States, is the Mt. Vernon Institute of Elocution and Language in the City of Philadelphia, founded in 1880 by Miss Frances E. Peirce. The school was formally incorporated and received a charter of the first class from the State of Pennsylvania in 1884. Its graduates and pupils are to be found in almost every State of the Union, and the civilized world.

The effort and ambition of the principal, Miss Frances E. Peirce, is to elevate the standing of the school until it shall have reached the plane of highest art.

Miss Peirce took a degree with honors, as well as a gold medal from one of the best schools then in Philadelphia, and in which she held a professorship for several years after her graduation.

She is a keen student of character, an ardent lover of her art, and gifted to a high degree with the power of criticism.

James E. Dingee

Represents one of the largest and most important manufacturing interests in this great manufacturing city, that of brick-making. He is a native of Philadelphia, and after passing through certain grades of the public school here, attended the Pottstown Academy, then as well as now a school of very superior character, under the care of Professor Megs. He afterwards became a student in the Polytechnic College of this city where he graduated in 1858. Mr. Dingee, like many other successful business men, has been a man of one work, devoting himself closely to his one line, and has thereby come to occupy his present enviable position as a leading manufacturer and president of the Philadelphia Brick Exchange. While attending closely to his own private affairs he has not been indifferent to the interests of the city in her municipal and legislative interests, giving attention to the selection of suitable officers in the various departments of city government, having himself served in her legislative council. Mr. Dingee is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and in business relations is courteous in manner and considerate to the large class of men employed in his establishment.

George Ledlie

Was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1849. When quite young he came to Philadelphia and was educated in the public schools of this city. After leaving school he engaged in business for himself, and by diligence and strict attention to his calling soon earned a reputation for efficiency and energy, which gave him rank among business men of Philadelphia. At the present time he is the senior member of the firm of Ledlie & Smith, underground electrical contractors, who do the largest business of the kind in the city, having laid over 900 square miles of subway conduits, and expended over a million dollars in their work during the present year, being the first to do work of this kind in Philadelphia. They also did the first underground work for the first trolley system of Philadelphia. They also do all the underground work for the Columbia, Merchants', West

End, Manufacturers' and Edison Electric Light Companies of Philadelphia, and for the Philadelphia Traction Company, also for the MacDonald Conduit Company of New York, and others in many of the larger cities throughout the country.

The House of Blumenthal Bros. & Co.,

44, 46, 48 and 50 North Third Street,

Illustrates what may be done by energy, industry and attention to business. The head of the firm, H. B. Blumenthal, coming to this country at the age of twenty, from Nassau, Germany, engaged as clerk in a retail clothing house in the year 1866, where he served four years, learning the business thoroughly, when he engaged in the same business for himself, in the city of his adoption. The same energy and tact which had characterized his youth were now devoted to the prosecution of his new venture. His success was gratifying both to himself and friends, and the demands of his trade soon required him to enlarge his capacity by opening two other places to accommodate his customers. His growing trade becoming so great, he was obliged to associate with him his brother Solomon, in the year 1873. In July, 1874, they determined to begin the wholesale trade. This venture proved no less successful than the former, and, growing rapidly, they were obliged to seek more spacious accommodations on the site now occupied by their magnificent iron structure, with a frontage of forty-eight feet and a depth of 206 feet, five stories in height, with basements, lighted by electricity and heated by steam generated in the building. This was constructed in 1885 and was supposed to be ample for their purposes, but even this has become inadequate, and an adjoining building has been secured for their extending work. The house now gives employment to over 2500 hands in and outside their buildings. In 1887 Henry M. Reis became a member of the firm under the present firm name, and by his experience and good judgment, greatly contributed to its growing prosperity. In 1885 Mr. Solomon L. Haas, a native of Germany, was also admitted into the firm, and by his long experience and extensive acquaintance with the wholesale trade, contributed greatly to the present prosperity of the house. In 1890 Mr. Mack Latz, a native of Connecticut, was admitted to an interest in the property of the firm; he is widely known all over the country, and has the management of their business in the City of New York. Their goods are of the finest quality and are eagerly sought after by the better class of dealers throughout the larger cities of the country.

MACK LATZ

HENRY M. REIS

HERMAN B. BLUMENTHAL

SOLOMON BLUMENTHAL

SOLOMON L. HAAS

THE FIRM OF BLUMENTHAL BROS. & CO.

Emil P. Albrecht,

Philadelphia.

Prominent among the board of directors of the Philadelphia Bourse is Mr. Emil P. Albrecht, who is also assistant to the president. M r. Albrecht was born in Philadelphia the twenty-fourth of November, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from the Central High School in 1879, and immediately entered business in the employ of the American Machine Company of Philadelphia, with which company he remained until 1892, when he accepted his present position of assistant to the president of the Bourse.

In the course of his business Mr. Albrecht was called upon to make several trips to Europe, and on each occasion the advantages of the Bourse at Hamburg to the merchants and business men of that city became more apparent, and when, in the latter part of 1890, the idea of establishing a Bourse in Philadelphia was advanced by Mr. George E. Bartol, Mr. Albrecht immediately became interested in the movement and took an active part in the work of incorporation. He was elected a member of the original board of directors and placed on the executive committee, which position he still holds. In April, 1892, it being thought necessary, in view of the increased work in connection with the preparation of the plans and the construction of the building, that Mr. Bartol should have some assistance, Mr. Albrecht was requested to accept the position of assistant to the president, which he did, and since that time he has been actively engaged in the work of this institution, which will be the first of its kind in this country, and which promises to be a great factor in the advancement of the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Bourse,

As planned, will be 362 feet long by 132 feet wide and is expected to be nine stories in height ; the height from the street level to the roof will be about 145 feet. It will be erected on what is known as the steel-frame construction plan, and will be a thoroughly fire-proof structure.

The first floor will contain the great hall of the Bourse, a room 232x125 feet in size and fifty-five feet high in the centre under the dome of the skylight which will extend the whole length of the room and which will be forty feet in width, allowing great floods of light to enter this, one of the largest meeting halls for commercial purposes in the United States. On the sides of this hall will be galleries twenty-seven feet above the main floor, which will be used as the news rooms, reading rooms, commercial library, etc. The galleries and the main hall will be lighted, not only from the skylight, but great windows fourteen feet wide by thirty-five feet in height on the side streets will also permit the entry of the greatest possible amount of light. Besides the great hall, the first floor will contain four large offices, one at each corner of the building, which will be rented to financial institutions, and will probably be occupied, one by a national bank, another by a trust or insurance company, a third by a firm of private bankers, and the fourth by a warehouse company. These will be furnished with large fire and burglar proof vaults and will have an *entresol* in which can be located the directors' rooms, book-keepers', storage and toilet rooms, making them well adapted for their intended use.

The entrances to the building and to the main hall on Fourth and Fifth streets will be large and imposing, as befits a building of the magnitude of the one proposed. The passenger elevators, of which there will be eight, four at each end of the building, will open on wide corridors, giving ample accommodations for the large numbers of people who will visit the offices and exhibition rooms in the building. A separate freight elevator of large dimensions will also be provided to accommodate the tenants of the building in receiving any bulky goods or supplies at any time during the day, and for carrying exhibits to the exhibition room on the top floor.

The basement floor, the ceiling of which at the Fourth street end will be about six feet above the street level, has been designed to contain a commodious restaurant at the Fourth street end, a large barber shop with bath rooms and all modern conveniences, and a hat and cloak room of ample size. The machinery for the heating, lighting, ventilating and elevator plants will be located in a sub-basement ; this will leave ample room for the exhibition of machinery which is expected to be made quite a feature of the exhibition department.

In the corners of the second or gallery floor will be large rooms that can be used by exchanges, for auction-sale rooms, etc. The third to seventh floors, which will have a height of eleven feet six inches each from floor to ceiling, will be devoted to offices, of which there will be a large number of convenient size, and arranged to be let singly or *en suite*, all of which will be brilliantly lighted. Those facing on the light well will be as light as those on the outside, as the width of the well is within ten feet as wide as the regular streets throughout the city, measured from house to house. Many applications for these offices have already been received.

The eighth floor, covering nearly 40,000 square feet, will be devoted exclusively to exhibition purposes, and will have a height of fifteen feet. It will be well lighted and most of the windows will stop about seven feet from the floor, so as to give ample space for the exhibits which require wall space as well as plenty of light.

The ninth floor, which will only extend over the ends of the building, will be used for the storage tanks, etc., and the living-rooms of the janitor and engineer.

The exterior of the building will be composed of light-colored stone up to the top of the second floor, a height of about forty-five feet ; the third to seventh floors, inclusive, will be of light-colored brick, the whole to be capped by the more ornate exhibition floor, which will be of terra-cotta of a somewhat darker shade than the brick, and which will form a sort of frieze around the whole building. The building will be a magnificent addition to the architecture of the city.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOURSE

Francis D. Kramer

Was born in Philadelphia in 1839. After filling several positions to familiarize himself with the practical requirements of his trade he established, in 1866, a furniture store at No. 36 North Second street. Since then his business has been steadily progressing, and to his retail store an upholstery, then a cabinetmaking and finishing departments were soon added and located on Lagrange street.

In 1885 it was necessary to look for more extensive quarters. A large plant situated on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets was secured, and by the addition of several buildings, converted into a wood-working factory, fully equipped with the newest and best improved machinery. It has now became a most active centre of production.

After adding to his business the manufacture of stained and leaded glass, Mr. Kramer, observing the tendency of the best trade to move westward, built a magnificent store at 1606 Chestnut street, where his retail department and stained glass studio were transferred in the year 1890.

This move gave a new development to his business, now embracing, besides a large stook of choice furniture, the manufacture of special order work, such as wood decorations, mantels, etc., gilt and metal work, and upholstery, curtain and drapery departments, without forgetting the largest art stained and leaded glass studio in the city. Lately another artistic branch has been added, which undertakes the painting, decorating and frescoing of walls, ceilings, etc.

This addition makes Mr. Kramer's house-furnishing and decorating establishment one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Dr. Mary Fisher

Was born in Sussex County, Del. Her father was a noted physician, Dr. James H. Fisher, and her mother Catharine G. Ellegood Fisher. She is descended from a long line of medical men, a direct ancestor being Dr. John Fisher of Penn's time.

At an early age Dr. Mary Fisher was brought, by removal of her family, to Philadelphia. Her literary education was obtained in private schools and in the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia. Having studied art at the Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and in Christian Schuessele's private studio, she became a successful artist and teacher.

Soon after graduation from the high and normal school she was placed by the Board of Public Education at the head of the art department in that school, which position she filled successfully until she entered upon the practice of medicine.

She graduated in medicine at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1889. She had, prior to her graduation, done extended special obstetrical and gynecological work in connection with the Philadelphia Dispensary. She also had a two-years' eourse as a student at the Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, and had been a close student under and pupil of Dr. Joseph Price for more than four years.

Soon after her graduation Dr. Fisher was made attending physician to St. Clement's Hospital. After more than a year's service, private practice demanding her entire attention, she resigned from that hospital staff.

Her training has especially fitted her for the success achieved in surgery and in the treatment of women's diseases. She has also obtained brilliant results in the treatment of diphtheria. In abdominal and pelvic cases with which she has had to deal she has met with marked success.

Dr. Mary Fisher is an unmarried woman, devoting her whole time to the study and practice of her profession.

Rev. Charles Wood, D. D.,

Only son of John J. and Mary Wood, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1851. Having graduated at Haverford College in 1870, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1873, he entered immediately the ministry of the Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y., over which he was installed in 1874. Resigning his charge in 1878, he went abroad for a year's study in Germany, and a two years' trip around the world. Upon his return, in 1881, he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1886, when he removed to Germantown, and assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, where he now preaches the gospel to a large congregation, entering heartily into the educational, benevolent and charitable enterprises of the city. His methods of work are systematic, thereby enabling him to accomplish a large amount in a comparatively short time. The church life of his pastorate has been vigorous, constant and fruitful, numerous conversions and increased liberality on the part of his congregations being noted every year through his ministry; with a spirit of earnest piety he has united the intelligence of much reading,

and the culture of extended foreign acquaintance and study. In his ministrations his mental and social powers have been subjected to the severest test in being the immediate successor of two moderators of the General Assembly, in the churches he has served. As the delegate of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the General Assemblies of Scotland in 1879, he had the approbation of all auditors. His preaching has been designated as "complete in analysis, accurate in statement, chaste in style." He is a frequent contributor to periodical literature, mostly of sketches of travel. His published volumes are a memorial of Dr. John C. Lord, and "Saunterings in Europe." In 1892 he was selected as one of four chaplains to the University of Pennsylvania, whose duties bring him in intimate intercourse with students seeking counsel and instruction as their spiritual adviser.

Alfred J. Briggs,

Manager of the Whiting Paper Company, Philadelphia, is a descendant of old Pennsylvania stock, who landed with William Penn. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1855, where he received his early education. After a short collegiate course in Philadelphia, he associated himself with the Hampshire Paper Company, and after ten years' services he resigned the management of that company to open a business-house in Philadelphia for the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass. Being possessed of liberal ideas, affable manners and good judgment, Mr. Briggs has met with marked success since the commencement of his business career, and to-day has the largest flat paper business in the City of Philadelphia. He is also a prominent Mason in the State of New Jersey, being now an officer of both the Grand Lodge of Masons and Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of that State.

F. H. Nibecker, A. M.,

Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa., was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 15, 1854 He graduated from the Buffalo Central High School in 1872, and from college in 1875, and attended Yale Divinity School for two years. After six years' work in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, he retired from the ministry and took employment at the Sockanosset School for Boys at Howard, R. I., which is the State Reform School. He was made superintendent of that institution, March 15, 1886. During the five and a-half years he was in charge there, many improvements were made in the system, under which it was conducted; notable among them being the substitution of family dining-rooms for congregate, and the introduction of trade instruction in place of contract work.

Mr. Nibecker was invited to fill the position of superintendent at Glen Mills, September 1, 1889. Under his direction the new institution was organized, and has been in full operation since September 1, 1892. Having removed 514 boys from an old-fashioned House of Refuge, with high walls enclosing its grounds, to an open Farm School without walled enclosure, and no prison appliances, without loss, accident or the least confusion, is considered greatly to his credit as organizer and administrator of such affairs.

Samuel N. Patten, Ph. D.,

Son of William and Elizabeth Pratt Patten, was born May 1, 1852, at Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill. He received his preparatory and college training at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, and at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He studied in Germany in 1876–1878, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Halle, August 1878; studied law at the Union Law School, Chicago, 1880; taught in public schools 1882–1888. Professor Patten is best known for his scientific and practical work in connection with the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of

the University of Pennsylvania, having been elected professor in the spring of 1888 and began his work in the September following.

This school is one of the most unique and successful educational institutions of the State. Mr. Joseph Wharton, one of the most distinguished men of affairs in the United States, becoming convinced that the educational system of the country provided no adequate facilities for the education of future business men, determined to found an institution which should serve this purpose. The curricula of the colleges and universities were, in his opinion, too exclusively organized for the benefit of professional men, while the so-called commercial colleges educated mere clerks and employes. He therefore determined to establish a centre where young men who looked forward to positions of managers and directors of business enterprises, might secure an adequate training in these, as well as in the duties of American citizenship. He formulated the purpose of the institution to be, "to furnish an adequate education in the principles underlying successful civil government, and to prepare young men for the management of property and business enterprises."

In elaborating the curriculum it was found that the technical and scientific subjects underlying the course were those included under the general head of political and social science, and as a result the school became a centre for the study and investigation of the important problems of our political, economic and social life.

In this double capacity of a college of practical affairs and a school for the study of economics and politics, the school has become known not only throughout this country, but in Europe as well. It has become generally recognized that young men who look forward to the study of the law, journalism, railroading, insurance, merchandising, manufacturing, teaching or politics, and desire a preparatory and liberal training, cannot find a curriculum better suited to their purposes in any institution in the world.

The American Bankers' Association, after an elaborate investigation by a committee appointed especially for that purpose, put the seal of their approval upon the organization and methods of this school in a most emphatic manner, in that they recommended that all other colleges and universities which should find themselves financially able to do so, should organize a department similar to that of the Wharton School.

The notable success of this institution which has carried far and wide the reputation of the University, the State and the city, is due very largely to the character of the faculty of the school. Professor Edmund J. James, the distinguished educationist, Professor Simon N. Patten, the subject of this sketch, Professor John Bach McMaster, the most famous of living American historians, Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, the well-known writer and speaker on economic topics, Professor Albert S. Bolles, the eminent authority on finance and banking, and Professor Roland P. Falkner, the well-known statitician, have carried the reputation of the school throughout the world, wherever men are to be found interesting themselves in the scientific progress of economics and politics.

Three of the most prominent men engaged in the University Extension movement in the United States were also connected with the Wharton School. The president of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Professor Edmund J. James, the first general secretary, Mr. George Henderson, now director of the University Extension Department in the University of Chicago, and the first University Extension staff lecturer in the United States, Mr. Edward T. Devine, were all connected with the Wharton School.

A late writer upon the subject of business education expresses himself as follows: "After a careful examination of the curriculum and organization of the Wharton School I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most successful of the kind in this country."

The school is now an integral part of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania and grants the bachelor's degree to students who complete its two years' curriculum, provided they have a suitable preliminary training.

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy seems destined to affect powerfully the course of education in the United States, by demonstrating how great is the demand for a college of practical affairs which shall play the same part in the great domain of business education that is taken in the field of technical education by the schools and colleges of technology.

Rev. John Scully, S. J.,

Son of Edward Scully of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1846. Having received his early education in private schools in Albany he entered the Society of Jesus in 1872, making his novitiate in Canada, after which he pursued his studies in rhetoric and philosophy in Rhoehampton and Stonyhurst.

In 1878 he was sent to St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., as a professor and later to Georgetown College,

D. C. After his ordination he became prefect of studies at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, and in July 1888, was appointed to the vacant presidency of St. John's College. His business insight led him at once to effect the sale of valuable property on the banks of the River Bronx, near the college, for a large sum of money, and to erect new buildings greatly needed for the increasing demands of the school, the course of study was broadened in the more extended instruction in mathematics, engineering and art, in order to meet the advanced requirements of students.

The jubilee celebration was an important event during his presidency, and he determined that it should be in keeping with the first Catholic College of the country, and the event was emphasized by the unveiling of a statue of Archbishop Hughes on the occasion. In 1891 Father Scully came to Philadelphia as rector of the church and parish of St. Joseph, where he is the "Superior" of this community and president of St. Joseph's Lyceum, consisting of about three hundred young men.

Anna M. Fullerton,

Born at Agra, India, August 16, 1854, a daughter of Rev. Robert Stuart Fullerton, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Martha White Fullerton, daughter of the Rev. Robert White, of Fagg's Manor, Chester County, Pa., both of whom were missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, for sixteen years, at various stations in India.

Upon the father's death in India, in 1864, the family returned, in 1865, to America and settled in Philadelphia. Anna's early education was obtained at home from her parents, and later at an English school at Landour, a station on the Himalaya Mountains, North India. On coming to Philadelphia she went to the Mantua Seminary, West Philadelphia, and later to the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia, where she was graduated at the age of nineteen years. Immediately after her graduation she began her work as a teacher in the public schools, and after the expiration of a year was elected to a position as teacher in the Girls' High and Normal School, from which she had graduated. There she occupied for about eight years the position of teacher of the English language, leaving her work to complete her course of study at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She was graduated from this medical school in March, 1882, and entered the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia as an interne, remaining one year. In 1883 she went to Europe, spending a year in pursuing her medical studies at Vienna, Paris and London. In 1884 she was appointed instructor in obstetrics at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In September, 1886, she was elected physician-in-charge of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, where she has remained ever since. She is a member of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia County, and of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society.

Dr. George Stuart Fullerton

Was born at Futtehgurh, India, August 18, 1859, and came to Philadelphia when a child. His father, Robert S. Fullerton, was a missionary of the Presbyterian Board. George Stuart Fullerton graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania, he studied divinity at Princeton and Yale, taking the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Yale in 1883; was called in 1883 to take the chair left vacant by the death of Dr. Charles P. Krauth, professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, and has also taught in that institution in the chair of philosophy.

Dr. Fullerton has published the following works in the fields of philosophy and psychology: "The Conception of the Infinite," A Plain Argument for God," "On Sameness and Identity" and (with Professor Cattell of Columbia College) "On the Perception of Small Differences."

Dr. Fullerton was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1868.

Francis Newton Thorpe,

Professor of American constitutional history in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Swampscott, Essex County, Mass., April 15, 1857. His ancestors were Puritans, and settled in Massachusetts in 1637; were among the founders of Gloucester and Lynn, Mass., and of Norwich and New Lebanon, Conn. In 1865 his parents removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Northeast, Erie County, where he attended public school, entered the Lake Shore Seminary in 1871, graduating in 1875. In 1875–76 he was teacher of Latin and German in the high school, Pleasantville, Pa.; 1880 was elected superintendent of schools, Northeast, Pa., and in 1883 work of these schools was sent to the Brazilian Exposition, receiving special commendation from the Brazilian Government. Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts, Wesleyan University; Doctor of Philosophy, Syracuse University, 1883; admitted to the bar,

Erie, Pa., 1885. In 1885 elected fellow in American history and political science in the University of Pennsylvania; elected professor of history and social science in the Central Manual Training School of Philadelphia, 1886; in 1887 elected lecturer in American history in the University of Pennsylvania. While visiting Oxford University, in 1880, he conceived the idea of a school of American history; in 1886 he submitted a plan for such a school, and he labored successfully for its establishment. In 1889 he published his treatise on "The Government of the People of the United States," which has passed through numerous editions, and is widely used in the schools and

colleges of the country. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; in 1891 appeared his "Story of the Constitution;" in the same year the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania founded "The School of American History and Institutions," and elected Professor Thorpe to the newly-created chair of American constitutional history. His critical historical papers have appeared in the *Magazine of American History*, the *Century Magazine*, the *Chautauquan*, and the *Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science*, and one, "The Study of American History in American Schools and Colleges," was republished by the Department of Education, Washington, D. C. Professor Thorpe has won reputation as a speaker on public occasions, and particularly as a lecturer on American history and government; his work in University Extension teaching is widely and favorably known. He is the originator and editor of the memorial volume of the University of Pennsylvania, 1745–1892, published by the United States Government.

Professor A. L. E. Crouter, M. A.,

Is principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, probably the most noted school for the deaf in the world.

Professor Crouter was born in 1846. He is a native Canada, where he received an excellent academic and classical education. He removed to this country in 1866, and went westward as far as Kansas.

He was induced to accept a position as instructor in the Kansas Institution for the Deaf, at Olathe. In October, 1867, he came East to take a position in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, and has remained in the service of that school ever since. Professor

Crouter labored, as instructor, most faithfully and successfully for a period of seventeen years, when the board appointed him principal of the whole school. He has had charge for nine years, and in that time has brought the institution to a very high standard of efficiency.

The erection of the new buildings of the institute at Mount Airy, concededly the largest and best adapted for the work of deaf mute instruction in the world, is owing in large part to Professor Crouter's energy and executive ability. Professor Crouter has written a number of valuable papers on subjects connected with the education of the deaf, and the annual reports of the work of the institution, prepared by him, are models of concise statement.

Lieutenant Robert Crawford, U. S. N.,

Superintendent Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, Philadelphia, is a native of Scotland, and was brought to this city by his parents in 1846 when five years of age. At the age of twelve he became a farm boy in Bucks County, Pa., and in 1858 was indentured to a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Felton, Del. In 1863 he entered the regular naval service as third assistant engineer. In 1869 he was placed on duty at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., as instructor in steam engineering and manual training and after three years of sea service resumed his former duties at the academy, with rank of lieutenant. In 1882 he was detailed by the Secretary of the

Navy as instructor at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia. While here he organized classes in manual training and academic work, and prepared progressive courses in metal-work, wood-work and mechanical drawing, which have since been generally adopted in manual training and trade schools throughout the country. In 1885, he was selected by the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia to organize a manual training school for the city. After the organization was well matured he was transferred to the Naval Training Station, at Newport, R. I. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent by the trustees of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, and now devotes all his attention to the interests of this magnificent bounty, the work for which his qualifications and long experience have demonstrated his special fitness. From the above record it appears that the life of Lieutenant Crawford has been not only a busy one, in the discharge of his responsible duties as an officer, but also exceedingly useful in the direction and organization of schools especially adapted to the preparation of youth for the practical duties of life. It is also valuable in the example furnished the youth of our land, having risen from the humble position of a farm boy; serving as an apprentice at his trade; entering the service of his country in time of need; the instructor of youth; the organizer of plans of instruction for the schools of his country, in all fulfilling faithfully and honorably the duties of these varied positions.

U. L. Zuill

Was born on the Island of Bermuda, June 8, 1854, and was educated by private tutors up to his eighteenth year. He was afterward engaged in various occupations until 1877, when he began the study of medicine. He entered the American Veterinary College in 1878, and graduated therefrom in 1880, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He immediately began the study of human medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree in 1884. In the winter of that year he was appointed by the trustees of the University to the professorship of surgery and obstetrics in the veterinary department. By special permission from the French Government, Dr. Zuill then began a course of study in the French Government School of Veterinary Medicine at Alfort, Paris, and in the fall of 1885 began teaching veterinary surgery and obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Zuill's unceasing devotion and self-sacrifice in the interest of his chosen profession has so advanced the standard of instruction in this department of the University that it stands to-day without a peer among the English speaking veterinary schools and colleges.

Rev. Edwin C. Sweetser, D. D.,

Pastor of the Universalist Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in the town of South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass., March 16, 1847. His ancestors for several generations had lived in New England, being originally of English stock on both sides of the family. His education was received in the public schools of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered Tuft's College, graduating therefrom with high honors in 1866. His theological education was obtained in the theological department of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., an institution under the control of the Universalist Church. Leaving the theological school in 1868, he took charge for one year of a church in Syracuse, N. Y., and was then called to the pastorate of the Third Universalist Church in New York City, a position which he retained for the next ten years. In 1872 he spent several months in foreign travel, and in 1875 he again went abroad and remained a year for health and study. Four months of the year were devoted to a careful study of Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1879 he accepted his present pastorate. In the meantime the church to which he ministers has removed from its former location, on Locust street, to the corner of Broad street and Montgomery avenue, where it has erected one of the most beautiful edifices to be seen in this country. In 1882 his alma mater honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Twice he has held the presidency of the Universalist General Convention, and for the last six years has been a member of its board of trustees.

Rev. Dr. Marcus Mordecai Jastrow,

Of the Rodef Shalom Congregation, Philadelphia, was born June 5, 1829, at Rogasen, Province of Posen, in Prussian Poland. His parents, Abraham and Yetta Jastrow, were well to do and he was the fifth of a family of seven children. He was entered at the gymnasium in Posen, at the age of fifteen years, remaining there eight years, and then entered the University of Berlin in 1852. There, amidst the best of Jewish influences and with the brightest orthodox Jewish scholars for instructors, Dr. Jastrow finished his preparation for his calling as a Jewish minister. In 1855 he graduated at

the University of Halle, receiving there the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1857 he received his first call to minister to the necessities of the leading congregation at Warsaw, where he accomplished an almost perfect union of the German and Polish Jews, who, for many years, had been foolishly but bitterly hostile to each other. Persecuted by the Russian Government for his laudable efforts in behalf of his oppressed race, and knowing how utterly hopeless was his task in a land of political and religious tyranny, Dr. Jastrow, after more than five years spent in Warsaw and Mannheim, and two years devoted to his people at Worms, sailed for America, whence he had received a call from the Rodef

Shalom Congregation in Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, Dr. Jastrow identified himself with all the leading movements made for the advancement of the Jewish people. With tongue and pen, in season and out of season, he has been zealous and indefatigable in his efforts to raise his people to that high standard of moral and intellectual grandeur which is fairly but modestly mirrored in himself. If not entirely successful, yet is he venerated for his fatherly care, admired for his piety and learning, and idolized for his battles in Europe and in America, in behalf of a people whom oppression cannot conquer, nor prejudice dismay. Dr. Jastrow was married in 1858, and is the father of seven children, his wife at all times being a faithful and loving companion and helpmate.

Rev. Sabato Morais, LL. D.,

The acknowledged leader of the conservative wing of Judaism in America, is the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, of Philadelphia. Dr. Morais' attachment to his people and his religion have been so manifest that he has been called "a Hebrew of Hebrews."

Born at Leghorn, in Tuscany, Italy, April 13, 1823, he was early initiated into Hebrew and Italian lore, studying under different tutors, and still later receiving instruction from Chief Rabbi Abraham Baruch Piperno, of his native city. From his early years he evidenced a desire for study, and while studying for a livelihood, devoted every spare moment towards acquiring knowledge. He first became a teacher in Leghorn, but in 1845 went to London, England, as a candidate for the office of second minister in the Portuguese Congregation at Bevis Marks. Though bearing with him credentials and testimonials to his ability, he was not successful, owing to his unacquaintance with the English language. However, he impressed all so favorably that in the following year he was called back to become master of Hebrew at the orphans' school of the same congregation. He soon acquired the English language, and during his residence of five years in the British metropolis won the regard and esteem of many co-religionists, among them such men as Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet, the world-renowned philanthropist, whom he often visited. Early in 1851 he was persuaded to come to the United States as a candidate for the ministry in the Portuguese Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of Philadelphia, the oldest in Pennsylvania, and one of the most venerable and representative Jewish organizations in this country. He arrived here in March of that year, and almost at once began his ministrations, being regularly elected in April, 1851. The synagogue was then situated on the north side of Cherry street, above Third street, but since 1860 it has been located on the east side of Seventh street, above Arch street, in its present handsome building.

Dr. Morais' unceasing activity dates almost from the period of his entrance upon the pastorate. He has labored in every possible sphere for the weal of his congregation—but far more, he has become identified with every Jewish interest—charitable, educational, literary and otherwise. He has preached in different synagogues ; he has exerted every effort for the preservation

of Judaism as received Biblically, traditionally, and historically, resisting unwarranted innovations in the ritual of the synagogue, and in laws and customs observed by Jews in all times and in all climes. Unyielding in his devotion to Jewish truths, his broad liberality, his unselfishness, his love of humanity, have won him friends and admirers on all sides ; it has led to his addressing public meetings of all classes, in churches, in halls, in the Academy of Music and elsewhere ; it has won for him unsought positions of rank and an acknowledgment from Gentiles as well as Jews. A pronounced abolitionist during the Civil war, and preaching his views at all risks, his devotion to the cause of the Union was recognized by the general government and by the Union League of Philadelphia, which elected him an honorary member.

As to Dr. Morais' literary works, they are extensive, though he has never consented to the issuance of his writings in a permanent shape. A list of his contributions to dailies, weeklies, monthlies and other publications, on a variety of subjects, embracing religion, theology, politics, literature, etc., would fill a thick catalogue. As a scholar, his forte is the Hebrew language, the Holy Scriptures and Biblical exegesis, in which departments he ranks as one of the recognized

authorities, while his knowledge of Rabbinical literature has also earned for him a high place. He is likewise distinguished as a linguist and a philologist, being an adept specially in Italian literature.

Dr. Morais has taken an indirect part in the politics of his native land, becoming a Mason, as his father and grandfather had been, in order to promote in Italy the cause for which Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and others labored. In fact, he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the great patriot, Joseph Mazzini, whom he often met in London, from whom he received letters which are sacredly preserved, and whose name is dear to him.

On the opening of the Maimonides College, at Philadelphia, for the training of Hebrew ministers, in 1867, Dr. Morais became professor of the Bible and Biblical literature. But a movement of much greater importance owes its origin to him, viz., that of which the outcome was the Jewish Theological Seminary, in New York City, in 1886, and which, conducted as a conservative Rabbinical college, under the direction of its founder, who is president of the faculty, and of the advisory board of ministers, is destined to become a centre from which rabbis will come forth who will occupy American-Jewish pulpits. Dr. Morais' recent seventieth birthday was the occasion of congratulations, public and private, and of the announcement that a Morais library in connection with the seminary he has founded will be established there.

Dr. Morais has an exceedingly large correspondence here and in Europe; he represents Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the great philanthropist, in the direction of the Jewish colony at "Carmel," New Jersey, and he takes an active part in many things tending to the welfare of his co-religionists, the advancement of his brethren of all creeds, and the weal of the city and the country of his adoption.

Since his arrival here in March, 1851, Dr. Morais has consecutively occupied the same ministerial office in the Mickvéh Israel Congregation. On the ninth of June, 1887, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania, being the first Israelite thus honored by that celebrated institution.

Dr. Edmund J. James,

The new president of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, is well-known both in the United States and in Europe for his scientific work in the field of education and in economic and social science, and is widely-known in the United States as an active and influential worker along many lines of practical reforms. Professor James is a native of Jacksonville, Ill., where he was born in May, 1855. He had thorough elementary training in various grades of schools, closing with graduation from the Illinois State Normal School. He attended college at the Northwestern University in Chicago, and later at Harvard, and the universities at Halle, Leipsic and Berlin. Has been principal of the Evanston, Ill., High School, of the Model School, Illinois State Normal University; has filled the chair of finance and economy in the University of Pennsylvania; founded and edited the *Illinois School Journal;* is a member of the National Council of Education, vice-president of the American Economic Association, and was called to the chair of political economy at Harvard in 1890. As a writer on economics, Professor James ranks with the highest and best authors, while his personal labors, other than literary, in the cause of municipal reforms, reduced rates for passenger and freight traffic, against the spoliation of our forests, have gained for him the highest encomiums and the most earnest co-operation of many of the leading professional and business men and women in America and Europe.

Dr. E. E. Montgomery

Was born in Newark, Ohio, May 15, 1849. His earlier years were spent upon a farm. He graduated from Denison University in 1871, read medicine for one year with Dr. J. J. Hamill, Newark, Ohio, entered Jefferson College in the fall of 1872, and was graduated in 1874, president of the class, passing the highest examination in a class of 151 students. Entered the Philadelphia Hospital as resident physician in May, 1874; was engaged in teaching private classes in physiology in Jefferson Medical College for two years, and anatomy, two years; elected to the obstetrical staff of Philadelphia Hospital in the fall of 1878, and with the exception of one year has been in continuous service. He is surgeon to the Women's Hospital, and instructor in operative surgery in the Women's College to private classes, 1879–80; elected professor of gynecology Medico-Chirurgical College in 1886, and professor of obstetrics and gynecology, 1891. In the spring of 1892, he was elected professor of clinical gynecology Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Montgomery is a member of the Philadelphia County and State medical societies. His practice is largely devoted to gynecology and abdominal surgery. He is engaged at present in writing a book on practical gynecology

J. Lehman Eisenbrey, D. D. S.,

Was born near Horsham, Montgomery County, Pa., March 16, 1842. After a few years spent on the farm his family removed to their old homestead at Lumberville, Bucks County, Pa. Was educated at public schools and finished at Green Hill Academy, a graded school, in Solebury Township.

For several years was in the service of the United States Government as mail messenger being appointed when twelve years of age; after this was indentured to contractor and builder. Having fulfilled this contract and the Civil war being on, he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; engaged in all the battles before Petersburg and Richmond, at the close of the Rebellion and in pursuit of General Lee's Army towards Lynchburg to April 9, 1865, at Appomatox.

After the surrender he was detailed to assist in provost marshal's office at Liberty, Bedford County, Va., having supervision over Bedford, Botetourt and Roanoke Counties. In August, 1865, was ordered to report at Harrisburg, Pa., where he was mustered out and discharged; returned to Philadelphia, and took up the study of dentistry under private instruction. In 1866 matriculated in the Philadelphia Dental College and graduated in 1868 and was at once tendered the position of operator with Dr. Evans of Paris.

Has been clinical instructor in the Philadelphia Dental College since 1869; a member of the College Alumni Association, Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Dental Society and the State Dental Association.

He has a large and appreciative practice.

Being an excellent instructor his clinics are always largely attended.

The Temple College

Of Philadelphia, Pa., was founded to supply an imperative demand on the part of thousands of employed young people in our city who, in various ways, have been deprived of educational advantages, and now are anxious for self-improvement. It aims, first, to awaken in working people a determination to be educated; second, to aid such persons in a substantial self-education; third, to furnish a thorough higher education. The departments are as follows: College preparatory, for students who desire to take a full collegiate course here or elsewhere; missionary training, for home and foreign missionary work, whether desiring to give all or only part of their time in Christian service; business, in order to give students a good working foundation for success in any of the branches of industrial or business life; the professional, to meet necessities of such students who desire special preparation for any of the professions, and have not time or means to complete a full collegiate course, and a full college course, wherein a student may receive all that the average American college can furnish. Students represent almost every known class of artisans, numbering over one hundred different employments last year, and great variety of attainments. The college receives at present only those who are employes and cannot conveniently attend other institutions. The design is to assist students to study at home advantageously, who must grapple with

REV. RUSSELL CONWELL, D. D.

their studies independently and courageously, relying as little as possible upon class-room help. The expenses for instruction are all paid without cost to the student, except in the day department, where a small fee is charged. A term fee of three dollars is charged for the fall and two dollars for spring, to all, for incidental expenses. All the professors are paid salaries, but the money is raised among outside friends of the enterprise by the secretary of the corporation. An endowment fund is being accumulated. It is needless to say that such an enterprise requires a vast amount of work in various lines and is receiving the best thought and diligent attention of its projector and most liberal patron, Rev. Russell Conwell, D. D., pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Berks streets.

Howland Croft

Is a native of Wildsden, Yorkshire, England, having become an orphan at a very early age. As soon as he was large enough to perform manual labor, he was employed in a worsted mill in his native town, spending one-half the day in the mill and the other half in school until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he devoted full time to his work and continued thus employed till he was seventeen. Being an active boy and quick at learning the business, he was placed in charge of a small factory in the town of Farsley, in Yorkshire, where he remained till 1867, when he came to America, and located in Philadelphia, and was immediately appointed superintendent of one of the departments of a large worsted mill, at that time the only one of the kind in the city.

Subsequently he became superintendent and manager of a new enterprise of the same kind for another party, which soon developed into the largest worsted manufactory in Philadelphia. In 1879 he retired from this position and became the senior proprietor of a similar establishment under the firm name of Croft, Midgeley & Rommel, who operated the first worsted mill in New Jersey. In 1884 he purchased the interest of his

partners in this enterprise and associated with him Mr. Herbert Priestly who remained a member of the firm till his death in 1886, leaving the entire management in the hands of Mr. Croft. In 1889 he associated with him in the business his three sons and the firm style became Howland Croft, Sons & Co. The Linden Worsted Mills of Camden have become the largest and most productive manufacturing establishment of the kind in the Middle States. The machinery used is of the most improved kind, with facilities equal to any in the country. Under the intelligent and skillful management of Mr. Croft the business has attained vast proportions. He is a thorough practical manufacturer, having been continuously engaged in the business since a child. The record of such a man speaks for itself. He is quick of perception, clear in judgment, considerate in his personal intercourse, and prompt in the excution of his plans.

George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D.,

Preacher and author, was born at Tavoy, Burma, in 1828. At the age of six years he was sent to America, where, after a preliminary course of instruction, he entered college and was graduated from Brown's University in 1852, and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1855. Since 1864 Dr. Boardman has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, in which he has endeared himself to many by his self-sacrificing labors in the cause of religion and morality. As a preacher, his distinguishing work has been his Wednesday evening lectures, comprising an exegesis of the entire Bible, continuous for twenty-five years. The published "Titles" of these lectures, nine hundred and thirty-one in number, form a topical index to the whole Bible. Dr. Boardman is a member of many boards and societies, and is trustee of several institutions, especially noted for large gifts in free popular lectures. In 1878 Dr. Boardman delivered fourteen consecutive Tuesday noons in Association Hall, Philadelphia. His life-long endeavor has been to promote peace, and the unity of Christendom.

As president of Arbitration and Peace Society, Dr. Boardman delivered addresses on "Disarmament of Nations," in Washington, Toronto and London, 1890, and at Florence, Italy, 1891; before the Evangelical Alliance he delivered an address entitled "International Christian Co-operation," which was replete with philosophy and true patriotism. His publications are "The Creative Week" (1878), "The Model Prayer" (1879), "The Epiplanios of the Risen Lord" (1879), "Studies in the Mountain Instruction" (1881), "The Divine Man" (1887), "University Lectures on the Ten Commandments" (1889), "The Problem of Jesus" (1891), many pamphlets and review articles. Dr. Boardman, though greatly distinguished as a preacher, can lay claim to the higher honor of being an educator, who has devoted many of the best years of his life in the preparation and delivery of course upon course of free lectures, for which his sole remuneration has been the Christian satisfaction of having done something for the benefit of humanity.

Rabbi Iliowizi,

Rabbi of the Adath Jeshurum Congregation above Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, was born in the year 1851, in the Province of Minsk, Russia. In his thirteenth year he was sent to Roumania and became naturalized as an inhabitant of that country. Soon after he went to Germany, where he spent two years at Frankfort-on-the-Main, about three years in a Teachers'

Seminary in Berlin, and he was about two years in the Theological Seminary at Breslau. He had not long been in that institution when he was called to London by the Anglo-Jewish Association, to perfect himself as an educator of youth at one of the branches of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. He studied a number of languages and other branches in London and Paris, for about three years, and then went to Tetuan, Morocco, to perform missionary work among the uneducated, uncivilized Jews. In 1880 he sailed to America, where, in less than a month, the Congregation Sha'are Tob of Minneapolis, asked him to occupy its pulpit, which he filled acceptably for eight years. He is a linguist, a poet and a dramatist, having written much excellent matter which has secured the highest encomiums from the more advanced and cultured literari in America and Europe.

John Sartain,

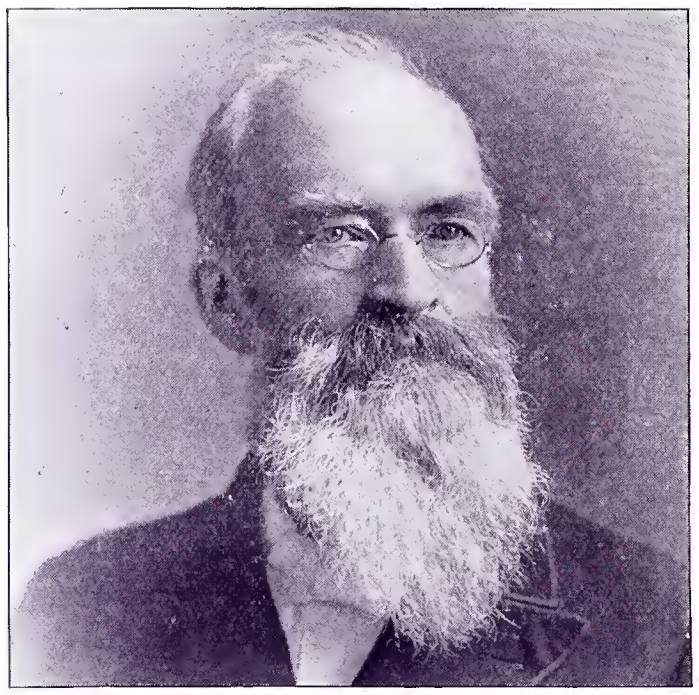
One of the most famous engravers in the world, and the originator of the high class magazine illustrating, was born in London, England, October 24, 1808. He early learned to engrave in the line manner, in which style he produced a number of plates in William Young Ottley's "Early Florentine School," published in 1826. In 1828 he began to practice mezzotints, and when he came to the United States, in 1830, was the first to introduce that branch of engraving here. For a number of years after his arrival in this country he was also engaged in painting portraits in oil and miniatures on ivory. He found employment at the same time in making designs for bank-note vignettes, and also in drawing on wood for book illustration.

The high character of his work for nearly two generations has been matched by its quantity. Mr. Sartain is still vigorous and active, and deeply interested in the progress of art to which he has contributed so much.

Northwest Philadelphians have special reason to be interested in his work at Monument Cemetery, the entrance gateway and chapel, with its decorations, and the tall monument to Washington and Lafayette.

On the occasion of the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876, he was selected as the fittest person to manage the department of fine arts, the crowded picture walls of which was but little less than two-and-a-half miles in length.

Mr. Sartain's long career in art and literary life has given him wide acquaintance among famous men, and there are few people who have a greater fund of anecdotes, or a richer store of art and literary treasures.



Bishop William Rufus Nicholson, D. D.,

Born in Green County, Miss., January 8, 1822. Graduated at Lagrange College, Alabama, in 1840; was admitted to holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was successfully rector of Grace Church, New Orleans, St. John's, Cincinnati, St. Paul's, Boston, and Trinity, Newark, N. J. In 1874 he became a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church; took charge of a congregation in Philadelphia, and is now rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church in that city. In 1875 he was elected bishop; was consecrated February 24, 1876, and is now the bishop of the New York and Philadelphia Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Subsequently he was chosen dean of the Theological Seminary of his denomination in Philadelphia. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Kenyon College, Ohio.

Bishop Nicholson has published the "Blessedness of Heaven," "Reasons Why I Became a Reformed Episcopalian," "The Real Presence of the Lord's Supper," "The Call to the Ministry," "The Bearing of Prophecy on Inspiration," "The Spirit of Prophecy," and a number of sermons. As an eloquent pulpit orator, a logical reasoner, and a terse, vigorous writer, Bishop Nicholson ranks with the leading divines, not of Philadelphia only, but with those of the State and nation.

Rev. James Neill,

Preacher, patriot and legislator, and one of the most highly-esteemed residents of Philadelphia, was born of Scotch-Irish parents, in County Antrim, Ireland, February 1, 1814. In July, 1820, James, with other members of the Neill family, sailed for America and settled in Philadelphia. After attending the public schools, James entered the Rev. William Mann's Classical Academy, graduating with honors, and on November 27, 1835, entered the regular ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed at Frankford for about two years, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the German Mission in Pennsylvania, his circuit covering 255 miles of the roughest country in the State. In 1838 Rev. Neill was in charge of a congregation at Lancaster, Pa., where he formed the acquaintance of James Buchanan, who often spoke in glowing terms of praise of the young minister.

After two years ministry at Lancaster, Rev. Neill again tried the circuit, then a charge at Philadelphia, and next a charge at Pottsville, where he remained ten years. In 1847 he obtained the largest single church subscription for the starving Irish ever obtained in the

State. In 1852 delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the first monument erected to the memory of Henry Clay. In 1855 Rev. James Neill returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided,

and where he took a very active part during the Civil war in raising men and money for the Union cause, receiving the special thanks of General Hancock. In 1878 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which he was a member for the six years succeeding, and where he distinguished himself as a ready debater, and eloquent orator, and one of the very few just men who sat in that heterogeneous body of lawmakers. For the past two years Rev. Neill has been quite feeble, the result of a hard fall, which has incapacitated him from any active work.

Dr. Samuel Wolfe

Was born at Hilltown, Bucks County, Pa., August 31, 1851. The public schools of his native district, supplemented by a short period at an academy, prepared him for teaching in which he was engaged for three winter terms, from 1868 to 1870. At the end of this time he began the study of medicine and in 1873 graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he located in Montgomery County at Skippack. Engaged in a large general practice, he remained here until 1890 when he removed to Philadelphia, where he is now pursuing his profession. In 1884 he was an active and enthusiastic member of the Centennial Committee for Montgomery County. In 1887 he organized the Montgomery County Branch of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, which was the first of the county branches formed. In the County Medical Society Dr. Wolfe was an active and prominent member, and his contributions to medical literature have been many and able. In 1889 Dr. Wolfe was elected professor of physiology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and in 1891 he was made clinical professor of nervous diseases, in both of which positions he has become recognized as a popular and successful teacher.

James M. Anders, M. D., Ph. D.,

Professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College, physician to the Philadelphia and Medico-Chirurgical Hospitals, was born July 22, 1854, in Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pa., was educated in the lower public and high schools at Norristown, Pa., and in a theological seminary at Wadsworth, Ohio. In 1877 Dr. Anders took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and in June of that year, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him, he also receiving at that time the George B. Wood prize for his essay on the transpiration of plants. Dr. Anders has filled many important positions in the profession and is a standard authority on plant life. In the long list of professional honors conferred upon Dr. Anders may be mentioned that of resident physician to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, chief of the surgical division of the North Fourth Street Mission, Philadelphia, lecturer on materia medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College, the chair of hygiene in the same institution and the chair of clinical medicine. His present position, which he so ably fills, was conferred upon him in 1891.

Ernest Laplace,

Born July 9, 1861, in New Orleans, La.; was educated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., where he graduated in arts in 1880, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1887. Studied medicine in the University of Louisiana; resident student during two years in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans; graduated in 1884 and obtained, subsequently, the degree of Doctor in the Faculte de Medecine of Paris in 1886. Was a pupil of Pasteur for a year and of Robert Koch in Berlin for a year. Studied pathology under Cornil in

Paris, Stricker in Vienna, and Virchow in Berlin. Studied surgery under Billroth and Albert in Vienna, and Von Bergmann in Berlin. Was demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology in the Tulake University of Louisiana, in 1888, and visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital of

New Orleans. In 1889 was called to the chair of pathology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. In 1891 was elected professor of surgery, pathology and clinical surgery in the same college, which position he now holds. Among his contributions to the medical science are "The Treatment of External Aneurisms by a New System of Compression, Paris, 1886," "Acid Sublimate Solution and its Use in Surgery," being a series of researches made in Koch's Laboratory in Berlin. "Sulpho-Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant and its Use for Hygienic Purposes," and numerous articles on surgical and pathological subjects. He is also surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, pathologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and member of the Anatomical Society of Paris. In 1891 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania to Berlin to study the Koch treatment of tuberculosis. He is secretary of the Medico-Chirurgical College and an associate editor of the Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences.

Peter D. Keyser, A. M., M. D.,

One of Philadelphia's most learned physicians, was born February 8, 1835, at Philadelphia. Received degree of Bachelor of Arts at Delaware College in 1852, and Master of Arts from same college in 1874. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Jena, Germany, 1864. Physician and professor of ophthalmology in Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and dean of the faculty since 1885. Ophthalmic surgeon, Wills Eye Hospital, since 1872, and Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1885. Member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, honorary fellow Delaware State Medical Society, member Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congresses; captain Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Army of the Potomac, and acting assistant surgeon United States Army. Has been member of Board of Health, City of Philadelphia, since 1889; member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and is president of the Netherlanders' Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. William Pepper,

Eleventh provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1881), was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, the son of Dr. William Pepper, a distinguished physician of that city, who held the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the University from 1860 to 1864. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and from the medical department of the same institution in 1864. He entered at once upon the practice of medicine in which profession he has won great eminence, taking rank with the foremost physicians in this country. Dr. Pepper was lecturer on morbid anatomy in the University in 1868–70, and on clinical medicine in 1870–76, and professor of the latter branch from 1876 to 1887, when he was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine. In January, 1881, he was unanimously elected provost of the University and at the same time the dignity and powers of the office were materially changed. In addition to his duties at the University, and with the practice of his profession, Dr. Pepper has regularly continued his literary work. He founded the *Medical* and was its editor in 1870–71. He was medical director of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the American Philosophical Society and many other learned societies. In 1881 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette, and in 1888 from Princeton. The most important literary work of Dr. Pepper has been the editing of the "System of Medicine by

American Authors," published in 1885–86. It met with an immediate success, and is recognized as the best American authority on medical questions. He married, in 1873, Miss Francis Sergeant Perry, a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

Archbishop P. J. Ryan

Was born February 20, 1831, at Cloneyharp, near Thurles, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland. His religious and respectable parents were careful to instill into the minds of their children a love of learning and a veneration for religion, which care was amply rewarded. While quite young and, having evinced a marked predilection for the clerical state, he was entrusted to the care of a friend in Dublin and began his classical studies at the Academy of Mr. Naughton. Resolving to devote himself to a missionary calling in the United States, Patrick John Ryan entered Carlow College, Ireland, as an affiliated subject of the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, presiding over the Diocese of St. Louis. In Carlow College, the young student attained marked proficiency in logic, metaphysics, ethics, pure and applied science. He read likewise, a course of theology and canon law, under very able professors. After his arrival in America, he was assigned to such positions as would best enable him to impart to others aspiring to the priesthood a share of that zeal and knowledge for which he himself, even at that time, was justly famous. In 1854 he was ordained priest and attached to the Old Cathedral at St. Louis. Afterward he was appointed pastor of St. John the Evangelist's Church, and he was made vicar-general of the diocese in due course of date. In 1868 Father Ryan accompanied the archbishop of St. Louis to Rome, in which city he preached the English lenten sermons, and two panegyrics before the *élite* of English-speaking audiences. Upon the recommendation of Archbishop Kenrick and the approval of all the suffragan bishops of the archdiocese, Father Ryan was nominated assistant bishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession, and was consecrated April 14, 1872. He endeared himself by his piety and learning to the clergy and laity of the whole West, but he was destined to fill a larger field of usefulness in Philadelphia, where he was appointed archbishop November 11, 1884. His influence in his latest field of labor has been singularly felicitous, while throughout the Republic his fame as a pulpit orator of rare gifts and powers is everywhere recognized.

Rev. Alpha Jefferson Kynett, D. D., LL. D.,

Was born in Adams County, Pa., August 12, 1829. In 1832 he removed with his parents to Northern Ohio, in 1838 to Indiana, and in 1842 they settled in Des Moines County, Iowa. By indomitable energy, and with the help of a highly educated teacher—a graduate of Oxford University—young Kynett acquired a good education in his youth. He then engaged in teaching, and in the meantime continued his studies in the higher branches. In 1851 he entered the ministry, and during the succeeding nine years served in the most important Methodist Episcopal Churches in the Iowa Conference. From 1860 to 1864 Dr. Kynett was presiding elder of the Davenport District. He was then placed in charge of the Church Extension work of his conference, and in 1867 was appointed corresponding secretary of the newly organized Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters in Philadelphia. To this position he has been re-elected at every subsequent General Conference with practical unanimity. It was through his management that the society was organized by order of the General Conference of 1864, and that the re-organization transforming it from a society to a board under the immediate control of the General Conference was effected in 1872.

Early in the Civil war Dr. Kynett was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, and assisted in the enlistment and organization of several regiments; also, by direction of the Governor, organized the State of Iowa as a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1867, and Allegheny College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1887. Dr. Kynett has written many articles for church journals and is editor of a small magazine entitled "Christianity in Earnest," published in the interest of Church Extension work. He also prepared and published a book on "Laws and Forms Concerning Churches."

Adam H. Fetterolf, Ph. D., LL. D.,

President of Girard College, the son of Gideon Fetterolf, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1842. He was educated at Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College. After teaching in the public schools, Mr. Fetterolf became professor of mathematics in his alma mater, of which he subsequently became proprietor and principal. In 1870 he was elected president of Andalusia College,

where he remained until 1880, when he accepted the vice-presidency of Girard College. Two years later, on the death of President Allen, he was chosen to succeed him.

The college, of which he is president, was founded by Stephen Girard, a Frenchman, who had amassed an immense fortune, as a merchant and banker, in Philadelphia, who bequeathed a vast amount of money for the erection and support of a college for orphans. As many "poor white male orphans" are admitted between the ages of six (6) and ten (10) years as the endowment can support.

The officers of the institution are required to instruct the students in the "purest principles of morality," leaving them free to adopt their own religious opinions. Within the enclosure, which covers over forty acres, there are many buildings, most of which are of white marble. The main building is said to be the finest specimen of Grecian architecture of modern times.

The government of Girard College demands high and varied qualifications, and Dr. Fetterolf has been singularly successful as its president. It requires executive ability of the highest order to successfully direct the destinies and control the actions of so many growing organisms. He has the charm of a genial well-balanced character and impressive presence, and that subtle faculty which wins the confidence of boys. This, added to his fine attainments as an educator, make him eminently fitted for the responsible position which he holds, that of the representative head of the greatest individual charity on the continent.

William G. A. Boniwill, D. D. S.,

Was born in Camden, Del., October 4, 1833. His father was a practicing physician of considerable eminence in the community, and of wonderful mechanical genius, which is inherited by his son in a remarkable degree.

Of an inquiring and industrious disposition, he applied himself diligently in the improvement of such facilities as were afforded by the schools of his native village. He was by a singular circumstance led to the study of dentistry. Having saved a small sum of money of his own earning by teaching, aided also to a limited extent by his father, he completed his dental studies, and in October, 1854, began to practice his profession in Dover, Del., where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since made his home. His inventive genius, however, could not be repressed by the work in his office. While in Dover he invented his electro-magnetic mallet for filling teeth, which is universally acknowledged to be the most scientific instrument used in dental surgery, and for which he was awarded the highest gold medals by various societies; its merits being recognized by the best dentists throughout the world. His dental engine was also brought to public notice while here. On removing to Philadelphia he at once took rank among the most skillful and accomplished of his profession, and has since continued to command the admiration of his professional brethren for his inventive genius, and the confidence of an increasing clientage. By the use of his surgical engine, an invention of later years, operative surgery has been wonderfully advanced; many operations now being possible which had never been thought of prior to its use, and accomplished with almost incredible celerity and unerring accuracy.

His invention of "the artificial tooth crown", now makes it possible for any dentist of ordinary ability to insert a crown upon the root of a tooth without pain, and with perfect firmness, so that the need of extraction of a tooth or the use of artificial plates has become almost obsolete.

Notwithstanding ceaseless devotion to the arduous labors of his profession, and apparent delicate constitution, Dr. Boniwill is, by his remarkably temperate, systematic and philosophic manner of life, a well-preserved man, having a youthful, not to say boyish, appearance for a man now nearly sixty years of age.

In his twenty-eighth year he married Miss A. E. Warren of Dover, Del., an estimable lady, of brilliant wit and fine social qualities, to whom were born two daughters and a son, who live to honor their devoted father, and to cherish a loving memory of their deceased mother.

Dr. Boniwill has been not only an industrious worker and successful inventor, but has devoted considerable time to the study of the best literature of the times, and written considerable on various subjects in medicine, dentistry and the mechanic arts, his genius of late daring to climb the slopes of Mount Parnassus and sip the honey of Apollo and the muses.

In May, 1893, Dr. Boniwill was married a second time to Miss Elizabeth Clement, of Philadelphia.

Joseph Augustus Seiss, D. D., LL. D.,

Was born March 18, 1823, near Graceham, Frederick County, Md. His ancestors were Alsatians and he is the third generation born in America. Some of his

early life was spent on a farm, and the education which formed the basis for his great ministerial and literary life he obtained in the public schools, from private tutors and in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He entered the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, May 3, 1842, continuing in the pastoral office almost uninterruptedly for fifty years, the jubilee of his ministry having been celebrated by his congregation and others May 2, 1892. In 1843 he became pastor of the Lutheran Congregation in Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, now West Virginia, and for some years afterward filled important pastorates in Baltimore, Md. In 1858 became pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia; is now pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, to which pastorate he was elected in 1874. He has been president of the board of directors of the theological seminary in Philadelphia since the establishment

of that institution, and has filled many other offices of importance in various organizations intimately connected with his church. In 1864–65 he made a tour of Europe and the Holy Land, which was the occasion of many interesting letters by him relative to his travels. Dr. Seiss is a gentleman of rare literary attainments, being the author of a great number of theological treatises, many of them of a high order of excellence, and some of which have been translated and republished in Europe. As a pulpit orator he has received the highest praise, for his firm grasp of the word of God, his clear and vigorous presentation by means of comprehensive analysis, short stimulating sentences, apt illustrations, freshness of thought and spiritual fervor.

Dr. G. Betton Massey

Was born in Kent County, Md., November 15, 1856, his ancestors having been prominent residents of Kent and Queen Anne Counties since 1714. Largely self-educated in the latter portion of his school days, owing to the privations incident to war times and their consequences, in a semi-Southern State, he sought an appointment as school-master before the completion of his fourteenth year, and taught a country school for one winter at the age of fifteen. In the following autumn he entered upon the study of medicine, under the tuition of his maternal uncle, Dr. G. W. Betton, of Tallahassee, Fla., and a year later entered the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston. The second year was passed in attendance at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the doctorate in 1876.

Dr. Massey spent a short time in practice as his uncle's assistant in Florida; afterward as assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, at Danville, Pa., and as a general practitioner in Philadelphia, where he settled in March, 1879. Shortly after beginning practice in Philadelphia he became assistant physician to the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, and later was appointed the electro-therapeutist to this institution—a position which had been created for him, where he conducted the electric clinics for seven years, largely under the direction of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, with whom he was also closely associated in private work. He resigned the position in 1887 to devote himself more closely to the study and application of electricity in diseases of women.

Dr. Massey is a voluminous writer on the subject of electro-therapeutics, his principal article being "Electricity in the Diseases of Women," a monograph which had the distinction of being the first comprehensive article on the subject ever issued in any language.

In 1891 Dr. Massey was instrumental in organizing the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and was elected its first president. He is at present in charge of a private sanatorium for the treatment of the diseases of women by electricity, and is physician to the department of diseases of women at the Howard Hospital.

Thomas May Pierce, M. A., Ph. D.,

Was born at Chester, Delaware County, Pa., December 10, 1837. He is of English ancestry, being a lineal descendant of George Perce, as the family name was originally spelled, who came to this country with William Penn. Dr. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School at the age of sixteen. Upon reaching the age of majority he took charge of a district school in Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., and was soon called to the Norristown High School as a teacher. From there he went to the Manayunk Grammar School, and in rapid succession to the Monroe and Mt. Vernon Grammar Schools of Philadelphia. Established the Pierce College of Business, of Philadelphia, in 1865 and became its principal. Dr. Pierce was married, December 25, 1861, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert and Mary Bisbing, of Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa. She died in the early part of 1870, leaving three children. On October

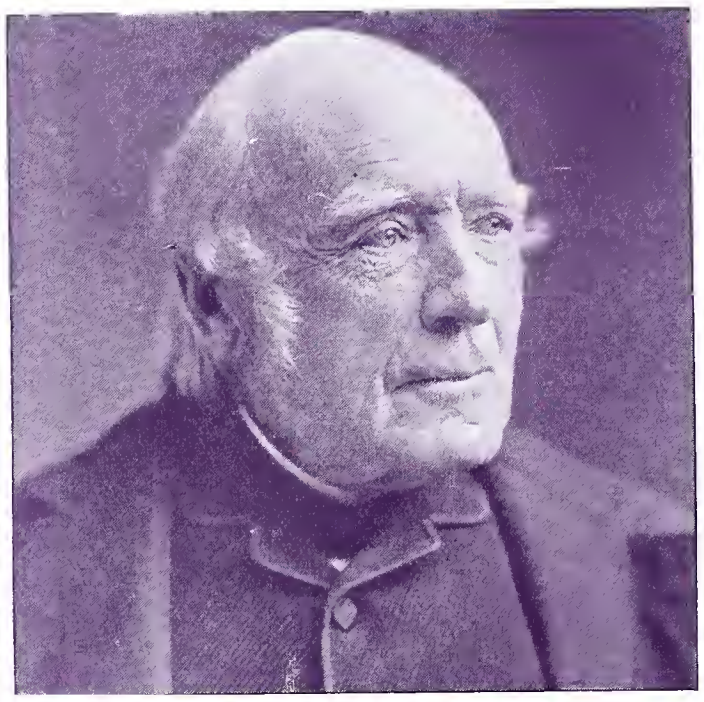
14, 1871, he was married the second time to Ruth, daughter of William and Maria Stong, of Willistown Township, Chester County. Of the two marriages nine children were born, six of whom are living. Dr. Pierce is an active worker, and has given liberal and effective aid in the promotion of Sunday-school and benevolent work.

Mr. Pierce, because of his thorough knowledge of the art of writing and of the keeping of accounts, has, on several occasions, been called upon to testify as an expert, in which capacity he gained a reputation second to that of no expert in the State.

Dr. Edward Brooks,

The superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, and a distinguished author of a normal series of mathematics, was born at Stony Point, N. Y., in 1831. At the age of fifteen years he completed his academic course; at seventeen years taught in a village school, completed a course in a normal school, and then after one year's study at the University of Northern Pennsylvania, was elected a professor of mathematics in that institution. After serving three years there with honor to himself, he was called to fill the chair of mathematics in Monticello Academy, N. J. In 1855 Dr. Brooks went to Millersville, Pa., as professor of mathematics and literature in a normal school which subsequently became the first State Normal School of Pennsylvania. In 1859 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Union College, N. Y. In 1866 he was elected president of the State Normal School, which, under his supervision, became one of the largest and most distinguished institutions of the kind in the country. Out of his lectures on pedagogy grew his two works on education, "Normal Methods," and "Mental Science and Culture," works which have taken a high rank in the department of pedagogy and are widely used in the education of teachers.

During the last twenty-five years Dr. Brooks has been regarded as one of the foremost educators of the country. In 1868 he was elected to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. In 1876 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by three different institutions. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia he had charge of the normal department of the educational exhibit. In 1883 he resigned his position at Millersville and for several years lectured on education among the teachers of Pennsylvania and other States. In 1891 he was elected superintendent of schools in Philadelphia, which position he now holds.



Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D.

Rarely does it fall to the lot of any minister to remain pastor of a church fifty years in succession, and pastor emeritus eighteen years following. Such, however, has been the happy experiences of the subject of this sketch at this writing (1893). Coming to Philadelphia, in 1824, as a trial preacher, for the First Society of Unitarian Christians, and, after preaching four times for them, receiving a unanimous call, he was ordained January 12, 1825, and became their settled pastor and so continued as above stated.

Dr. Furness was born in Boston in 1802, and graduated at Harvard in 1820. During his remarkable ministry the society has become strong, numerous and influential. His love of the true, the beautiful and the good, led him toward quiet studies, the promotion of gentle humanities, and the development of the fine arts; so that his preaching and his personality have been powerfully felt in the direction of good will, intelligence and refinment. A scholar of fine taste, he has produced many beautiful hymns, besides several translations from the German, but he found the lovework of his life in a study of the Gospels, and the character of Jesus, developing in a succession of books a theory at once rational and reverent. The Doctor, though in his ninety-first year, is active and cheerful and occasionally lectures on his favorite literary study, the works of the great dramatic poet, Shakespeare.

REV. W. B. BODINE, D. D.,
Rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, and author of the sketch on the life of Anthony J. Drexel (dec'd). Page 280.

MRS. HARRIET A. LUCAS (DEC'D),
Late member of World's Fair Commission of Pennsylvania.

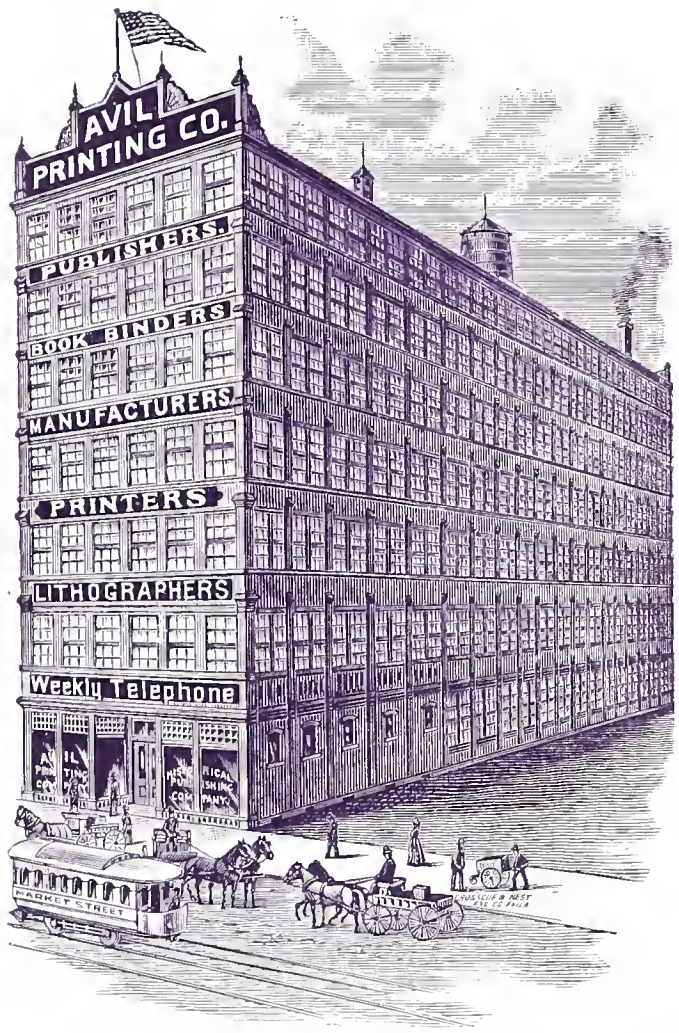
JOHN T. BAILEY,
Vice-President and one of the most earnest promoters of The Philadelphia Bourse.

BISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS

Avil Printing Company.

It is true that almost every village and hamlet has its printer, and as a rule they all do the best they can with the facilities at command. But there is a difference in printing as there is a difference in men, and in each case the best is always the most desirable.

Type, ink and paper are the great familiar factors in printing; everybody knows that. There are few, however, who even dream of the numberless items which are



essential to a perfect and economical management of the printing business, nor of the constant attention to detail that is necessary.

If you are interested in the question of cost, quality and capacity of printing, whether a small circular or the largest and most elaborate book, you owe it to yourself to make the acquaintance of the above-named company. There is not anything pertaining to the printer's art that is not possessed by the Avil Printing Company in its most perfect modern state. All that can be achieved with the best skill and material ever at hand, is always guaranteed; the order may involve a single dollar, or it may run into thousands of dollars; in either case the work is thoroughly up to the standard agreed upon, at a price which needs no expert in printing to obtain.

The Avil Printing Company has its own electrotype foundry, it makes its own inks, and it has its own bindery. In addition to its enormous type printing plant, it has a complete lithographic establishment, capable of handling commercial and artistic work of any kind or to any extent. In the whole world there is probably no larger, certainly no more complete, equipment for every kind of printing in all its branches than the Avil Printing Company.

Mr. John D. Avil, the president and founder of the company, is a practical mechanic, and in selecting the machines for every department has paid especial attention to the adaptability of the apparatus to the work it was intended to accomplish. In consequence there is no great number of machines of one particular manufacture, but a judicious collection of different machines, each devised for special operations. In more than a few instances different or original improvements have been added by Mr. Avil personally, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the machine treated or of raising the quality of its work. As with the equipment so with the arrangement of the building, as to the lighting and departmental convenience. The light is plentifully distributed into every department along each side of the building, which is practically a sheet of glass, and affords the best possible conditions for operations in lithography. The press-room is upon the ground floor, has a cement pavement, and the vibration is almost nothing. Thirty-five steam presses are here kept running upon every class of lithographic and letter-press printing. The department of lithography is complete in itself, and so are the bookmaking branches of the business. Some idea of the extent of the latter can be gained from the following figures: There are in use in the building twenty-seven steam folding machines, eighteen steam book-sewing machines, ten of the largest steam paper-cutting machines, nineteen wire-stitching machines, and all modern printers' and bookbinders' machinery in proportion; nearly 1000 fonts of type, some of the fonts containing as high as three tons, are in stock. About 350 people are employed in the plant, of which twenty-five are skilled lithographic artists, among the best in the country. There is a complete steam-power printing-ink works, an electrotype and stereotype foundry, fully equipped, and every auxiliary to the complete publication of a book or a magazine of any class in the German, French, Hebrew, Spanish, Swedish and Portuguese languages. The only incidental operations not done in the building are the manufacture of paper and types.

The figures of output and consumption of material are enormous. Lumber for manufacturing boxes in which to ship printed books, etc., is purchased by the carload, 300 large boxes, packed with printed or lithographed matter, going from the establishment each

JOHN D. AVIL, PRESIDENT

day. Orders from all over the world are executed, and permanent customers of the house reside in every large city of the United States, in Spanish America, in the whole of Europe and in the Colonies.

The Avil Printing Company also conducts a large publishing department, known as THE CURRENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, which branch manufactures

sheet-music, handsomely bound music books, games, novelties, etc., for the regular trade and for advertising purposes. Among its publications are included some of the most popular musical compositions of the day, the copyrights of which it owns.

One of the most successful of the pamphlet publications is "Our Country's Songs," which contains all the American patriotic melodies, with words complete. Among the contents is "Guard the Flag," by George M. Vickers, known in the public schools throughout the United States as the school-house "flag-raising" song. So great has been the demand for this little pamphlet that some firms have purchased half a million copies for free distribution among the schools and patriotic societies.

In this department is also in successful operation a Newspaper Music-Plate Service, whereby the Sunday and weekly newspaper publishers throughout the country are supplied, at a nominal price, with plates of the most popular music for publication in their journals.

The building accommodating this vast plant, including numbers 3941 to 3947 Market street, through the entire block to a full frontage on Filbert street, was especially erected by Mr. Avil, and is eight stories high, including the basement, with a floor surface of more than three acres. It contains several large and costly vaults for the storage of plates, which, being constructed in the basement, afford absolute security against damage by fire.

The officers of the company are: John D. Avil, president; H. S. Smith, vice-president; Frank S. Holby, treasurer, and Charles H. Clarke, secretary. As each officer has a thorough and practical knowledge of the printing business, and as each department is under the

H. S. SMITH, Vice-President

supervision of a skilled and experienced head, the management secures the best results for the company and its patrons. The company is always prepared to perform any class of work at short notice.

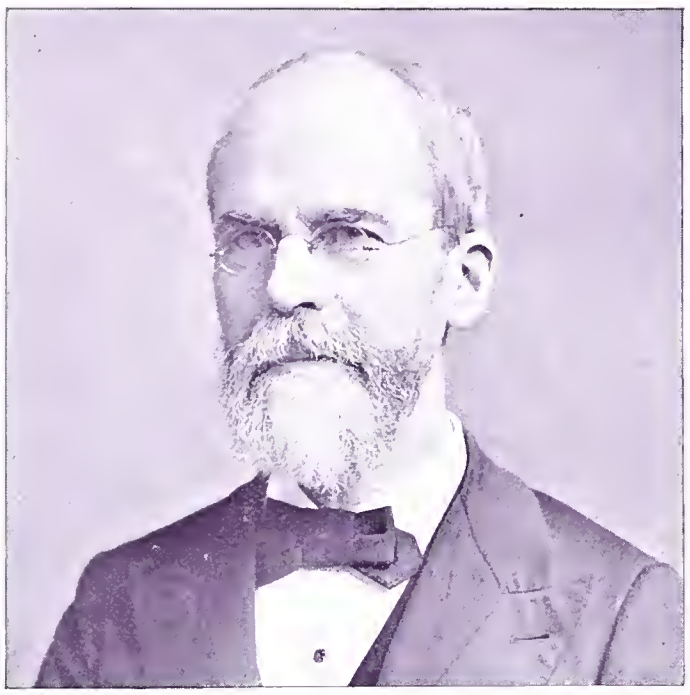
Philadelphia has always enjoyed a reputation for excellent printing, as will be seen by the following, which was published thirty-five years ago: "Some of the literati of Washington, recently admiring the typography of a work, credited it to their own printers, when a publisher present, though he had never seen nor heard of the work, confidently attributed it to Philadelphia, and he was right." The article goes on to show the excellence of Philadelphia's type foundries, its ink factories, paper mills, book binderies, etc., which, in truth, were then far ahead of the rest of the country; but could the best work of those days be compared with the standard of the present time, the progress and improvement would be astounding. In no art has there been greater advancement made than in printing and its kindred branches. Only eighteen years ago, when the copy of the official catalogue of the Centennial Exposition was offered for publication, no Philadelphia concern

FRANK S. HOLBY, Treasurer

would undertake the job, as the editions were large and the time short. The result was that the work was given to a firm at Cambridge, Mass. To-day, if given a similar job, the Avil Printing Company could set the type, print, bind and deliver the entire edition in ten days from receipt of copy. The catalogue publishers gave a full month. Folding machines, new methods and experience, all count in the nineties, with a bright

CHARLES H. CLARKE, Secretary.

outlook for still better results ere the dawn of the new century. While the Avil Printing Company is essentially a Philadelphia institution, yet its field is national, and its chief pride is that it is American.



Samuel Sartain,

Engraver on steel, was born in Philadelphia, October 8, 1830. He is the son of the well-known artist, John Sartain, who came to this country from England in 1830 and introduced to the American people the mezzotint style of engraving, in which Samuel has also made for himself a wide reputation. Samuel Sartain studied under the direction of his father and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Before he was seventeen years of age he engraved a three-quarter length portrait of Benjamin West.

In 1854 he was commissioned by the Art Union of Philadelphia to engrave for their annual distribution a large plate, a winter coasting scene, after a painting by C. Schuessele, entitled "Clear the Track." This engraving secured for him a silver medal at an exhibition of the Franklin Institute, and at the World's Fair in New York an "honorable mention with special approbation."

About the time of the war, Mr. Sartain did a number of large plates of religious subjects which had an enormous sale. Mr. Sartain has been a favorite artist of the biographical publishers, as he possesses to a rare degree the faculty of catching and delineating the likeness of the original.

Mr. Sartain's leisure is generally devoted to scientific pursuits, and his knowledge of mechanical matters has enabled him to devise a number of additional tools and improvements used in engraving on steel.

He was secretary of the first Republican convention held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1855, and was active in the Fremont campaign in the following year. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, which position he has continuously held to the present time; and for nearly thirty years he has been a member of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, and for ten years its treasurer.

The Photographic Society of Philadelphia has honored him by repeated elections to its board of directors; and the Spring Garden Unitarian Society, by unanimous vote, choose him as president some years ago, and still retain him in that office.

William Emsley

Was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1841, and came to America with his parents in 1847. In his youth had the advantages of a public school education, and after leaving school, while yet a lad, he engaged with a woolen yarn manufacturer to learn the business, and continued with him until 1862, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the famous Irish Brigade, August 13, 1862. He was promoted sergeant and detailed on the color guard, and participated in all the battles in which the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania took part, with the Army of the Potomac, from September, 1862, until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox in 1865, having been promoted and commissioned lieutenant; the has the proud record of never missing a day's duty or a fight, and was recommended for a congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery (signed) St. Clair A. Mulholland, late colonel One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and brevet major-general United States Volunteers. Having been honorably mustered out of service in 1865, young Emsley resumed his former work, and by industry, skill, economy and perseverance accumulated means sufficient to engage in the manufacture of the same goods himself, and to-day, in connection with his brother Joseph, is at the head of one of the largest and

best equipped manufacturing establishments of the kind in the city "The Washington Mills," located on Adams, Letterly and Emerald streets, Kensington. He has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the business has grown up under his supervision to its present magnificent proportions, and that his goods are equal to any in the market, and that his firm is well established in the confidence of the business community.

He served the State faithfully as a member of the Legislature in the winter of 1883 and 1884, but was compelled to relinquish public duties by a severe and almost fatal illness.

He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, past post commander of Captain Philip R. Schuyler Post No. 51, Department of Pennsylvania; also past master of Lodge No. 9 F. & A. M., and is a member of every masonic organization to the Consistory, including the Mystic Shrine.

Phil J. Walsh

Was born in the western part of Ireland in the year 1847, and came to this country in 1863. Shortly afterward he secured a position in a Philadelphia grocery store at a salary of eight dollars a month. After serving about a year and a half at this business he resolved to give it up and start business for himself. By the exercise of strict economy he managed to save the sum of thirty dollars, which he at once invested in dry

goods, and then peddled from door to door, allowing his customers to pay for the goods in small weekly payments. The beginning was small, and at the expiration of five years of constant toil and long hours, he entered a little shop at No. 1046 South Fourth street, where he remained for two years and a half, after which he removed to No. 212 Monroe street. After staying about the same length of time at that address, he again bettered himself by removing to No. 708 South Second street, and at this time, 1874, he opened a branch store at No. 96 Federal street, Camden, N. J. He then added furniture to his stock, and conducted both stores until 1878, when the business of the two stores was consolidated at No. 28 South Second street. This place was soon found to be too small, and No. 38 South Second street was also secured, and both stores used, which

state of affairs lasted but a short time, when No. 19 South Second street had to be taken in addition. This added space was devoted principally to carpets. Shortly afterward this building was abandoned and No. 30 on the same street, and next door to the one already occupied at No. 28 was secured, and later on Nos. 32 and 34 were added to the list. It was about this time the results of twenty-five years of hard labor commenced to show, and in 1889 the buildings on the present site (claimed to be the finest equipped and largest installment house in the world) were erected by him.

The example set by Mr. Walsh in industry, perseverance, economy and fair dealing should prove a healthful stimulus to every young man, whether native or foreign born.

James B. Carr

Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 30, 1830, and came with his parents to this country when about two years of age and settled in Philadelphia, receiving a common school education and engaging in the fire and marine brokerage business when about twenty-five years of age. After a few years he commenced soliciting for life insurance, and in January, 1861, was appointed general agent in Philadelphia for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, in which position he has been eminently successful, building up a first-class business for his company, having secured hundreds of policies on the leading citizens of Philadelphia, until now it is regarded as one of the leading, and best paying agencies of any company represented in Philadelphia. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has paid out through his agency about $3,000,000 in losses without contesting a single claim, or scaling a policy below its

face value, and he has made the business profitable for his company. He has more recently associated with him in business his sons who are pushing for new business, and bid fair to be equal to their father in ability. Mr. Carr, Sr., is still hale and hearty. James B. Carr & Sons have a magnificent suite of offices in their new building, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

George B. Wells,

A prominent merchant hatter of Philadelphia, was born on a farm in Kent County, Del., January 3, 1854. His education was confined to the rudiments taught in country district schools. When a little over twelve years of age he accepted a clerkship in a general store. Mr. Wells located in Philadelphia, September, 1868, and secured employment in the retail hat business, in which he filled positions from errand boy to general manager, resigning a responsible position January 1, 1883, to seek a wider field, which he found in selling hats on commission for representative manufacturing firms. With money saved from earnings as a commercial traveler, he embarked in his present business at 1323 Market street, February 28, 1891. In a little more than five years, by energy and liberal, unique and original advertising, Mr. Wells increased his business till he now retails more hats than any other hatter in Philadelphia, in addition to a large wholesale business. Mr. Wells is married and has four children. He is an active member of several fraternal societies.

Hon. John Wanamaker

Was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1833. He attended the public schools for a few years, but at the age of thirteen, on the death of his father, he was obliged to enter business. By 1861 he had saved enough money to make a start in business on his own account, and he opened a clothing store in partnership with his brother-in-law under the firm name of Wanamaker & Brown. The business proved profitable, and from time to time other departments were added until it has now become the largest retail general store in the United States, if not in the world. Since the death of Mr. Brown, in 1868, the vast establishment has been conducted by Mr. Wanamaker in his own name. He is also largely interested in the extensive wholesale dry goods house of Hood, Foulkrod & Co. Mr. Wanamaker is actively interested in Sunday-school work in Philadelphia, and contributes liberally to worthy charities. He is an earnest Republican in politics and was, in 1889, appointed Postmaster-General by President Harrison, which position he filled with credit.

General Daniel H. Hastings

Was born in Salona, Clinton County, Pa., on the 26th of February, 1849; educated in the public schools; for several years was principal of the Bellefonte public schools; was chief burgess of Bellefonte; for a number of years was local editor of the Bellefonte *Republican* newspaper; read law with Bush & Yocum, in Bellefonte, Pa.; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has since practiced his profession at Bellefonte, Pa.; is a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College; has held the position of paymaster, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fifth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania; was assistant adjutant-general to General James A. Beaver, commander of Second Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the State on the 18th day of January 1887; was chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1887, and a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888. At the time of the disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., General Hastings, while serving in the capacity of Adjutant-General, was the first person in authority on the scene, where he remained until order was restored, the débris removed and a nearly normal condition reached.

Joseph B. Willits, Esq.,

Was born in Philadelphia, his ancestry reaching far back among the Friends of this city. After receiving his academic education at the Friends School at Westtown, Chester County, Pa., he took a full course in the Mount Vernon Institute of Elocution and Languages, receiving the degree of Doctor of Oratory, and afterward studied law at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Willits has fine literary and æsthetic taste, and devotes much of his leisure time to culture on these lines. He is lecturer on American history at the Mount Vernon Institute, and frequently lectures upon other topics. He has traveled considerably in Europe as well as in his own country, thereby increasing his knowledge and cultivating his taste in art. Mr. Willits is the originator of the Globe Mercantile Agency of this city, and is at present its secretary and treasurer. He is interested in all enterprises which have for their object the best interests of his fellow citizens, and is an active member of several prominent organizations. Though yet a young man, he has already occupied several positions of honor and trust, and seems to have a career of usefulness before him, and likely to fulfill the expectations of his friends and acquaintances in the line of so honorable a lineage.

Charles E. Hires.

The story of a self-made man, who, by diligence, thrift, intelligence and commercial genius, has built up a great industry or business, is always interesting. Of such this country furnishes innumerable instances, and

its history is a record of achievements of self-made men. In 1867, at the age of sixteen years, Charles E. Hires came to Philadelphia from New Jersey, with a capital of good health, some knowledge of pharmacy, no money; but with a firm resolve to succeed as a man of business, and went resolutely to work seeking a place, which he soon found, in the drug store of a gentleman named Brown; and the same energy which characterized his search for work has led him on to fortune and fame.

In a few years Mr. Hires commenced business on his own account, at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. By close attention to business and strict economy his income enabled him to extend his business to the wholesale trade, and finally to the special trade in vanilla beans and the manufacture of the root beer which now

bears his name and is favorably known over the civilized world as a pleasant, wholesome and innocent beverage. Three years ago, in order to be relieved of so great a responsibility in the management of his ever-increasing trade, a stock company was formed bearing his name, and has now become one of the largest and most prosperous houses of specialties in Philadelphia. Though an extensive advertising house, much of its success must justly be ascribed to the genial personality of Mr. Hires himself. Having had a hard struggle himself, he has sympathetic regard for young men who are trying honestly to make their own way in the world. Many have found in him a wise counselor and substantial helper in time of need. Such men deserve success.

Edward T. Davis,

Secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Electric Wire Company of Delaware, was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1849. He received a public school education in the Northeast Grammar School and after spending two years at the Central High School, took a course in Crittenden's College, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen and took a position in the office of the notions and white-goods house of Young, Moore & Co. Remained with them until the dissolution of the firm in 1870, when he was engaged by Henry C. Moore & Co. (a branch of the old concern) as assistant book-keeper. Afterward he received an appointment in the regular army and was assigned to clerical duty in the surgeon-general's office and in the record and pension division, Washington, D. C.

During the past fifteen years Mr. Davis has been very prominently identified with the alterations in the Bingham House, and the erection of the large stores of Wood, Brown & Co., Philadelphia, also the erection of the Philadelphia Tattersalls, Thackara building, Heywood building, together with many rows of the better class of dwellings.

Mr. Davis is the secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Electric Wire Company of Wilmington, Del., engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of electric wires and cables, which he claims are superior to any in the market.

The company operated by Mr. Davis laid the underground cables which light Broadway, New York, from end to end, and, besides, has over thirty miles of underground cable, for arc lighting in use in the City of Chicago.

Mr. Davis is prominently connected with the Masonic and several beneficial orders, and is also a very active member of many of the leading athletic clubs of Philadelphia.

He was married February 28, 1872, in Washington, D. C., to the youngest daughter of Thomas Irvin, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia. Eight children blessed the marriage, two of whom have died.

George C. Harrison

Was born in Philadelphia, 1851. He received his education in a Quaker school, after which he attended a military academy at New Haven, Conn. In 1877 he engaged in the manufacturing of cotton duck awning and sailmakers' supplies at 230 Church street, which business, under his care and attention, increased until it is the leading house in the State of Pennsylvania in that line. Mr. Harrison is one of Philadelphia's enterprising citizens and an officer in seven secret orders.

Samuel W. Tilton,

Of the firm of S. W. Tilton & Son, ship-yard and marine railways, Camden, N. J., was born in Atlantic County, N. J. At sixteen he designed and built, without previous training, a schooner of one hundred tons capacity. In 1848 he contracted to build twenty boats for interior navigation, purchasing a large tract of timber land for that purpose on the borders of the Pinkatank River, Va. There he built other and larger vessels, erected mills and shipped vast supplies of ship timber to Northern markets. Though he became a slave owner, nevertheless he remained loyal to the Union at a time when loyalty meant, as in his case, confiscation of property. After the war his lands were restored to him, which,

together with other lands, he still retains. In Baltimore he built ten large vessels that were in active use during the war. His business in Camden, N. J., of which he acquired sole control in 1864, now employs upwards of 100 ship-carpenters, the ship-yard covering about eight

acres, with dockage facilities for about thirty vessels. He has built more than 100 vessels, some of them of 1800 tons, and his interest in domestic and foreign shipping is very extensive.

Charles S. Caffery,

Who has become famous for building light carriages and trotting sulkies, was born on the thirty-first day of January, 1831, in one of the oldest settlements in America, Swedesboro, N. J. He received a common school education, and when about fourteen years of age his father removed to Camden, N. J., and he continued the business of a wheelwright, having a shop near the site of the present works established by Charles S. Caffery, when just past his majority, which gradually built up and improved until it has reached proportions the most extensive in the State, with the reputation of constructing in their entirety, carriages of the highest grade.

Mr. Caffery is president of the Charles S. Caffery Company, incorporated in 1879, and his whole life has been spent in this business, declining all State or municipal offices tendered him, desiring only to be a good, private citizen, and supporting all public enterprises. His keen perception in constructing carriages has placed the Charles S. Caffery Company's productions at such a high standard that orders from all parts of the world have been filled, including every style of pleasure carriage, and the name Caffery is synonymous with all that is handsome and substantial in vehicles drawn by horses.

Joseph B. Van Sciver

Was born in Mount Holly, Burlington County, N. J., in the year 1863. His parents lived on and operated a farm, and he received a good education. Mr. Van Sciver's introduction to the furniture trade dates back to the year 1880, when, at the age of scarcely seventeen, he conceived the idea of learning upholstering. After thoroughly mastering the art he determined to be his own master. When Mr. Van Sciver started in business but eight years ago, it was with a capital of $150, which was invested in tools and materials. To-day $150,000 is the amount of capital invested, and the store is fitted with all the improvements known, ladies' waiting, reading and toilet rooms, electric lights, with their own engines. Three buildings on Federal street, Camden, N. J., and the second floor of the large market-house are used for storage purposes. One hundred and fifty men are employed, and ten teams are required to do the hauling. A year or so ago carpets were added to the stock and proved a successful feature. Though but twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Van Sciver has in eight years' time built up a business from nothing to a trade of over $700,000, which was the amount of their business the past year. His success has been phenomenal.

L. Shuster Boraef.

The Boraefs date their arrival in this country back nearly 150 years. There were four brothers, and it is believed that all their descendants have died except the present holder of the name, L. Shuster Boraef, whose name is given to Boraef's beef. It is also understood that there is none of the name existing in this country at the present time except the above-named gentleman.

In 1836 Mr. Boraef was located in the High Street Market, at stall No. 25. He was among the first to secure a stand in the Fifth Street Market when it was built, and there he has remained, prospering and thriving, and, although well on in the seventies, he is hale and hearty.

When the hegira from the Fifth Street Market commenced, Mr. Boraef secured a store building at 515

Minor street, close by the old stand, which has been fitted up with all the accessories for the proper transaction of the business.

Joseph E. Stuart

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in the old district of Southwark, on September 1, 1852. He was a pupil in the public grammar schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of fourteen years started to learn blank-book making and mastered the various branches of the trade. At the age of nineteen he was admitted as junior partner in the firm of A. W. Stuart & Sons, and continued with that firm as general manager of their blank-book manufacturing department until the spring of 1880 when the firm dissolved. Mr. Stuart then associated himself with Frederick A. and Richard H. Stuart, in the firm of Stuart Brothers, until 1892, when the firm of Stuart Brothers were incorporated into Stuart Brothers Company, of which Mr. Joseph E. Stuart is the president.

Oliver K. Reed,

Ex-president of the Laundrymen's National Association, was born in South Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y., February 5, 1850. He received a common school and academical education, and first embarked in business in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1868, as a clerk in the employ of his father. His career as a laundryman began in 1872, at which time he established the Empire Laundry in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1876 he moved to Philadelphia, and in April of that year he opened the Troy Steam Laundry at No. 6 South Eighteenth street. He applied himself closely to business, and by the hardest kind of work succeeded in building up a good trade, and in June, 1883, he purchased the three-story brick building No. 1323 Arch street, which he fitted up as a first-class laundry, and moved into it during the latter part of 1883. When the laundrymen's convention met in

Philadelphia in 1884 Mr. Reed was one of the committee on arrangements for the entertainment of visiting delegates. So well did he fulfill his duties in that respect, and so active a part did he take in the proceedings of the convention, that he was unanimously chosen as secretary. He was elected vice-president of the association in 1886, is now president and is one of its most energetic members. Mr. Reed is a self-made man in the true meaning of the term.

Richard H. Stuart

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 13, 1854. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia until the age of fifteen years when he entered into the trade of blank-book making. In the year 1878 he opened a retail stationery and blank-book store and continued in the business until 1880 when he associated himself with

Frederick A. and Joseph E. Stuart as Stuart Brothers, southeast corner Fourth and Arch, in the wholesale blank-book manufacturing business. In 1892 the firm became Stuart Brothers Company and he was elected vice-president and holds that position at the present time.

Frederick A. Stuart

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1850, was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of twenty years entered into the blank-book business. Afterward associated himself with the firm of A. W. Stuart & Sons, southwest corner of Fourth and Race, as financial and business manager, and continued with that firm until the spring of 1880. He then connected himself with the firm of Stuart Brothers, northeast corner of Fourth and Arch streets, until 1892, when the firm of Stuart Brothers was incorporated into Stuart Brothers Company, of which Mr. F. A. Stuart is the secretary and treasurer.

James M. Munyon

Was born at Thompson, Conn., August 3, 1850. His early life was spent in New England. He came to Philadelphia about twenty years ago, where he entered the field of journalism. He was editor and proprietor of the *Labor World* and also of *Munyon's Magazine*.

Through his efforts the Chinese exclusion bill was brought about, and also the bill in various States regulating child labor. Mr. Munyon first advocated the pensioning of school teachers. His greatest success was probably among the laboring people. He endeavored to show that their only salvation for higher wages and better conditions lay in the restriction of emigration. Mr. Munyon was the founder of the American party; his energies and heart have always been for the betterment of his fellowman, and his poems, "Is Freedom a Lie?" and "Yes, I'm Guilty," are living monuments to his memory.

Mr. Munyon is very charitable and the poor have a good friend in him.

Sam Welsh

Is one of a large number of young progressive business men of Philadelphia. Being of a vigorous energetic disposition, naturally he adopts modern progressive ideas in the conduct of his business and as a result reaps the reward of his enterprise. He is not only progressive in the manner of conducting his business, but in inventive genius, having been granted a patent recently by the government, which has greatly increased the profits of his business and added greatly to his fame as an inventor and successful business man. For its novelty, simplicity and accuracy, it is unsurpassed, and is entirely unique in its use. It is called the Progressive Automatic Delivery Machine.

Robert S. Baymore.

Few young men of corresponding years have attained such success and prominence in the world of affairs as Robert Sheridan Baymore, now occupying the conspicuous and responsible position of manager of the Reading Railroad's Advertising Bureau.

Born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1864, his education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he entered upon the active duties of life, following his youthful predilection for a mercantile career. That fate and his innate abilities destined him for a more ambitious line of endeavor soon became manifest, and at the beginning of the year 1884 he connected himself with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, his initial employment being of a clerical nature, and in the general passenger department to which he is still attached. Here he developed such marked capacity and industry, and displayed such

peculiar fitness for the exacting requirements of the railway business, that he rose within a few years by rapid and steady gradations to his present important post. Possessing more than ordinary intelligence, gifted with keen business perception, and uniting with these a kindly geniality, he is esteemed alike by his official superiors and by his associates.

A. L. Helmbold

Is a native of Philadelphia, having first seen the light November 26, 1842. After receiving a careful education under the tuition of both public and private teachers he engaged in business as a druggist's apprentice, and after a faithful service of ten years in that capacity began business for himself in 1870, at the "Continental Pharmacy," where he remained until 1892, when he relinquished that business, and began the manufacture of druggists' specialties, to which business he is now devoting his entire time and energy. Among business men he has a reputation for honorable dealing, and has achieved what the world regards as financial success. Mr. Helmbold is familiarly known throughout the business world, and in social life he is regarded with due consideration wherever known.

WM. H. KERN (DEC'D)

WM. WILKINS CARR, POSTMASTER OF PHILADELPHIA

HARRY HESS

Bishop Benjamin F. Lee, D. D., LL. D.,

Was born of humble parents, in Gouldtown, Cumberland County, N. J., September 18, 1841. Becoming fatherless at the age of ten years, he was placed in the care of a farmer to earn his living.

He became a Christian in 1862, and united with the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1873 he married Miss Mary E. Ashe, of Mobile, Ala., a graduate of Wilberforce University. His primary education was acquired at the school of his native hamlet. In 1864 he entered upon preparatory studies at Wilberforce University. In 1872 he graduated from the theological department with first honors. The following year he was elected to the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology in the same institution. Holding this position two years, he resigned to take pastoral work in Toledo, Ohio. In 1876 he was elected president of Wilberforce University, where he remained eight years when he was elected editor of the *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of his church. After eight years in that office, his general conference elected him bishop and assigned him to the diocese composed of Louisiana, Texas and the Pacific coast, including Alaska and British Columbia. Bishop Lee is a useful man, largely because he had an honest, industrious mother and a cultivated and noble wife. He has been chosen to represent his church in various positions of honor and responsibility, and to-day enjoys the confidence and esteem of the whole Christian world wherever known.

Rev. John B. Reeve

Was born at Mattituck, Suffolk County, N. Y., October 29, 1831. He was educated in New York Central College and at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Having graduated from the latter institution in May, 1861, and having been licensed to preach by the Third Presbytery of New York, he was, on June 4, 1861, ordained and installed pastor of the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1865 he was elected moderator of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, and was also one of its commissioners to the New School General Assembly of that year.

In 1870 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

In 1871 he was chosen by General O. O. Howard and the American Missionary Association to organize the theological department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and filled its chair of Biblical theology for four years.

Having been recalled to former pastoral charge in Philadelphia, Pa., he returned and was reinstalled in the autumn of 1875. His two pastorates in the one church now extend over a period of twenty-eight years.

George Wellington Bryant, M. D.,

Was born a slave in Winchester, Ky., August 16, 1849, and, with his mother and sister, escaped from slavery in 1851, settling in Xenia, Ohio.

In February, 1863 he enrolled his name as a drummer for Company K, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (Colored) Regiment, and was subsequently a member of Company K, Twenty-seventh United States (Colored) Regiment. He subsequently re-enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth United State Colored Troops, and was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., in February, 1866.

He immediately went South and soon left for the old world, spending two years at Heidelberg and one year in London, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to this country he went South where he held political and educational offices. It was conceded by the press of the South that he was one of the most powerful and eloquent debaters of either race in the country.

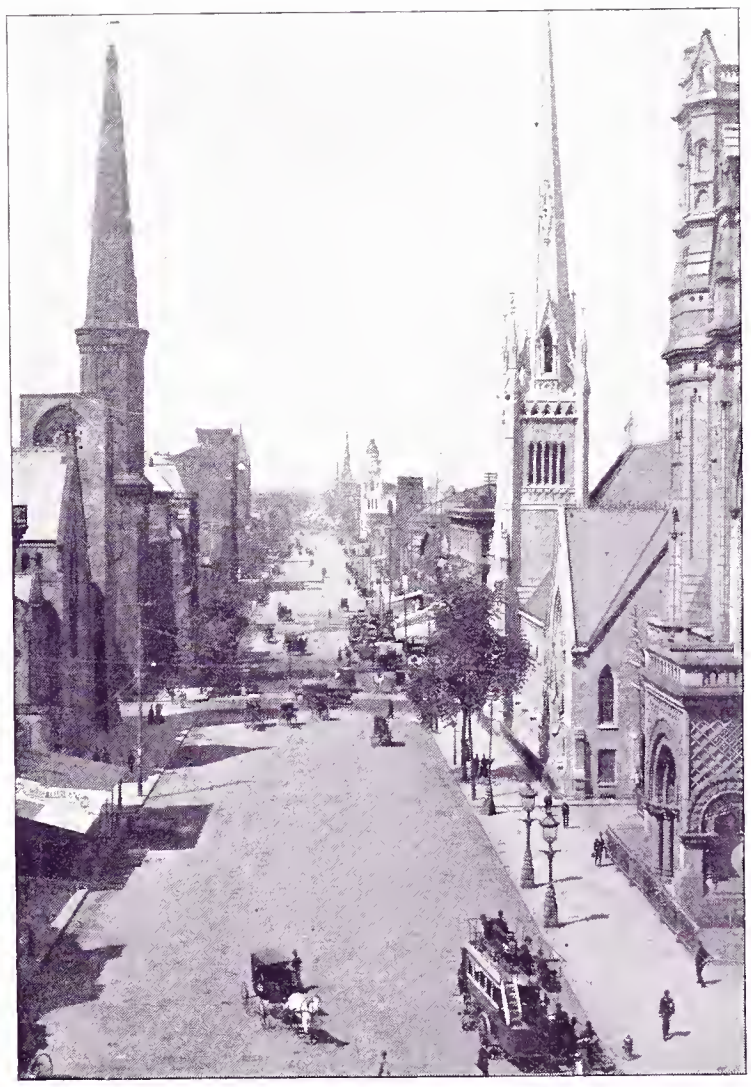
He ranks high in the lecture field to-day, and among his many subjects are those of "Anvil Sparks," "Flashes from my Grand Army Badge," "The Grey, the Black and the Blue," and "A Wild Man from Borneo."

He is at present commissioner general of the National Emancipation Monument Association, of Springfield, Ill., which has for its object the erection of a monument in commemoration of the emancipation of the slaves of the United States, to be dedicated to the memory of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war. Dr. Bryant is a most entertaining and eloquent speaker, of commanding appearance and lion tenor voice.

He is a member of Colonel Shaw Post 343, Grand Army Republic, Department of Missouri, a favorite in Grand Army circles, and a hard and earnest worker.

Rev. James C. Embry

Was born in Knox County, Ind., November 2, 1834. His parents removed from South Carolina to Indiana Territory in 1815. He was given such educational advantages as were afforded at that time in the neighborhood. At the age of twenty he left home to try his fortune in the wild, wide West, and after traveling considerably, and engaging in various enterprises with indifferent success, he went to Galena, Ill., in 1859, where he commenced a course of study for the Christian ministry under the tuition of a learned clergyman who greatly esteemed him for his natural talents and sturdy piety. At the same time he studied mathematics and natural sciences with professors of the High School. In 1862, when the war fever was at its height in the Northwest, after having been thwarted in several attempts to enter the army as a soldier, he went on board a supply boat carrying provisions and stores for the army of General Grant on the Mississippi, and continued in that service until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to a hospital steamer which brought many of the wounded officers to the North. In August of that year (1863) he entered the ministry of the church of his choice, the African Methodist Episcopal, and was stationed first at Alton, Ill. Here he availed himself of the benefit of the lectures at Shurtliff College, located at this place, and studied Greek with those who would teach him. In 1876 he was elected by the General Conference, secretary of education, and in 1878 was appointed by the bishops, secretary of finance and treasurer of the church fund. In 1880 he was elected delegate to the First Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London, and served with honor. He was elected by the General Conference of 1884 manager of the Book Concern, and general publisher for the church. He was also a member of the Methodist Centennial Conference held at Baltimore, and of the second Ecumenical held in Washington. Mr. Embry is a man of broad information derived from extensive reading of the best literature, and is regarded as among the foremost men of his race.



BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA--LOOKING NORTH FROM CITY HALL

"The Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children."

These were the words over the portal of a handsome, somewhat irregular gray stone building with jutting gables and deep, quaint doorway, and as visitors approached the junction of Baltimore avenue and Forty-fourth street, on which it stands, they paused in some surprise to watch the frolics of some merry-faced little people seen through one of the large windows. Their spotless white aprons and starched caps seemed to mark them as inmates of the institution, but they did not look at all like sick children, and it was only when a closer view revealed how twisted were many of the little figures and how indispensable were crutches and rolling chairs to their shadowed lives that a sad realization of their condition smote on the hearts of the newcomers.

Somehow physical maladies of all kinds seem doubly dreadful when they find their prey in little children, and the sight of them hopelessly afflicted at the very threshold of life is usually very painful. Looking at these children residents of the home, however, the thought of suffering was not thus obtruded, and in spite of the chronic diseases too plainly evidenced in their appearance, their plump sunburnt faces testified to plenty of vital force.

THE HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

It is the custom of the managers to close the Baltimore avenue building from June to September of each year, during which time the crippled inmates are treated to a sojourn at Avon-by-the-Sea, at the "Homestead," which is the summer home of the institution.

The little people disappeared from the window as the visitors entered the arched doorway and the ringing of a bell was wafted gently to their ears. After being shown into a little gem of a reception room the information was brought them that the hour being 4.30 p. m. everyone of the household had gone into chapel for the daily half-hour service, but a cordial invitation to follow them thither was gladly accepted. The miniature house of worship is situated at the eastern end of the structure—or rather series of structures, for the original building has been flanked at different times by three additions—and was erected by a lady of means in memory of her son.

It is beautifully finished and fitted up in light oak, with handsome stained windows and a pipe organ, the whole thrown into relief by the rich crimson covering of the floor. The altar, also, is beautiful in its appointments, and the white garments of the children with their uniform head-dresses, the dim lights near the organ, and the solemn figure of the clergyman in his robes, conducting the service of the Episcopal Church, made up an impressive scene. Quiet reigned over those tiny dwarfed beings as the afternoon breeze came sighing in through open windows, except when they joined in the responses sweetly and clearly, and raised their voices in the triumphant "Gloria." When the short service was over they filed quietly out into an apartment near by to partake of five o'clock tea, while the chaplain, Rev. Robert F. Innes, remained a moment or two to exchange a few pleasant words with some of the household assistants.

"Yes, our finances have suffered a little from the recent stringency," he said, smilingly, in response to a question; "in this way, that people have felt it necessary to economize, and, therefore, of course, subscriptions and contributions are not coming in so freely as we would like to see them. The home is supported almost entirely by voluntary gifts, so you see that makes an important difference to us."

Continuing he explained the nature of the work for which the home was founded ten years ago. Children are received without any entrance fee or payment for board whatever being required and are given the best of medical attention and the kindest possible care. It is preferred that they be under ten years of age, but no strict regulation is enforced on this point and several of the inmates at present are beyond the limit mentioned. Although the term "crippled" seems to imply incurable disease, children are received and cared for when a surgical operation is necessary, and, after being operated on, are kept until the average of health is restored. Where cases are really incurable there is no limit placed to their time for remaining in the institution, the simple question of need alone being taken into consideration.

Where their physical condition will permit of it these helpless little ones are taught suitable trades, cooking, sewing, housework, embroidery and knitting being among the acquirements of the girls, while the boys, besides attending to their own rooms, manufacture mops and various other articles. "One boy," says the recent report, "is a farmer." Another one is "learning to make and mend instruments for cripples." Wherever it is at all possible the children are taught some means of earning money, thus rendering them less dependent, and in all cases they receive a plain school education.

The school-room is one of the pleasantest apartments in the building. Rows of very particularly scholastic looking benches face the teacher's desk—all of the same light oak—and the geographical part of education is brought to mind by globes and maps suspended on the wall. Plenty of windows admit air and light generously.

There are at present forty-four children in the home, and its work, extending rapidly as it is, is still held back

by lack of means. The main original building is appropriated to boys and very young children. What is called the Hutchinson House, built by Miss M. M. Hutchinson in memory of Benjamin and Phœbe Hutchinson, besides containing a magnificent operating room, is inhabited solely by girls, and the latest addition, recently completed, the William Riddle Surgical House, is to be occupied solely by little ones who have undergone operations.

A recent purchase of ground south of the present property has been made, the new lot has a frontage of 208 feet on Forty-fifth street by 130 feet of depth. It is desired also to purchase the remaining ground which completes the entire block, a lot 100 x 175 feet, in order to secure ample room for future growth and projected improvements. The purchase already made has increased the institution's indebtedness to $14,000, and a number of urgent appeals for admission during the summer, which were necessarily refused, have made the managers very anxious for the erection of the other building for boys.

A walk through the institution heightened the pleasant impression received when its threshold was first crossed, and showed it to be truly, in the most sacred sense of the term, a "home." There was not a suggestion of gloom in spite of the suffering harbored there, and, except in one or two cases, the children had about them much of the cheerfulness of healthy childhood. Instead of being housed in long rooms like corridors, they are accommodated with cosy little bedrooms fitted up not only with necessaries but with luxuries. On the second floor two children generally share one room, and the handsome dark wood furniture, the cosy bed, dainty toilet bric-a-brac and a certain tasteful blending of colors make these rooms inviting beyond words. The third floor apartments are the same as far as appointment is concerned, but space being more confined, each child has its room to itself—a fact which makes this region very popular and much in request among the little inmates.

One hundred and ten children have been under the care of the Home during the past ten years.

The Home extends its arms to all countries and cities as long as it has an empty cot. It cultivates any marked talent.

A cot can be taken for one year and named for $200. A cot can be permanently endowed for $4000.

A house for twenty-five children can be built, named and endowed for $150,000.

A monthly journal is printed, subscription fifty cents per annum.

Those desiring to contribute to this work will address Mrs. Robert Francis Innes, 3819 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Edward Reed, D.D., LL.D.

Dr. George Edward Reed, seventeenth president of Dickinson College, was born in Brownville, Maine, in 1846. His father, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to America, from England, in 1836.

The father dying when the son was about six years of age, the mother, a woman of great strength of character, removed with her large family to Lowell, Mass., in the schools of which city George received the rudiments of his education. The family, however, being in straitened circumstances, the boy was compelled, at an early age, to begin the battle of life for himself, which he did, serving for several years in various capacities in one of the large manufacturing companies of the "Spindle City," first as "runner" in the counting-room, and later as "bobbin boy," in the mills. In summer he worked on the farms adjacent to the city, gaining in this severe school, the stalwart vigorous frame which has stood him in such good stead in later years. Having at last accumulated money enough to warrant the continued pursuit of the studies he had been compelled, temporarily, to lay aside, in January, 1865, he entered the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., to prepare for college. This he accomplished in the surprisingly short space of one term and a half, doing within this period the amount of work usually gone over in nine terms. Dr. Reed justly regards this as the greatest achievement of his life, the record never, to his knowledge, having been surpassed. Entering Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in September, 1865, he was graduated with distinction, in 1869, in a class famous in the history of the college for the number of its members who have attained eminence in their various callings.

After his graduation from college, he passed one year in the study of theology, in the School of Theology of Boston University. Retiring from the school in 1870, he at once began the work of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving two most important churches of that body, in Willimantic, Conn., and in Fall River, Mass. In 1875, being then but twenty-nine years of age, he was transferred to the Hanson Plase Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., then and now the largest church of that religous denomination in this country. At the end of three years he was appointed to an influential church in Stoneford, Conn.

In 1881 he became the pastor of the Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn, where he continued for three years, at the expiration of which period he served again in the Hanson Plase Church. On leaving the City of Brooklyn he was tendered a reception in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by citizens of the city, irrespective of denominational lines, in recognition of public services rendered.

In 1887 Dr. Reed assumed the pastorate of Trinity Church, New Haven. While serving his second year here he was honored with a unanimous call to the presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., one of the oldest of the colleges of the country.

The presidency of Dr. Reed has been eminently successful, the numbers in attendence having doubled during the four years of his administration, with corresponding evidence of prosperity in all lines of college work. In addition to the onerous duties of his position, Dr. Reed is in great demand as lecturer and preacher in all parts of the country and with constantly increasing fame.

Dr. Reed is a careful thinker, eloquent in diction, self-possessed in manner and attractive in the mode of presenting his subject. He clearly enunciates his propositions and logically follows them to their conclusions, convincing the minds of his hearers and winning their hearts by the clearness of his statement and the sincerity and earnestness of his convictions.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

One of the laws of the Talmud, specifying the requirements of education according to the old Jewish idea, declared that every town divided by a river should have on either side the necessary opportunities for school instruction. Perhaps even then, the attraction which lies in good schools, was noticed by the far-seeing predecessor of our modern town-founding speculator. Certainly in these days the prudent father in considering a possible change of residence considers no subject more carefully than the comparative advantages in school facilities, and there is, perhaps, to the thoughtful mind no stronger indication of hope for our Southern blacks than the fact, that one city in Tennessee contains not less than 30,000 colored people, many of them, we are assured, were attracted thither by the exceptional development of the public school system. If a city is to be judged by the number of comfortable homes for the plain mechanic and laborer, Philadelphia is known to stand not less than first. If it is to be judged by the number, variety, and increasing excellence of its educational institutions, it has as little reason to blush.

The father of the Commonwealth, and the most famous citizen of whom Philadelphia ever boasted, united in planting here an institution, which, within ten years, has grown from the position of a third-rate college to a place among the foremost universities. The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, second to none in the United States, enjoys, along with the College of Dentistry, an international reputation. The University offers in the Wharton School a model course in preparation for business and practical affairs. It has a Department of Hygiene, absolutely unique among American universities. Its engineering and biological facilities challenge comparison with those of any similar institution, while its School of Architecture has been as successfully developed as have the Departments of Law and Veterinary Medicine.

Among other institutions, the medical schools of Philadelphia stand prominent, not only on account of their own merit, but also on account of the special opportunities for hospital practice, in which Philadelphia is hardly second to any city in the country. Special foundations of growing interest and national reputation are the Girard College, where hundreds of orphan boys are carefully nurtured by means of the princely endowment of one of Philadelphia's early citizens. The Drexel Institute is another monument of enlightened liberality, planned specially to supplement, without duplicating, other educational facilities of the city and offering to hundreds rare opportunities for technical instruction, which could not previously be obtained except at much greater expense, and from which many have been consequently debarred. The Williamson School, the Wagner, Spring Garden, and Wright's Institutes, are further instances of Philadelphia's appreciation of educational needs, and Philadelphia liberality in satisfying them.

The semi-charitable work of such a school is, perhaps, not more valuable to the general interests of intellectual advancement than are the opportunities afforded and the good actually accomplished through the many scientific institutions and societies which have attracted to Philadelphia the favorable notice of two continents. Among the societies which have exerted an international influence, the youngest and most recognized of all is the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which numbers 3000 members in all parts of the world, and which, through its meetings and publications, has influenced economic and political thought more than has any kindred organization. The American Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the Franklin Institute have done work equally deserving in their special lines.

Since the time of the Centennial Exposition, the public school system of Philadelphia has rapidly improved. The growth of the city has been more than equaled by the increase in equipment and teaching force. New schools have been erected each year; primary education has been well cared for, and the needs for secondary education are supplied by the Central High School, the Girls' High School, the Normal School, and the Manual Training High Schools in the city.

Though Philadelphia is not known as a great art centre, the private collections of its wealthy citizens would be hard to duplicate. Public interest in art education has, nevertheless, greatly increased in recent years, and the technical instruction of high grade which is now offered in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, promises to leave no natural talent and ability undeveloped, and to secure in this field what Philadelphia has aimed to secure in all others, not only assistance to recognized talent, but careful search for latent ability.

One other educational agency, although latest developed, has been full of meaning for the higher literary life of the city, and has influenced the general thought of the country to a degree hardly equaled. In the University Extension movement, organized here, with an efficiency and a breadth of thought which have stimulated the work throughout the United States, Philadelphia has what has long been needed, a correlating influence, which, by making the equipment of its University and technical schools of service, not only to the young, but to men and women of every age and occupation, promises greatly to increase their capacity for good, and to act as a tonic in arousing public interest, in that greatest of civilizing forces, healthy, progressive, and scientific education.

The Philadelphia Public Kindergartens.

By Miss Constance McKenzie, Director of Public Kindergartens.

In the autumn of 1879, Miss Anna Hallowell, of Philadelphia, who had, from the first, taken a warm interest in the work in Boston, decided to try the same experiment in her own city, beginning with one kindergarten, to be supported by private contributions from friends. The success of one encouraged the establishment of others, and by co-operation with her, of the Society for Organized Charity and other benevolent associations, five were opened in the following eight months. In 1881, the work assumed such proportions, that a society was formed and incorporated under the name of the Sub-Primary School Society, hoping that ultimately kindergartens would be adopted by the Board of Education as a part of the public school system. City Councils were petitioned, and the amount of $5000 was granted for two successive years. The following year, a grant of $7500 was made. In 1886, the society supported twenty-nine free kindergartens, with an enrollment of 1000 children, mostly from the poorest and most illiterate classes, frequently from the most depraved and vicious, one-half the expenses and accommodations being met by appropriations from the city treasury, the other from the associate committees connected with various charitable institutions.

From the first, the attitude of the Board of Education was friendly and generous. Public school rooms that were available were at the disposal of the society from the beginning of the movement, and great interest was shown by many members of the school board.

In 1885, Mr. Edward J. Steel, president of the board, earnestly recommended kindergartens as a part of the public school system.

In July, 1886, the question was brought before the board and passed without debate. In January, 1887, the free kindergartens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Sub-Primary School Society, were formally transferred by them to the Public School Board, and the chief aim of the society, to place kindergartens on a footing with other public educational work, was finally accomplished. It came to pass that before the transfer of the kindergartens into public hands, the board of judges made a timely appointment of Miss Hallowell to a vacancy in the Board of Education, thereby not only appointing the first woman to serve in the Central Board, but also enabling her to follow closely the interest she had had so long at heart. Meanwhile it was necessary for the transferred kindergartners to meet the requirements of a public examination. To this end, they were offered a year's free course of lectures at the expense of the Board of Education upon such branches as were important (in addition to those that had come under their regular course of kindergarten training), viz., Psychology, History of Education, School Hygiene, Geometric Form, Clay Modeling, Drawing (including free-hand sketch work from memory and from object), Music, Plant and Animal Life, Physical Geography, Kindergarten, Philosophy and Methods.

Two grades of certificates were granted, one entitling the holder to a principalship, the other that of assistant. When the kindergartners had finally earned their certificates by diligent study, and proved that they had earned them by the trial year of practical work among the children themselves, and not till then could the public kindergartens be considered as fairly on their feet. Since that time there has been steady growth in interest and attendance, and to-day (May, 1893), the approximate number of children on roll is 4000; approximate daily average attendance, 2700; number of kindergartners, 104; number of classes (twenty-five children in attendance in each), 107; number of kindergartens, 70.

Another favorable outlook for the future is the fact that the normal school graduates take a full year's kindergarten training. Future teachers will therefore enter their positions in all grades, not only with a feeling of sympathy towards the kindergartens, but also with an understanding of their special line of work. This having been accomplished, the kindergartens may now be considered an integral part of the public schools of this city.

The Primary Schools of Philadelphia.

By Andrew J. Morrison, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools.

Penn's "Frame of Government," written in England, in 1682, contained two provisions in reference to education, viz., "That the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools," and—

"That all children living within the Province, of the age of twelve years, shall be taught some useful trade and skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor may not want."

The earliest action of the authorities in regard to the establishment of a school, is the following in the language of the original:

"At a Council held at Philadelphia, ye 26th of ye 10th month, 1683, Present Wm. Penn Propor and Govr. and others.

The Govr and Provll Councill having taken into their Serious Consideration the great Necessity there is of a School Master for ye instruction and Sober Education of youth in ye towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enoch flower, an Inhabitant of the said Towne, who for twenty year past hath been exercised in that care and Imployment in England, to whom haveing Communicated their minds, he Embraced it upon the following Terms: to Learne to read English 4s by ye Quarter, to Learne to read and write 6s by ye Quarter, to learne to read, Write and Cast accot 8s by ye Quarter; for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say dyet, Washing, Lodging and Scooling, Tenn pounds for one whole year."

Enoch Flower opened his school in October, 1683, in a dwelling built of pine and cedar planks.

That the same Council had in mind even at that early day the establishment of an institution of a higher order than the school of Enoch Flower appears from the following record, dated a little more than a month subsequent to the above.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on the 17th of the 11th month, 1683, Wm. Penn and others being present, it was proposed, "That Care be Taken about the Learning and Instruction of Youth to Witt. a scool of Arts and Sciences."

At the same meeting a law was proposed "for makeing of Severall sorts of Books for the use of Persons in this Province."

In August, 1693, "Thomas Meaking" (or Makin) keeper of a free school in the town of Philadelphia, was called before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and told that he must not keep school without a license. He was ordered to procure a certificate of his ability, learning and diligence from the inhabitants of note in the town by the 16th instant, which he promised to do. He was therefore the first teacher in the State required to procure a certificate.

Following that taught by Enoch Flower, there were schools of different kinds and grades in Philadelphia taught both by men and by women. They were doubtless, for the most part, private schools conducted by individuals on their own account.

The founding of the Friends' Public School in 1697, with its purpose of providing gratuitous instruction in both elementary and higher branches to all children of the poor willing to receive it, was the first step in a series that led to the establishment of a system of public schools in Philadelphia.

Next came the academy with its connected charitable schools in 1753. Tending in the same direction were the Sunday-schools of 1790, the schools for indigent children established by different church organizations, the State law of 1809, and its supplement in 1812 providing for the education of the poor at public expense—and, finally, the introduction of the Lancasterian method of instruction. These were the seeds that ripened into a system of public schools.

Among the committees of the "Society for the Promotion of Public Economy," formed about 1816, was one on public schools.

This committee, after having made a careful inquiry into the Lancasterian system of instruction, prepared, and had passed by the Legislature, the law of 1818, establishing public schools. This law, however, providing for the education at public expense, did not establish free schools in Philadelphia as they now exist. No provision was made to educate any children at the public expense except "indigent orphan children or children of indigent parents,"—boys between the age of six and fourteen and girls between the age of five and thirteen.

These schools were no less "pauper schools" than those that preceded, and are more to be commended simply because they were organized into a system under the management of responsible officers,—and provision was made for the building of school-houses, the preparation of teachers and the furnishing of text-books.

Philadelphia had no free schools open to the children of the rich and the poor alike until after the law of 1818

had been amended in 1836 so as to admit all children without distinction,—and with the change, the Lancasterian system of instruction was abandoned.

To the Lancasterian system, however, the city was indebted for the idea of the necessity of trained teachers.

The year 1836 that saw the Lancasterian system of schools for the poor changed into free schools for all,—and a few scattered infant schools, and schools for colored children supported by private contribution, organized into a great system of primary instruction maintained at public expense, witnessed also the first attempt to establish a High School, which was opened two years later.

In 1848 a normal school for girls, with a school of practice, was established. Evening or night schools were opened by the Controllers in different parts of the city about 1850 to accommodate those whose necessities would not permit them to attend the day schools.

In 1854 with the consolidation of the city came the establishment of the system of schools into sections or wards throughout the city.

Since 1867 the members of the Board of Public Education have been appointed by the courts.

The Department of Superintendence was organized in 1883, by the selection of a superintendent of schools and four assistant superintendents.

James MacAlister was chosen superintendent, and at the same time Andrew J. Morrison, James F. C. Sickel, Lydia A. Kirby and Mary Haggenbotham were elected assistant superintendents.

In September, 1885, the first manual training school was organized. In the same year sewing was introduced and made a part of the course of study for all girls that have passed the second school year.

In 1887 the kindergartens were included in the public school system, and in the same year classes in cookery were organized. Not only the girls of the normal school but also the girls of the grammar grades receive instruction in cookery.

Pupils are admitted to the primary schools after having attained the age of six years. The course of instructions in the elementary schools covers a period of eight years.

Applicants for admission to the Central High School, the Girls' Normal School and the two Manual Training Schools must be fourteen years of age and must pass an examination in the following subjects: Reading, Spelling, Writing, Language, Arithmetic, Geography, United States History and Civil Government, Science Lessons and Drawing.

A minimum average of 50 is required in Reading, Language and Arithmetic and a general average of 70 in all branches.

The examination is directed by the superintendent and the assistant superintendents, who also prepare the questions. The papers are marked in common by committees formed from the members of the faculties of the different schools and the principals of the different grammar schools from which the pupils are sent.

The requirement for admission to each is the same.

At present there are in Philadelphia 427 schools, 2878 teachers and 118,268 pupils.

April, 1893.

Modeling and Drawing in the Public Schools.

By Prof. Wm. A. Mason.

This department of public instruction occupies a most important place in the system of education. The main purpose of the study is to train the eye by developing the perceptive faculties and to train the hand to attain manipulative ability and artistic skill. Into this very general statement one must read many other essential aims, such as the cultivation of the æsthetic faculty in the development of artistic taste, the training of the constructive ability in the drawing, making and designing of objects of an industrial character, and the general object in mind throughout to fit the pupils for the duties of life, whether their choice be industrial, professional, or domestic. This training of the hand through the brain is begun in the lowest primary grades in the fundamental study of clay modeling. This work is two-fold throughout,—representative and decorative. The first forms modeled are the sphere, cube, cylinder, and other geometric solids, and common objects based upon these, such as fruits, vegetables, leaves, shells, fishes, etc. In the secondary grades borders and leaf rosettes are modeled; and in the grammar grades Greek and Moorish designs are modeled in relief or tiles.

The drawing begins with drill exercises in drawing straight, circular and curved lines, scrolls, balanced curves, etc. The subsequent work is almost wholly objective; the models used being the geometrical solids and all common objects; also fruits, vegetables, and foliage. Pupils are taught to draw from the solid object, in what is technically called "perspective," several years earlier than heretofore, while geometric or working drawings,—technically called "projections," are deferred several years, until the pupil reaches the grammar grades. In these grades he is not only taught to make the working drawings of objects, but he actually constructs them out of cardboard from his own designs; thus preparing himself for higher manual training, either in technical schools or in the shop.

Original designing in ornamental forms is postponed later than heretofore, and a thorough prospective foundation is laid for it in work in cutting, and arranging colored papers. A thorough study of the styles of ornament of historic peoples,—chiefly Grecian, Moorish, and Gothic, also precedes exercises in original designing; so that when this exercise is begun in the grammar grades with natural foliage as a motive, the pupils have a good store of accepted type forms upon which to base their conventional treatment of the chosen motive of design.

The harmonious combinations of colors are systematically taught throughout the grades; in the lower grades colored geometric forms called "parquetry" are arranged in designs in the tone of one color only; in the middle grades the ornamental forms are cut by the pupils out of colored paper, and the designs made therewith are still restricted to the tones of one color, to inculcate a sense of color harmony. In the grammar grades in the immediate future the pupils will make simple designs for wall paper, oil cloths, etc., which will be thoroughly pleasing because technically correct in color arrangements.

To have these branches properly taught, special preparation on the part of teachers is necessary, and to aid them in their work, a gentleman eminently qualified by training and experience has been found in the person of Professor William A. Mason, to arrange a course of study in drawing, and to direct the teachers in this important branch of education. After due consideration and conference with the superintendent of schools, Dr. Brooks, and his assistants, a plan of instruction has been formulated. Immediately after entering upon the duties of his office in November, 1892, Mr. Mason began a course of lectures to the primary and secondary teachers upon the clay modeling of their respective grades. Upon the opening of the schools in September next a complete course of lectures and lessons will be given to the teachers explanatory of the new course. These lectures will be followed by specific lessons on clay modeling, paper folding and cutting, pictorial

drawing, geometric and working drawing, and upon the subject of color. These lessons will be given afternoons in the several sections of the city and on Saturday mornings in one of the high schools. The other mornings of the week will be devoted to visiting the two hundred and ninety school buildings in the city, inspecting and directing the work, observing the methods of instruction, and to general helpfulness in advancing the work of both teacher and pupil.

The Public Industrial Art School,

Fifteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia.

The Public Industrial Art School, started in 1880 by Charles G. Leland, was the first in Philadelphia in connection with its public school system to take action in the introduction of manual training, with the full idea of the real meaning of the phrase, as mind and hand training, with all that is included therein.

In connection with other friends of the movement, after careful consideration and experiment, a system, founded on fundamental facts, was adopted without great cost, suitable to all grades of schools from the kindergarten to the university, which can be applied in every kind of educational institute ; governed by natural law ; unfolding the capacities of children as nature unfolds the leaves and flowers ; teaching the pupils that they are in the plan and part of life, and enabling them to work out their own ability on the true lines of design as illustrated in every living thing.

We have to-day before us the gratifying results of this educational forecast, in the form of a system of public school training ; which is a wide and happy departure from any that had preceded it.

To Philadelphia must be accorded the distinguished honor of having been the actual leader in the movement in this country, which has given manual training, in connection with the *public school system*, substantial, practical and successful experiment, and to-day this system has completely disarmed its former opponents, and in many cases finds in them its most earnest advocates, and has won a place in the heart of popular favor from which it will never be dislodged ; and its benefits available to all who comply with its easy requirements. Its purpose is eminently practicable, one of its leading requirements being that every design in drawing, clay-modeling, or wood-carving shall be made with a view to some useful end. It is not a trade school. While it does not profess to teach handicraft of any kind, there is not a *profession* or *industry* that is not to a greater or less extent dependent upon some one or more branches taught in this school, nor could a more needful or desirable preliminary training be devised for those who must necessarily become *mechanics* or *artists*. It is the province and special function of this system to search out and develop the latent powers of pupils, and provide them with means and opportunities for determining the direction of their natural gifts.

It must be borne in mind that the plan includes girls as well as boys.

The Public Industrial Art School was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Leland the first year without cost to the public, but in 1881 the Board of Education took charge of this new department, appointing regular teachers, and placing it upon a permanent basis, since which time it has grown in numbers, with enlarged facilities, until now the number receiving instruction each week reaches 1340, embracing pupils from the lowest primary grades to the highest in the grammar school ; also classes for the instruction of teachers. A regular graded course of instruction has been adopted, and the equipment of the school greatly improved.

The four fundamental principles now employed in the school are free-hand drawing, modeling in clay and tough wood, and designing. A new and valuable feature in the training is the equal use of both hands in all departments of work, as many cases in the trades require the use of tools in either hand. Instruction is given pupils in the afternoon of each school day, so as to interfere as little as possible with other school duties. Classes of primary and secondary grades have been very successful, and it has been fully demonstrated that the method of designing and modeling is beneficial in the highest degree and ought to be made general in all the schools as soon as means can be provided for the purpose.

These classes have also proved the perfect feasibility of teachers being capable of giving instruction to a large number of pupils at the same time. It is their opinion that the work in this department greatly stimulates children in school studies. The interest taken in the work by teachers is no less gratifying. The knowledge and skill acquired by attendance on these class exercises are such, that all who have passed through the advanced classes are now capable of teaching the elementary work to their own pupils, and could readily find employment in any school that might be established to do similar work elsewhere.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Industrial Art School Committee, December 15, 1891, classes in drawing and modeling are now established for the public school teachers in the primary and secondary grades, and in drawing, modeling and carving in the grammar grades. These classes are taught at the Public Industrial Art School, Fifteenth and Locust, out of regular school hours, and during the past three years over seven hundred teachers have voluntarily taken courses in this work. In the future, certificates will be given to all finishing the required course. This will furnish, in a very short time, teachers already in the schools able to completely solve the question of manual training.

While the ultimate object of the work is emphatically practical, it is nevertheless chiefly to be desired on account of its educational and disciplinary value in cultivating judgment and perception of proportion, symmetry and fitness. It includes all processes that enables the mind and muscles to work in harmony, that will make a pupil muscularly as ready to begin any kind of work when he is grown as arithmetic or geography will make him mentally ready. At the Industrial Art School pupils acquire a dexterity, not looking to this or that trade, but underlying success in any of the two hundred and fifty trades.

State Normal Schools.

By Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The twelve state normal schools have won the confidence and support of the public to a degree that has made their usefulness almost inestimable. There are gathered annually in these institutions about eight thousand of the youth of the Commonwealth. The moral and social influences, not less than the intellectual, exerted by these schools directly, and through their pupils, going by thousands as teachers into our public schools, have been more potent than any others in elevating the character of public instruction. Our state normal schools are in charge of exceptionally well-qualified principals and teachers, and are doing exactly the work in quality and quantity that was deemed essential to the well-being of our public schools by those who provided for so many great schools. It was manifestly their purpose to establish fountains of influence whose quickening streams should flow not simply for our cities and boroughs, but also for all the public schools

of our Commonwealth. The great work already accomplished is secure, the work now going on is that of developing sound moral characters and of laying solid foundations for intellectual growth by thorough training upon the branches common to all our public schools, and by giving a knowledge of the elements of some of the higher branches in natural science, literature and mathematics. Along with all this work goes such training in the science and art of teaching as the ability of the pupils and the extent of the course of study make possible. Thousands of our young teachers are by these schools first made acquainted with the greatest teachers of pedagogy, and brought into contact with the great current of thought upon this subject that is flowing toward the ocean of truth.

The state normal schools have gloriously vindicated the wisdom of the liberal policy pursued toward them by the Commonwealth. The public schools, under the impetus of the enlarged appropriation, need all the aid these schools can render, and supply most cogent reasons for the continuance of that policy.

Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia.

By Professor GEORGE W. FETTER.

In 1848, the Controllers of the Public Schools established a normal school located on Chester street above Race, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the first not under State control, established in any city in the United States. The first principal was Dr. A. T. W. Wright, with six assistants. The number of pupils 106, and the course of instruction was limited to two years. The building was soon filled to its utmost capacity. To meet the demands of the steadily increasing number of applicants for admission, the Controllers, in 1853, erected a new building on Sergeant street, between Ninth and Tenth, and the school was transferred early in the year 1854. In 1857, Philip A. Cregar became principal, and in 1859, the School of Practice, in which were vested the essential advantages for training teachers, was abandoned, and it became the Girls' High School. The tendency of public education seemed to require a course of higher development for the minds of those who desired to become teachers, and a very large percentage belonged to this class. In 1861, the name was again changed to the Girls' High and Normal School, with a course so modified, as to confine the professional training to the last year. In 1865, the present principal, George W. Fetter was elected. The school at that time contained 270 pupils, and the course was three years. The faculty consisted of ten teachers. The numbers have rapidly increased until to-day, April, 1893, there are 1850 pupils pursuing a four-years' course of study, under the instruction and direction of fifty-four teachers. Since the organization of the school, 11,850 pupils have been registered. Of this number, 5772 have graduated and received diplomas, and 4898 have been appointed to situations as teachers. Of the number who withdrew, nearly seven hundred obtained certificates of qualification to teach, and were appointed to situations. In 1868, the word "High" was considered a misnomer, and was stricken out, and it again became the Girls' Normal School. In 1854, the school in Sergeant street appeared sufficiently large to accommodate the school for many generations, but it brought new hopes, increased zeal, and unexpected success. The increased demand for admission made a larger building necessary, and the result was the present building, at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, dedicated October 30, 1876.

This beautiful greenstone edifice, is one of the most imposing architectural structures in Philadelphia. Since 1876, the history of this famous school has again repeated itself, the same struggles for admission as in former years, and in 1891, the third time in its history the friends of the Normal School made an imperative and successful demand for a new school. A magnificent new building is in process of erection at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, which, when finished, will be ranked among the finest school edifices in the country. The foundation is built of stone from the Conshohocken quarries, and the superstructure is of Port Deposit granite. The trimmings are white Berean sandstone, with white granite for the entrance steps and platform. The architecture is very beautiful; this is increased by the arrangement of the main entrance, in which the main arch, the largest of any building in the city, will rest on carved capitols of sandstone, supported by columns and half columns of polished Scotch granite.

The interior of the building has been arranged with much attention to detail, in order to elevate the standard of school architecture. Mosaic floors of harmonious colors, wainscoting of tinted tile, painted walls in particolors, and white and yellow pine wood work will greatly add to the decorative beauty of the interior. Every modern improvement in architecture will be introduced to make the structure complete. When this building is finished it will be used as a Normal School, and devoted entirely to the training of teachers. The building at present occupied, will be a Girls' High School and the scheme of study will embrace three distinct courses. First, a general English course of four years; second, a classical course of four years, to prepare young women for college; third, a business or commercial course, preparing young women for business pursuits.

The first three years of the English course are designed for those who desire to enter the Normal School. In the latter institution there will be a two-years' course, entirely professional in character, intended to prepare all who enter the school for teaching. The following course of study has been adopted by the Board of Education for the new Normal School:

FIRST YEAR.

Educational Psychology.
School Economy.
Methods of teaching the elementary studies.
Methods in Natural History, Physiology, Reading and Elocution, Vocal Music, Modeling and Working in Wood, Drawing, Physical Culture, and Sewing and Fitting.
Philosophy and methods of the Kindergarten.
Educational reading and investigation.
Discussion of educational subjects.

SECOND YEAR.

Philosophy of Education.
History of Education.
Methods in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Physical Geography, Rhetoric, Composition, Literature, History, Sociology, Civics, Reading and Elocution, Vocal Music and Physical Culture.
Observation of model teaching in the School of Practice.
Practice in teaching in that school.
Discussion of observation and practice work.
Educational reading and investigation.
Discussion of educational topics.
Preparation of apparatus, devices, etc., used in teaching.
A general outline of the Science and Art of Teaching.

I. THE THEORY AND SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

1. Methods of Culture, (*a*) mental, (*b*) physical.
2. Methods of Instruction.
3. School Economy, (*a*) preparations, (*b*) organizations, (*c*) employment, (*d*) government, (*e*) authorities, (*f*) systems, (*g*) sanitary science.

II. THE PRACTICE OR ART OF TEACHING.

1. Observation of Teaching.
2. Practice of Teaching.
3. Preparation of apparatus, devices, etc., used in teaching.

The course of study in the Girls' High School has not been adopted by the Board of Education, but will no doubt be similar to the present academic course, with the addition of languages.

University Extension in Pennsylvania.

The growth of the University Extension movement in Pennsylvania during the last few years is a marked fact in the educational history of the State. This system of popular education was started twenty years ago by Cambridge University and has been steadily developing in England until last year more than sixty thousand students were enrolled under its auspices. The introduction of University Extension into the United States is due to Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. At his invitation, a number of educators of Philadelphia met on February 25, 1890, to discuss the merits of the system and the advisability of establishing it in this country. Dr. Pepper, who had examined the subject with care, presented the main features of the movement. After much deliberation, it was decided to give the matter a fair trial under the favorable conditions which Philadelphia and its suburbs clearly offered. During the succeeding months, plans of work gradually took form, and on June 1 a Society for the Extension of University Teaching was organized with an advisory committee made up from the co-operating colleges and universities, which numbered within a year more than a hundred.

On November 3, the first "local centre" was formed at Roxborough, in connection with the St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club and Institute, with a course on chemistry. Other centres were soon after established in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Wagner Institute, Neighborhood Guild, Women's Christian Association, Wright's Institute and other literary and social clubs in Philadelphia and neighboring towns. Local committees were formed for the direction of the work wherever no suitable organization was already in existence. During the first season twenty-three centres were established and forty-two courses of lectures were delivered to an average attendance of nearly ten thousand people. Through the cordial co-operation of the various colleges and universities, and the generous support of leading Philadelphians, the work of the first year was largely increased in the second winter. Twenty of the centres, formed in 1890–'91, continued courses during 1891–'92 and thirty-nine additional centres were organized. The number of lecture-courses was tripled and the number of students grew in the same proportion. The sixty centres of the American Society are mostly in Pennsylvania, although New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia share the supervision of the general offices, while allied organizations are prosecuting the work in many other States. At the first meeting of the National Conference in Philadelphia, in December, 1891, delegates were present from half a hundred colleges and from a score of States and Territories. This was the largest conference on University Extension ever held and typified well the success of the American Society, while the *Proceedings*, edited by George F. James, the general secretary, form one of the best sources of information on the movement. Other important publications of the society are the "*Handbook of University Extension*," the monthly journal of the Society entitled "*University Extension*," and many important addresses and monographs, with the syllabi prepared and used by its lecturers.

In addition to the service rendered the general movement in its publications and in the object lessons afforded by its sixty centres, the American Society has taken a most important step in establishing, for the first time in the history of the work, a training school for lecturers and organizers. The "University Extension Seminary" was opened in Philadelphia on October 1, 1892, enrolling among its students graduates of Harvard, Brown, Wisconsin, Colby, Cornell, Pennsylvania and other leading universities. The corps of instructors includes President Sharpless, of Haverford, President De Garmo, of Swarthmore, President MacAlister, of the Drexel Institute, Professors Patten and Fullerton, of the University of Pensylvania, and the director of the Seminary, Professor Edmund J. James, president of the American Society, Hon. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Edward Brooks, superintendent of schools, Philadelphia, Mr. A. E. Winship, editor of the *New England Journal of Education*, Principal Ray Greene Huling, of New Bedford, Mass., and Dr. George M. Philips, principal of the West Chester Normal, are among the occasional lecturers before the Seminary.

The Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

Broad and Master Streets.

By Miss EMILY SARTAIN, Principal.

Organized in 1844, incorporated in 1853, the Philadelphia School of Design for Women is the oldest school of APPLIED ART in the United States. From a few small classes studying drawing and design in the residence of its founder, Mrs. Sarah Peter, it has developed into a great institution, occupying the former home of Edwin Forrest, at Broad and Master streets, with an added triple range of studios two hundred feet on Master street and ninety feet on Carlisle street in the rear. A Normal Art Course gives thorough artistic training in drawing, modeling and painting from the cast, from still-life and from life, while practical application of artistic skill to business needs is taught in its various classes for etching, pen-drawing for photo-engraving, illustration, china-decoration, and designing for carpets, curtains, wall-paper, oil-cloth, china-silk, prints, etc. Students are encouraged to gain business experience by submitting their work to manufacturing and publishing firms, and each year, the practicability and excellence of the instruction is proven by the large sales of designs, and the orders for etchings and illustrations, and by the acceptance at the art exhibitions in New York as well as Philadelphia of the studio work in water-color and oil. This early bringing of the students in touch with the commercial demand is a pronounced feature of the school, as it has always been. As early as 1851, while temporarily in charge of the Franklin Institute, the treasurer, Mr. Frederick Fraley, reports that its pupils had earned about two hundred and fifty dollars that year by sales of designs for wall-paper and calicoes, and one hundred and thirty-one dollars by wood-engraving. The Franklin Institute relinquished the direction of the school in 1853, when it was incorporated, and one of its corporators and member of its first

board of directors, Mr. Redwood F. Warner, is now its president. Outgrowing successive hired quarters, it first became housed in its own premises at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, and when driven from there by the absorption of its site into the Pennsylvania Railroad station, its directors bought the present property which is now entirely free of encumbrance. The $40,000 which had remained on mortgage out of the $103,000 cost, has been paid within the last five years, thanks to the generosity of the liberal-minded, public-spirited men who are at the head of the institution. Three-fourths of this large sum were subscribed by the twelve gentlemen who compose its board of directors.

The school owns a large collection of casts from the antique and from the sculpture of the Italian Renaissance, and its library of works on art, design and architecture, and its museum have already cost the school over five thousand dollars, besides including many important and valuable gifts. Artists of whom Philadelphia is justly proud are enrolled among its faculty. Among them are Alice Barber Stephens, of wide experience as an illustrator and portrait painter from life, Peter Moran, etching, Emma C. King and Margarette Lippincott, their charming color qualities, Florence Einstein, who brings the practical knowledge gained as a professional designer, and aided in the theory of design, among others, by our lady architect, Minerva Parker Nichols. Samuel A. Murray, who promises to occupy a foremost rank in sculpture, teaches modeling, and Robert Henri, fresh from Paris studios, inculcates both vigor and sentiment in composition and drawing. George C. Lambdin, Stephen J. Ferris, and Herman Faber have also given their valuable services in the past, whose influence is still felt in the institution. The board of directors is composed of Redwood F. Warner, president; John Baird, vice-president; Geo. W. Hall, secretary and treasurer; John Sartain, William B. Bement, Charles F. Hazeltine, Stephen Greene, George W. Childs, Edward Longstreth, James H. Windrim, James Pollock, and Thomas Moore.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.

ISAAC N. KERLIN, A. M., M. D., Superintendent.

In its concrete form, consists of clusters of granite buildings and cottages, situated on a beautiful and wooded eminence west of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, between Media and Elwyn stations, and within a short walk of the latter.

The central buildings, erected in 1860, contain the business offices, and the rooms occupied by the superintendent and his family, by the children of the kindergarten Department, and by the classes of younger boys and girls. Pleasing apartments are devoted to the kindergarten children; in the rear of these is a spacious assembly room (Keystone hall), 45 by 100 feet, where four or five hundred meet for amusements, calisthenic drills, evening devotions, etc. Another large hall (Music) is fitted up with a tasteful platform and scenery, permitting the rehearsal of simple theatricals and operettas, and bi-monthly exhibitions of the stereopticon.

North of the Central Building is the "North Home," 60 by 80 feet, erected in 1877, and enlarged in 1888 by an addition of 45 by 60 feet, in which are domiciled five clubs of boys ("Washington," "Lincoln," "John P. Crozer," "Joseph Parrish," and "George Brown"), in five dormitories and club rooms. A portion of this building is devoted to an infirmary and the "solid comfort" for boys sick or temporarily indisposed.

South and southwest of the Central Building, are the laundry, giving employment to nine boys and forty-three girls, and the Girls' Cottage, a tasteful building erected in 1887, giving a pleasing home for one hundred of the better grades of girls, distributed in circles, "Faith," "Good Will," and "Elizabeth S. Manning."

In the rear of this range of buildings, are the school house, accommodating one hundred and seventy-five children in seven graded classes, and the Industrial House, containing the mattress and shoe shops, and the band room.

At a distance of one-third of a mile from the main department, but connected by a railway, are the four extensive buildings known as Hillside Home, in each of which are carefully graded, one hundred and twenty-five children. The Manse, accommodating one hundred and fifty paralytic and low-grade cases, and the Girls' Chalet, for Epileptic Girls are the most recent additions. This department has been erected since 1884, and its development still continues. No part of it appears in our picture.

At the extremes of the farm are three dwellings, known as Ridley Cottage, Edgemont Cottage and Sky Crest, in each of which are kindly domiciled three farm classes of boys; no description will convey an idea of the happy contentment of these quiet, innocent fellows, who milk the cows, work in the gardens, do very clumsily the chores about the house, and on rainy days, "dispute who shall tend the baby" of the gardener's family.

These numerous buildings and cottages, and the continued erection of others, permit a thorough classification, and betters the condition of the inmates.

The locality is famous for the healthfulness of its air and water, and the peculiar beauty of its broken landscape. A cheerful painting has been known to exercise a silent, constant influence for good on the disturbed mind of an insane patient, inducing the happiest results of change and cure; and it is not imaginary that the picture spread forever before their windows, at last steals through even the duller senses of imbecility; more than one poor boy having awakened to the recognition of the tints and glories of sunrise, or the placid beauty of hill and valley which surround this home.

The immediate hill on which the main buildings are erected is terraced, graded with dry walks, and planted with shrubbery. A grove of five acres, on the west and north, is laid out for paths and drives, where, in summer, the children have coolness, freedom and exercise. A park of thirty acres, bordering the picturesque Ridley has recently been added. Perhaps in strolling through it, we shall meet a group of little children about some donkeys and carts, or the omnibus with its load of helpless ones, or an excursion car over the miniature railway, carrying a happy crowd of youngsters. A farm of nearly three hundred acres extends into a valley below, furnishing work for such boys as can be taught farm-labor, and broad bounds for those who can be trusted with this range.

The premises abound with pleasant resorts which are made rendezvous for the circles and clubs, on alternating days. These, in the parlance of the place, are known as: "The North Walnuts," "The South Walnuts," "The Breezes," "The Three Oaks," "The North Glen," "The South Glen," "The Fox's Den," "Beach Haven," "The Ferns," "Crows' Nest," "The Old Chimney," etc., etc., these names fittingly suggest the variety which enters into the daily life of the children.

The classification adopted in this institution consists of seven grades. These are

1. Apathetic Idiots; 2. Excitable Idiots; 3. Idio-imbeciles; 4. Low-Grade Imbeciles; 5. Middle-Grade Imbeciles; 6. High-Grade Imbeciles; 7. Moral Imbeciles.

The first, second and seventh, are considered asylum patients and reside chiefly in the "Hillside Homes," one-third of a mile from the Educational Department.

The fourth, fifth and sixth grades are in school, and principally reside in the Central or Main Buildings. Of these there are about three hundred in the different school and industrial departments. The Middle-Grade Imbeciles are much superior to the low, while the high or best grade, are possessed of all the attributes of intelligence in a limited degree; they are taught to read and write, in some instances fluently; to calculate minor questions of arithmetic, and approach the lower grade of intelligence in their relations of life as found among the ignorant; in their most advanced grade they are lacking only in those powers of discrimination, judgment, and will-power, the attributes of a sound person; if they exercise them at all, it is by the habits they have acquired from their associates and superiors, rather than from any personal possession. The mental deficiency or deviation is often so slight, or the imperfection is found in such a limited range, perhaps involving only the power to form a judgment of values, or a judgment of moral risk, or a judgment of the prevalent wickedness outside of asylums, that it may seem strange that several of these boys and girls should be under the care of an institution of this character.

At the present time there are 890 inmates, of whom 540 are provided for by the Pennsylvania State Beneficiary Fund, 100 by the City of Philadelphia Fund, 40 on the State of New Jersey Fund, and 15 on the District of Columbia Fund. The remaining cases are private patients, paying such sums as the circumstances of guardians admit of. A free fund amounting now to $120,000 is established and towards this very humane object the kindness of the benevolent is invited.

Pennsylvania Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age.

Belmont and Monument avenues, Philadelphia.

By Miss Mary S. Garrett, Secretary.

Organized February 1, 1892, by the Misses Garrett, in temporary quarters on Monument avenue, near Ford road, Philadelphia.

The object of the institution is to teach deaf children speech and language at the age when normal children learn the same. The children lead a natural home life, and are constantly associated with their teachers at the table, and in their play, as well as in the training nurseries. The number of pupils at the opening of the institution, February 1, 1892, was eleven, and during the following eight months the number reached twenty-four. The average cost per capita of pupils is $5.84 per week.

The support of the institution has been by donations and voluntary subscriptions.

The new building, occupying a plot of several acres, the gift of Colonel Joseph M. Bennett, represented by the accompanying engraving, is now in progress of construction and will be completed by the first of June, 1893, after which the Home will be maintained by the State.

The building is arranged with regard to the points of the compass so that all the rooms will receive the proper amount of ventilation, sunlight and shade; the training nurseries and play-rooms occupying the best positions at the southeast end. The halls are wide and light, the stairs easy for the children to climb, and the most careful arrangement has been made for escape from any part of the building in case of fire. The sleeping nurseries for two-thirds of the children, the smaller ones, are on the first floor with direct communication with the fire-escape. The kitchen is in a separate wing, well lighted and ventilated, and a laundry of the same size is provided beneath.

Large provision cellars, coal-bins, and boiler-rooms are in the basement, which is high, light and dry. No play-rooms, dining-rooms, or other living rooms are below the first floor, which is high above the ground, the latter sloping away in every direction from the building.

Sick-rooms are provided in the third floor with dumb-waiter service and fire-escape. On the same floor, entirely separated from and at the opposite end of the building, are the play-rooms or day nurseries, and additional teachers' and servants' rooms.

The building will be heated by steam, indirect method, the radiators being all placed in the basement. A safety sectional boiler will be used, placed at the north or coldest end of the building.

A thorough system of ventilation has been adopted, outlets being placed at the floor levels of the rooms, connecting with a large stack, which is heated by radiators, insuring a strong upward suction, and will be in continual operation.

The Library Company of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Franklin says in his autobiography, "And now (1731) I set on foot my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library. I drew up the proposals, and by the help of my friends in the Junto (the social club organized by Franklin), procured fifty subscribers of forty shillings each to begin with, and ten shillings a year for fifty years, the term our company was to continue. We afterward obtained a charter, the company being increased to one hundred." This was the mother of North American subscription libraries now so numerous. It has become a great thing itself, and continually goes on increasing. These libraries have greatly contributed to the general intelligence of Americans, and made tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen of other countries, and perhaps contributed in some degree to the stand so generally taken throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges.

The library thus organized by Franklin is the Library Company of Philadelphia. Its charter was procured from the Proprietors of Pennsylvania in 1742. In 1769–71 the "Amicable," the "Association" and the "Union" libraries were merged in the Library Company, and in 1792 the Loganian Library, being the private library of James Logan, Chief Justice of the Provinces, and an accomplished scholar, which had been bequeathed to the city, as an independent institution, was annexed to it.

In the meantime the books of the Company had been kept first at the home of Robert Grace, one of the members, and after 1740 in a room of the State House, until 1773, when they were removed to Carpenters' Hall.

During the Revolution the use of the library was extended to the members of Congress, and the British officers during their occupation of Philadelphia made use of it, and honestly paid their dues. Some of the best known of the members of the Revolutionary Congress were among its directors, as Franklin, Dickinson, Charles Thomson and Benjamin Rush.

In 1790 an independent building was erected for the Library at Fifth and Library streets, where it remained for almost a century. In 1880 it removed to its present quarters at Juniper and Locust streets. It has one branch, the Ridgway, a fine structure occupying with its grounds the entire square between Broad and Thirteenth and Christian and Carpenter streets. This is the bequest of Dr. James Rush, author of "The Philosophy

of the Human Voice," and son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who died in 1819. It was opened to the public in 1878.

With its grounds it cost over $800,000, and it is maintained by the fund left by Dr. Rush. It is called the Ridgway Library, after Mrs. Rush *nee* Ridgway.

The books in the two libraries now number 171,069. The Library is particularly strong in Americana of the Revolutionary period, and has noteworthy collections in other departments, probably having the most complete collection of geological surveys, and of chess books in the United States. The Ridgway Branch, by the term of its bequest, excludes fiction, and has generally the older and more weighty books.

Both libraries are free to the public for *reference*. Books may be taken out by non-subscribers upon a deposit, by paying ten cents a week for the use of a book. Upon the books of the Loganian Library, now numbering about 14,000, no weekly payment is required, and they may be taken out with only a deposit as security. Membership is conferred by a share of stock, upon which there is an annual due of eight dollars. Subscription, which confers all the privileges of membership, as to the use of the library, is twelve dollars a year, six dollars semi-annually, or four dollars quarterly. Members and subscribers may take out at one time four volumes from each library. The report of April, 1892, shows that during the twelve months prior to that date the libraries were visited by 88,357 persons.

Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia.

By John Edmands, Librarian.

The Mercantile Library was established for the special benefit of young men who were just entering upon a mercantile career in this city. Hence its name was appropriate; but long ago it ceased to have any proper significance, as the library had broadened its scope and became the chief supply of reading matter for the general public.

The founders of the library were merchants, and for many years none but merchants had any hand in its management.

The first board of directors was elected January 10, 1822, at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Second street, with Robert Waln as president.

The first rooms occupied by the library were in the second story of the store of Robert Winebrenner, 100 Chestnut street, and was formally opened for use March 5, 1822. The first organization was that of an association with annual subscribers. With a view of giving more stability to the institution, it was decided, in 1826, to place it upon a stock basis, and an act of incorporation was obtained. The value of the property of the association at that time was estimated at $300, and the par value of the shares was made ten dollars, subject to an annual tax of $1. As it grew in public favor and increased in size and patronage, it was removed from place to place as necessity required, and in 1867 the building on Tenth street above Chestnut was purchased for $126,000, and fitted up at an outlay of $100,000 and formally opened and occupied in July, 1869, the number of volumes gradually increasing from year to year to the present time, now having 169,000 volumes.

While the purpose of the management has been to supply as fully as possible the demand for attractive and solid reading, there has been the steady aim to gather in and store up the best literature of the present and the past ages. In its value for the general reader and the student, it is candidly thought to compare favorably with any other library of its size and age.

The institution has been built up to its present position by a careful and prudent use of the resources it has had at command, with very little aid from the general public. There is now no incumbrance on its building, and the library has productive funds amounting to $136,000, and about 1600 acres of coal and timber land in Clinton County, the greater part of which came by gift and bequest from Isaiah V. Williamson.

The office of president has been held by four persons only. Robert Waln, from 1822 to 1823; Thomas P. Cope, from 1824 to 1854; William E. Bowen, 1855 to 1860; T. Morris Perot, 1861 to the present. The present librarian, John Edmands, has served since 1856 to the present.

The general public is allowed to consult and read the books in the library without charge. Any person is allowed to borrow books on making a small deposit, and paying ten cents a week for the use of the same. Regular members are of two classes; those who have a share of stock of the par value of $10, pay $4 a year; those who do not have a share of stock, pay $5 a year for the use of the books. They have the right to have out two books at a time, and to make use of the periodical room, the newspaper room and the chess room.

The Franklin Institute.

By Wm. H. Wahl, Secretary.

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, was founded in the year 1824, specifically for the promotion of the mechanic arts. The scope of its operations, however, has been greatly extended within recent years, and it may more properly be termed an association for the promotion of the arts and manufactures.

The membership of the Institute is composed of manufacturers, mechanics, engineers, professional men, and others interested in science and the industrial arts, embracing about two thousand.

The means employed in the furtherance of the objects of the institution are concisely stated as follows:

The Library.—At the present time, the library contains over 40,000 volumes, 25,000 pamphlets, 20,000 maps and charts, and over 1000 photographs, classified and catalogued. It is exclusively scientific and technical in character, and is steadily increasing in numbers and importance. It embraces, in addition to the standard and current works on mechanics, physics and chemistry, pure and applied, the publications of the principal scientific and technical societies of the world, files of about 400 home and foreign scientific and technical serials accessible to all members in good standing, and complete sets of the British (and Colonial), French, German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, Swiss and American patent records, open for inspection by members at all hours, and by the public from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The extent and very complete condition of its serials make the library particularly valuable for reference. The library is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (6 p. m. during June, July and August).

Lectures.—Courses of lectures on subjects of a scientific and technical character are given each year. These lectures number about thirty, and are arranged under the direction of a committee on instruction, with the assistance of the professors of the Institute. The lectures are held on Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, beginning in November and continuing regularly thereafter until the end of February. Members' tickets admit to the lectures, and members have the privilege of obtaining a limited number of admission tickets for friends.

The courses are varied each year, and while popular and entertaining themes are not neglected, the greater number are selected with the view of presenting the

latest advances in those branches of science and the arts germane to the objects of the Institute.

Drawing School.—A school of instruction in drawing, embracing the mechanical, architectural and free-hand branches, has been maintained uninterruptedly since the foundation of the Institute. It is in charge of a director and several assistants, under the general direction of the committee on instruction, and at present is in a flourishing condition, both in respect of the means and methods of instruction and the number of the pupils.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.—The Franklin Institute began, in the year 1826, the publication of a journal, devoted to science and the mechanic arts, which has been continued uninterruptedly to the present day. It contains the record of the scientific and other useful work of the Institute, besides many valuable contributions relating to the growth of American industries and the progress of science and the useful arts in general during the past half century.

The complete file of the Journal embraces The Franklin Journal (4 vols.), 1826–1827; the Journal of the Franklin Institute, second series (26 vols.), 1828–1840; the Journal of the Franklin Institute, third series (100 vols.), 1841 to the present; 134 volumes in all.

In its present form the Journal is an octavo of 80 pages, issued monthly. The six issues, January to June, and July to December, each constitute a complete volume, with index and title-page.

It is edited by a committee on publications with the assistance of the secretary of the Institute. A complete index arranged by subject-matter and authors, and covering the first 120 volumes (1826–1885) has been published.

Meetings.—The Institute meets on the third Wednesday of each month (except in July and August). At these meetings papers on important scientific and technical subjects are read and discussed, new inventions are exhibited and described, and a report on current matters of interest in science and the useful arts is presented by the secretary.

Committee on Science and Arts.—This committee was originally the committee on inventions. It was formed in 1834 and from that date to the close of 1886 was constituted of volunteer members. Since 1887, the committee has consisted of forty-five members, chosen at the annual election, fifteen each year, who pledge themselves to investigate and report upon the merits of such inventions as may be submitted to them for that purpose, and to perform such other duties as shall be referred to the committee by the Institute. In its time this committee has examined and reported upon a great number of inventions, and many worthy persons are indebted to its counsel and aid for the successful introduction of their inventions, or have been dissuaded from wasting time and money upon impractical projects. It has investigated and reported upon numerous subjects referred to it by the Institute, and by its labors has assisted notably in maintaining the scientific reputation of the Institute, all the work being done gratuitously. The meetings of this committee are open to all members of the Institute.

This committee has been entrusted by the Institute with authority to grant the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal and the Edward Longstreth Silver Medal, and to recommend the grant of the John Scott Legacy Premium and Medal, for discoveries and inventions of conspicuous merit.

Persons desiring to submit their inventions to this committee will be furnished by the secretary with a printed copy of the rules and a blank form of application.

Sections.—Members of the Institute who may wish to become associated in order to devote themselves to special branches of science and other useful arts, may organize a section for that purpose, in accordance with certain prescribed regulations.

At the present time there are in active existence a Chemical Section, with a membership numbering about eighty, and an Electrical Section numbering about sixty-five members. The meetings of the Sections are held in the hall and are open to all members of the Institute.

Exhibitions.—The first exhibition of American manufacturers held in the United States was held, under the direction of the Franklin Institute, in the year 1824, at the old Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. Since that historic event the Institute has held numerous others. Owing to the great expansion of industries, the recent exhibitions of the Institute have been devoted to special subjects. The last (that of 1885) was the twenty-ninth held by the Institute.

The present officers are Joseph M. Wilson, president; William H. Wahl, secretary; Samuel Sartain, treasurer; H. L. Heyl, actuary; Alfred Rigling, librarian.

The Academy of Natural Sciences.

By Dr. E. J. Nolan, Recording Secretary.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was founded March 21, 1812. The exclusive object of the society is the cultivation and study of the natural sciences, and this is effected by the accumulation of a museum of natural objects, a library of scientific works and the issue of publications devoted to the dissemination of the results of original investigation in science.

The Academy is the oldest institution of the kind in America. Meeting at first in a small room on Second street near Race, where the display of specimens was, to quote the statement of one of its members, "calculated rather to excite merriment than procure respect," it has, by progressive steps, reached that stage of development which renders its present commodious quarters on South Logan square inadequate to its necessities.

The publications of the Academy consist of a "Journal," begun in 1817, and an annual volume of "Proceedings," which has been issued regularly since 1841. In these publications are recorded the discoveries and researches, not only of the Academy's own members, but of scientists who, while not directly associated with the institution, seek to avail themselves of the opportunities which the Academy affords to give publicity to their works. These publications are sent to upwards of five hundred foreign and domestic societies in exchange for their "Transactions," the results constituting the most important source of increase for the Academy's library, which is the largest and most important collection of exclusively scientific books in America. Complete sets of the early publications of kindred societies, the reports of European and American exploring expeditions, sumptuously illustrated folios, rare monographs, and nearly all the current scientific periodicals, constitute a treasury of information which is placed freely at the disposal of all who desire to make legitimate use of it.

The museum of the Academy has few equals, and those only among the larger European collections belonging to societies which have been liberally endowed by their respective governments. In some of its departments it is of unrivaled extent and value. The collection of shells, for instance, is the largest in the world, surpassing even the famous collection of the British Museum. It numbers more than 170,000 specimens. The collection of birds is also noteworthy. It numbers about 27,000 mounted specimens, and some 4000 unmounted skins. Its special features are the Gould collection of Australian birds, the Bonaparte collection of European birds, and the Verreaux series of birds from Africa and Asia.

The collection of fossils embraces many of the most valued types of our leading paleontologists. The invertebrate series is probably the most extensive in America. The collections of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey are in the custody of the Academy.

The herbarium contains upwards of 35,000 species of flowering plants, and, with the exception of the Harvard collection (that of the late Dr. Asa Gray), it is the most extensive in America.

The collection of human crania numbers about 1700 specimens. It is known as the Morton and Retzius collection, and illustrates Dr. Thomas G. Morton's classical works on craniology, and Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind."

The cabinet of minerals, including the superb collection bequeathed to the society by the late William S. Vaux, is one of the most important in the country. It contains an unusually large number of species of perfect crystallographic form. The ores and crystals of gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony and iron, are specially noticeable. Means have been liberally provided by the will of Mr. Vaux for the acquisition of desirable additions.

The collection of insects, under the care of the Entomological Section is large and important, American species being particularly well represented.

Osteological specimens, alcoholic preparations of fishes, reptiles and other animals which cannot be preserved in the dry state, crustacea, sponges, corals, make up a collection which is in many respects of unique value.

The Academy possesses a fund by means of which a limited number of deserving young naturalists are supported while pursuing their studies. Several of these students have attained eminence in science, and are now filling professorships or working in connection with geological surveys.

Lectures are delivered annually by the professors of the Academy. These are practically free to the public. A popular Friday evening course has also been delivered for several years back under the auspices of the society, and has met with evidences of appreciation. The meetings of the Academy, to which all interested in science are welcomed, are held every Tuesday evening throughout the year. The present officers are as follows:

President—General Isaac J. Wistar.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas Meehan and Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D.

Recording Secretary and Librarian—Edward J. Nolan, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin Sharp, M. D.

Treasurer—Charles P. Perot.

Curators—W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D.; Henry C. Chapman, M. D.; Samuel G. Dixon, M. D.; John T. Rothrock, M. D.

Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology—Angelo Heilprin.

Professor of Invertebrate Zoology—Benjamin Sharp, M. D.

Professor of Ethnology and Archæology—Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.

Professor of Histology and Microscopic Technology—S. G. Dixon, M. D.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is the oldest art instution in America. Founded in 1805 and chartered the next year. The germ from which it sprang had its existence in 1791, when Charles Wilson Peale attempted to organize, in Philadelphia, a school for the Fine Arts.

The scheme, although supported by Ceracchi, the Italian sculptor, then in this country, William Rush and other artists, was not successful, but out of it came, in 1794, the Columbianum and in that year was held, in Independence Hall, by the Association, the first public exhibition of paintings in this city.

The Columbianum continued a tentative kind of existence for several years and Peale's interest in a school, or Academy, to advance the interests of the fine arts never abated, so that when some public-minded citizens of Philadelphia determined that the time for making a pronounced effort in this direction had arrived, it was to Mr. Peale they turned, and it was in his room, in the old State House, that the primitive meeting was held as were the directors' meetings for many years after.

The Academy was incorporated March 28, 1806, with George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as first president.

He held the position for eight years and was followed by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, 1813–1842; Joseph Dugan, 1842–1845; Edward L. Carey, 1845; Joseph R. Ingersoll, 1846–1852; Henry D. Gilpin, 1852–1859; Caleb Cope, 1859–1871; James L. Claghorn, 1872–1884; George G. Pepper, 1884–1890.

The works of art belonging to the Academy have been slowly gathering one by one during the eighty-seven years of its existence, the only exceptions being the Carey and Temple collections.

The Carey collection was formed by the fourth president of the Academy, one of the first patrons of art in this country. His sister had married Charles Robert Leslie, R. A., and through his aid Mr. Carey obtained the desirable examples of the British school owned by the institution. Mr. Carey was also a true patron of American art and artists as shown by other works in his collection.

The Temple collection is the result of a foundation by Mr. Joseph E. Temple, in 1880, and now numbers thirty-two pictures to which will be added from time to time desirable paintings by American artists from the annual exhibitions of the Academy.

In the future the Academy will receive, under the will of its late vice-president, Mr. Henry G. Gibson, his notable collection of one hundred choice works of the best known foreign artists, and which, with the present collection, will place the galleries of the Academy second to none in the country.

Since the foundation of the Academy its collection of casts from the antique and other works of art, have been used for study by the artists and art students of the city.

Irregular classes without systematic instruction for the study of the living model were also conducted in the Academy building from time to time, until 1868, and during the same period lectures on anatomy were given for the benefit of the students, but in 1868, a regular organization was begun with Mr. Christian Schussele as teacher of drawing and painting and Dr. A. R. Thomas as lecturer on anatomy.

From that time the organization has been continued, Mr. Schussele has in the course of time been succeeded by other men, many of them prominent in the art world, as Thomas Eakins, Thomas Hovenden and others.

At present it has in its teaching corps Mr. Robert W. Vonnoh, Mr. Henry Thouron, Mr. Carl Newman, Mr. Henry R. Poore, Mr. Charles Grafly, Mr. Will S. Robinson and Dr. McClellan. It has a regularly organized faculty, and the work is becoming systematized and developed far beyond the original plan.

The special purpose of the school has always been to afford facilities and instruction of the highest order to students who intend to make painting or sculpture their profession. No advantages but those of pure art education are offered; work comprising study in black and white from the antique casts, lectures in perspective,

composition and anatomy, combined with practical work in each of the subjects; color study from still life; elementary modeling from the cast, and study in black and white, in color, and in clay modeling from the living nude and draped model, form the general curriculum of the course. The instruction is of the most advanced character and is conducted by means of lectures and criticism.

How efficient the school has been is shown in the long list of prominent men of the present and of the past who have received their training in its classes. In would include such names as the Peales, Thomas Sully, Leslie, Schussele, Rothermel, Sartain, Eakins, Moran, Cox, Abbey, Knight, Bisbing, Blum, Boyle, Smedley, Pennell, Schell, Shirlaw, Lambdin, Miss Beaux, Miss Cassatt, Miss Clements, and many others who are well-known throughout the country.

Under the present management the Academy has taken upon itself new life, and there is every indication that, unlike many similar institutions, it is more vigorous in its old age than ever before in its history, and that the future holds still greater results in its work as a public educator than has already been accomplished in the past.

Girard College.

No contribution hitherto made in this country to the cause of human charity has excited more general interest or become more widely known than the bequest of Stephen Girard, in trust to the City of Philadelphia in the year 1830 for founding and maintaining a college in which poor white male orphan children are to be supported and educated. His life is instructive. The work of the college bearing his name is an inspiration, not alone to the present generation, but many to come will rise up and call him blessed. The benefactor sleeps among those whom his bounty is constantly rearing—living monuments to perpetuate his fame. A native of Bordeaux, France, a sailor, a merchant, a banker and a philanthropist in turn, he came to Philadelphia by a fortunate circumstance with his well-freighted vessel in the year 1776 and became fully identified with its welfare during the balance of his life. Having accumulated an immense fortune by his industry, economy and foresight, it seems to have been his thought for many years prior to his decease how he could best devise a plan for a class of boys who so earnestly appealed to his sympathy. In accordance with this plan he made ample provision in his will for an institution that should bear his name and provide means in all time to come for the support and instruction of thousands of boys who should come within the restriction contained in his will. From the directions contained in it, may be seen the practical turn of his mind. He expressly desired that "facts and things" rather than "words or signs" should be taught. Such branches as are usually considered necessary in a common English education, with navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy; natural, chemical and experimental philosophy; the French and Spanish languages, and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may seem to warrant, are all included in his will. He also enjoined that all the instructors in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the boys the purest principles of morality, a love of truth, sobriety and industry, and to allow them to adopt such religious tenets as their maturer judgment might lead them to prefer. Could any other course seem more desirable?

In the execution of the provisions of this will, it has been the aim of those entrusted with this great responsibility to observe the spirit as well as the letter. The moral and religious instruction of the pupils, as well as their mental culture, receives constant and careful attention. Chapel exercises consisting of Scripture reading, singing and prayer, are held daily, morning and evening, with preaching on Sundays. The gentlemen who address the boys at the Sunday services are among the best Christian laymen in the community, and have from their experience in the daily affairs of life, some advantages over professional religious teachers. The spirit of patriotism, in the highest and best sense, is also fostered, as was demonstrated during the war of the Rebellion, and in the intelligent interest taken in public affairs by its graduates. The Battalion of Cadet Guards, comprising nearly three hundred members, exercises a most wholesome influence on the discipline of the college, and develops a spirit of manliness and patriotism excelled in no military school in the country. The drill is as near perfection as attainable.

In the development of the plan of instruction in "facts and things" the board of trustees have erected buildings for mechanical training in carpentry, wood-turning, electrical mechanics, foundry, forge, etc., so that on going out into the world they may be prepared to enter upon such lines of industry as may be indicated by their tastes.

At the time of the death of Girard, his residuary estate for the erection of buildings and support of the college amounted to over seven millions of dollars, and to-day from the increase in value aggregates more than twice that sum.

The age for admittance of boys is from six to ten years, remaining until they are eighteen, when they are placed in positions by the board of trustees, who have an oversight of them until they attain their majority. The number now in the college is 1585. To instruct and maintain and control such a family of boys involves a vast amount of work, great tact and executive ability. The corner-stone of the first building erected was laid in 1833, and finished, with the counterpart twin buildings, in 1847. Since that time the demand for increased numbers has grown so steadily that now fourteen magnificent buildings are required, including a chapel, with seating capacity for 1700. No adequate idea of this magnificent plant with over forty acres of ground can be had without a visit and personal inspection, which any one, except ministers of the gospel, is allowed to make by obtaining a permit from any member of the Board of City Trusts.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, is one of the oldest and most notable charities of the city. It was founded in 1820 when the instruction of the deaf was just beginning to attract the attention of the philanthropic, and has had an unbroken record of usefulness from its inception to the present time.

Commencing with eleven children in a small building at Seventeenth and Market streets, it has grown steadily, removing from place to place as its necessities required, and finally, in 1892, to its spacious buildings and grounds at Mt. Airy, where it has an annual attendance of 450 pupils.

Its founders maintained an unabated interest in the work of the Institution as long as they lived, and it is worthy of remark that many of them are now represented in its work by descendants in the third generation.

The first president of the Institution was the Right Rev. William White, D. D.

The first principal of the Institution was David G. Seixas, a Hebrew of generous impulses and large sympathy for the unfortunate. Mr. Seixas had charge of

the school during its early struggles and was instrumental in enlisting the assistance of many public-spirited citizens in its support.

Others followed Mr. Seixas, each in his turn bringing valuable qualifications for his work, helping to bring the Institution to its present high degree of excellence in its special and difficult work.

The present incumbent, Mr. A. L. E. Crouter, has directed the school since 1884, and has extended and enlarged its operations until to-day it is admittedly the finest and most complete school for the deaf in the world. The initial steps toward removing the institution to its present admirable quarters were taken in 1889 when a tract of sixty acres of land in that beautiful and healthful locality between Germantown and Chestnut Hill, known as Mt. Airy, was purchased of H. H. Houston, Esq., for $120,000.

In the spring of 1890 Messrs. Wilson Brothers & Co. were appointed architects and the work of construction commenced. The plans adopted were the result of careful consideration and attention to the necessities of a school for the day. The requirements to be met were a general division of the pupils, according to the method of instruction pursued, the separation of the younger from the older inmates in each section, a separation of the sexes, and finally in each of these sub-divisions a still further separation into small groups and families to aid supervision and instruction. Three department buildings were erected, the primary, the intermediate, and the advanced, each complete in itself, with its own dining-rooms, dormitories, assembly-rooms, play-rooms, and a school building in the rear. The general plan of these buildings is the same. Each consists of a central portion, containing the dining and assembly rooms, office, reception rooms, parlor, kitchen, etc., and on opposite sides wings for the male and female pupils. Ample grounds for recreation purposes have been provided for the pupils of each building.

A large building, known as Morris Industrial Hall, the generous gift of Mr. John T. Morris, one of the members of the board, provides the most ample facilities for trade teaching. As in the case of each of the other buildings, it is built of stone quarried upon the grounds, and is splendidly lighted, heated and ventilated.

The trades taught are printing, shoemaking, tailoring, painting and glazing, baking, and wood and iron work to the boys; dressmaking, knitting, shoefitting, printing and tailoring to the girls. Skilled instructors are provided to train and instruct the pupils in this most important part of their studies.

A large boiler house with dynamo and pump rooms completes the number of buildings now finished. It has a battery of seven steel tubular boilers which provide heat for all the buildings; four dynamos, each with its own engine, which afford an adequate supply of light for the whole Institution, and two large Worthington pumps to supply the boilers and buildings with water.

The buildings still to be erected include a separate hospital, a large library and administration hall and a gymnasium.

The plan of instruction includes both the oral and the manual methods. All pupils who may be orally taught have every opportunity to profit by that method. The staff of the oral department includes seventeen highly trained instructors.

Those pupils who, on account of physical inability or mental deficiency fail to profit by oral instruction, are placed under manual instruction. The staff of the manual department consists of eighteen experienced teachers.

The course of instruction provides thorough training in all the English branches.

Since its establishment the Institution has given instruction to upwards of 3500 pupils. Its graduates are filling positions of honor and trust in all parts of the country.

The medical staff of the Institution comprises some of the most distinguished physicians of the city.

The Institution is maintained by State appropriations and by the contributions of the charitable. It is open to all deaf children from seven to twenty-one years of of age and of good health and intellect.

On application, by letter or otherwise, to the principal, full information as to terms of admission, methods of instruction, etc., is freely given.

HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia.

The history of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, though extending over a period of thirty-eight years, can be told in a few simple words. It was established in May, 1855, the organization of the society having been effected the February previous. Among its sponsors were Rebecca Gratz (the friend of Washington Irving, and the prototype of the Rebecca in Walter Scott's story of "Ivanhoe"). In fact Rebecca Gratz was the originator of the movement, and Rev. Dr. Isaac Leeser its champion. For a period of nineteen years the Institution was managed exclusively by women, the Mesdames Anna Allen, L. J. Leberman, Henry Cohen being the president. In 1874, however, an entire change was effected. The control of the Institution passed into the hands of a board of managers composed of men, with an associate board of ladies to assist. The Institution was incorporated under the law of Pennsylvania, and removed from the city to its present beautiful location, on Mill street, near Chew, Germantown. Mr. Abraham Hart was elected the first president, shortly afterwards succeeded by Mr. Isadore Binswanger, under whose administration of fifteen years the Home has reached its present enviable position. Since its removal to Germantown both the grounds and the buildings have been enlarged. Fully $100,000 have been spent in improvements, and the Institution is to-day one of the best-equipped, best-conducted homes of its kind in the country. It shelters at present ninety children, its capacity being 150. It also cares for twenty-five children placed in various situations in Philadelphia and the country learning professions and trades. Its means are derived exclusively from members and patrons, donations, contributions and bequests. It aims to supplement, as far as possible, their natural protectors, and cares for and watches over them from the time they are admitted until they are of age. It is remarkable that but one death has occurred in the Institution since its organization. Its present officers are—President, Levi Loeb; vice-president, Marcus Katz; secretary, Benjamin J. Tellen; treasurer, Philip Lewin.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.

3518 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The most difficult question with which the friends of the blind have had to deal is how to employ them that they may become self-supporting. At first it was hoped and believed that with a good education, and knowledge of a trade, a blind man would have no especial difficulty in providing for himself. At that time every town, and even village, had its circle of small manufacturers and handicraftsmen, who supplied the neighborhood with their wares, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that an industrious blind workman could take his place among them with a fair chance for success. Such was

largely the case. But the conditions of labor have changed since then. The introduction of steam and machinery, the building of large factories, and the increased facilities of communication, have, step by step, swallowed up or driven away these small industries, till at present the country practically sends its raw material to cities or manufacturing centres and receives from them the finished product.

The blind workman has suffered most from this change. He had but one trade, and with all possible effort could not stand against his powerful competitors. No matter how good a workman, the blind could find no place in the workshops of the seeing, and their scattered condition, small number and smaller means, prevented the formation of co-operative associations, such as other workmen have found advantageous.

It would take too much time to speak of the various plans proposed or tried to overcome this difficulty.

The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, incorporated in 1874, was the first organization in the United States that took hold of the problem in a practical way. It recognized and adopted the existing conditions of labor. Practically it is a workshop for blind workmen, with boarding house or "Home" attached, and is conducted strictly upon business principles. Material is purchased from first hands, and in large quantity, thus securing the best terms. Household supplies are bought in the same way. Goods are sold on large orders and are shipped all over the country.

The workshop differs in no respect from any other, except where necessary from the infirmity of the men. The hours of labor are the same, the same attention is required from the workmen, and the same careful inspection given to the work so as to keep its standard high. Wages also are on the same basis. In this way the blind workman is free from any worry or interruption, and can give his entire time to the work before him, so that the best possible result is reached so far as labor is concerned.

The cost of board at the Home is just enough to cover the expense and, with the economies of purchase and administration, is much less than elsewhere. Medical attendance is free. It is hardly necessary to add that among the inmates there is no distinction of creed or color.

The "Working Home" has been successful from its start. It opened in April, 1875, with six men. Up to November, 1892, the admissions amounted to 355, of whom 202 are still in the factory. The remainder (except some lost by death) having secured a thorough mechanical training, preferred to return to their own homes and work there, at such possible labor as might afford a living.

The grounds extend from Lancaster avenue on the north front, to Warren street on the south and Thirty-sixth street on the west. The factory and storage rooms are on the south and west fronts. They are solidly built, carefully planned to economize labor, and with full protection against fire. In the centre of the lot is the Home, with its dining-room and dormitories.

The trades now followed are the making of brooms, brushes, mattresses, rag-carpet, and caning of chairs; these have proved to be the easiest to learn and the most profitable to practice.

Of the 355 beneficiaries about twenty-nine per cent are married, with families depending upon them for support; thirteen of that number colored.

Friends of the blind and strangers who wish to visit the "Home," and examine its working for themselves, will be welcomed.

Caleb J. Milne, president; E. P. Borden and Alex. C. Ferguson, vice-presidents; Levi Knowles, treasurer; Charles D. Norton, secretary; H. L. Hall, superintendent and financial agent.

The Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.

This Society is organized, as its name implies, for printing, in raised type, and distributing to the blind, by sale or gift, select religious reading. To those who in their darkness have so much time for thought, it seems but just that a fair supply of such reading should be furnished; but, until this Society began its work there were no religious books published in this country for the *free* use of the blind except the Bible and two or three Catechisms, while from the various publication houses more than five hundred thousand volumes yearly were issued for those with sight. What has been done in the few years since its organization will be best seen by the extract from the letter of Mr. Huntoon, superintendent of the Louisville Institution for the Blind; and other extracts will show how the work is appreciated.

The "American Printing House for the Blind" furnishes the books at actual cost. Every institution for the blind in the United States is supplied *pro rata* with all books published and also with copies of the International Sunday-school Lessons in raised type, and application for their free use must be made to the superintendent of the nearest institution. The selection of publications rests with a representative board of nine managers, whose unanimous approval is required.

The books are in the charge of John P. Rhoads, business superintendent of the Bible House, Seventh and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, who is authorized to sell them at cost.

Those who assist the Society by their subscriptions may rest assured that their money aids a work of charity which is not reached in any other way.

Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, president; Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., vice-president; Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., secretary; A. J. Drexel, treasurer.

Old Man's Home of Philadelphia.

Thirty-ninth and Baring Streets.

In the spring of 1860 three young ladies, while visiting the Widows' House in Philadelphia, and admiring the arrangements made for the comfort and happiness of the inmates, were impressed with the fact that there did not exist in our city a similar refuge for old men. They at once resolved to use every effort in order to establish such a home. The project was mentioned to their friends, was approved and encouraged, and soon other ladies united with them in prosecuting the good work.

They formed themselves into an association under the title of The Old Man's Home of Philadelphia, applied for a charter, which was granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in July, 1860.

Just as the plans were nearing completion, all the horrors of civil war came upon them, crushing their energies for a brief moment, but only to strengthen them for new and more pressing duties. During those years of doubt and darkness their plans were only deferred, not abandoned.

In 1864 a friend offered a small house on Fortieth street on very reasonable terms. This offer was accepted, provided a sufficient sum could be raised to make the first payment. On the day it was due the exact sum needed came in from an unexpected quarter and without solicitation. Feeling that God had signally favored and opened the way, the property was purchased,

and the formal opening of the institution occurred in November, 1864. Since its inception the history of the Home is one of uninterrupted progress and prosperity.

On the twelfth of June, 1873, they removed into the large and beautiful building which they now occupy, and the inmates number one hundred old men with the requisite attendants. The Home is not yet fully endowed, but so nearly so that they have in serious contemplation many important additions to it.

The Home is designed not for those whose destitution is the just punishment of idleness and vice, but for a very numerous class who, in the midst of an industrious and virtuous career, have either been stricken by disease or overwhelmed by misfortunes from which, owing to old age and infirmity, they have been unable to recover.

They receive men over sixty-five years of age and no one is excluded on account of nationality or religion.

Officers—Mrs. B. P. Williams, president; Miss S. E. Peterson, treasurer; Mrs. F. W. Grayson, secretary.

The Foulke and Long Institute for Orphan Girls.

Philadelphia.

This institution was named by Mrs. Eleanor P. Long, who devised that her entire property be used to establish and maintain an industrial home for orphan girls of the city of Philadelphia, especially for the orphan children of soldiers who served in the late civil war in the defence of their country, and for the orphan children of firemen of the said city whose lives have been sacrificed in the discharge of their duties; and at the same time raise a monument to the memory of her mother and sister Mary.

The charter was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, December 31, 1885, to a board of corporators, who met January 12, 1886, at the house of George Vaux, in accordance with a previous call.

The children of this institution are maintained, clothed and well educated; and instructed in domestic and industrial duties, such as are calculated to fit them for employment in the various avenues of work now so generally open to young women. The number and qualifications of the inmates, and the term of their tuition in the institution are decided by the managers, eleven years being fixed upon as the age of reception, and remaining until they become competent to earn their own living in their chosen occupation. The aim is to elevate such work in its various branches to its proper place and to make these young women self-reliant. The closest attention is paid to their moral and physical well being. Their religious instruction is non-sectarian. As this is the only home of the inmates, every possible effort is made to create and preserve the best features of family life. By all these means endeavor is made to lay the foundation of noble character, and to cultivate familiarity with and love for all that makes a home truly happy; and to prepare them for life with systematic, self-reliant habits, well trained in intellectual and fortified in moral powers, with such knowledge of the refinements of life as may serve to brighten the humblest home; to send out valuable women who will do honor to the "First Industrial Training School" for girls in Pennsylvania.

The institution was opened March, 1887, in a rented house, No. 224 West Washington square, with six pupils, which number was gradually increased to sixteen during the year. In a short time the "Industrial Home for Girls," with similar aims (for poor girls not exclusively orphans), but dependent upon voluntary contributions, offered to hand over its entire property, worth about $25,000, to the institution as an "Industrial Home Trust Fund," the interest to be used each year for the support and instruction of poor girls who are *not* orphans. This offer was accepted by the management, and in 1888 the merger was concluded, the transfer of property and nine orphan children was made, and the home of the former, at 762 South Tenth street, was occupied, greatly to the gratification of the board, as it afforded increased facilities for the convenience, comfort and work of the latter. The demands for room continued to increase, however, with the growing age of the school, and in a short time the board began to feel the need of still larger facilities, and proceeded to build on a large lot at Thirty-fourth and Locust streets, previously purchased. In 1891 the present commodious buildings, one for a home, the other for school purposes, were begun, and occupied in October, 1892, as a permanent home for the present as well as future generations. The facilities of the school building will accommodate 100 pupils, the home building 50.

As there is a great demand to have poor girls who are motherless, rather than fatherless (the latter only being considered orphans in the sight of the law), provided for in similar manner, it is contemplated by the board, as soon as funds are available for the purpose, to erect an additional Home building with "Industrial Home Trust Funds," to accommodate an additional fifty of such girls, thus making available all the school facilities of the institute, with very little additional expense, and meeting a greatly felt want.

Those who have passed through the course of instruction, since its organization, are now giving evidence of the value of their training in various callings of the working world, and greatly encourage hope of abundant success for those who shall follow after.

Legacies or donations for the "Industrial Home Trust Fund," which would afford help for poor motherless girls, would be gladly used in extending aid to a large number greatly needing such training as is here provided.

Officers—President, Dr. William Pepper; secretary, Mrs. Mary E. R. Cobb; treasurer, Emma Morris Shinn.

House of Refuge.

Glen Mills, Delaware County, Pa.

The movement for reformation of children and thus save society from the effects of crime by preventing its development, is the outgrowth of the efforts of Elizabeth Fry and others in England, which led to the establishment of the "Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders."

The House of Refuge was perhaps the second institution of the kind incorporated in America. Its history is best told in an address delivered by N. DuBoise Miller, Esq., June 25, 1889.

"On the seventh day of February, 1826, there was held a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, at which Chief Justice Tilghman presided, and General Robert Patterson acted as secretary. Bishop White addressed the meeting upon the subject which had called them together, and it was then and there resolved to organize a society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. On March 26, of the same year, this House of Refuge was incorporated. The object of its establishment was to receive all such children as should be committed as vagrants, or upon any criminal charge, or duly convicted of any criminal offence, as might in the judgment of the court or committing magistrate be deemed proper subjects."

"The corner-stone of the building was laid on the twenty-first of June, 1827, on a lot which had been purchased at the corner of Ridge avenue and Francis lane, and on Monday, December 1, 1828, the House of Refuge was opened for the reception of inmates."

At first only criminals were received, but by act of April 10, 1835, authority was given to receive children

upon the complaint of parents that the child is incorrigible, and beyond their control, thus largely increasing the scope of the work done and the good accomplished.

At first, white children only were received into the house, but its beneficent influence was so apparent that public opinion demanded the establishment of a colored department also. A new lot was therefore purchased, including the whole of the site at Twenty-fourth and Poplar streets, and on December 29, 1849, a new building for the colored department was opened. Soon after this, the institution was made the recipient of a legacy of $100,000 under the will of Frederick Kohne, an estimable merchant of this city, whose portrait adorns our walls, with those of William Massey and Isaiah V. Williamson. With this in hand, the managers felt justified in doing what had long since become necessary, and sold their Ridge avenue property and erected other buildings, with a capacity for the accommodation of 500 children, in addition to those in the colored department. In less than twenty years even this proved too small, and to secure more room as well as a better classification of the inmates, the building of the white girls' department was erected on the lot to the north of Poplar street, a portion of which the city of Philadelphia donated for the purpose. It was opened January 20, 1872.

It had long been the earnest desire of the board of managers to work out this great problem under the best conditions that experience suggested, and remove the boys department to some great open space where they could have freedom without license, and unlimited space in order to arrange the physical surroundings of the household to secure in the largest possible measure the benefits of separate family-life for each inmate. For many years the managers had this plan in view with but little hope of its near realization, until William Massey and Isaiah V. Williamson made their munificent donations of $100,000 and $105,000 respectively, which, with other donations, amounted to $350,000. With this sum and the State appropriation of $80,000, and the amount realized from the sale of the city property $265,000, making an aggregate of $695,000, they felt justified in executing their long-cherished desire, and on October 17, 1889, the corner-stone of the new home of the institution was laid, which day has since been observed as Founders' Day.

Work was pushed steadily from that time until all the buildings were completed in the spring of 1892, and between June and September of that year over 500 boys were removed from their walled-in city home, to the open farm school at Glen Mills, without loss, accident or confusion, where physical restraint is entirely wanting; such a work reflects great credit upon the superintendent, Mr. F. H. Nibiker, and commands the admiration and high appreciation of public esteem.

The farm contains 285 acres upon an elevated plateau with surrounding slopes in Delaware County. Almost absolutely pure spring water in large volume is found on the grounds, and as the surface slopes naturally in all directions from the buildings, the drainage is excellent. Accommodation for fourteen families of fifty boys each is furnished, and a well appointed hospital, kitchen, bake shop, industrial building, power house, etc., afford ample accommodation for the varied and numerous wants of the institution.

The institution being the latest built and having been liberally supplied with money is without doubt the best appointed in the country.

It is organized upon a basis of separation into classes of boys best suited to be kept together, age and physical developments being the primary basis of classification.

The idea upon which all regulations are founded is that pupils must be protected against themselves and their old habits, and also from possible contamination by one another, at the same time replacing the old habits by new good ones,

The cottages, being the family homes of the boys, in which they eat, sleep, and spend their spare time, are the most important parts of the organization, and are considered in all plans and administration of affairs; as it is from them that we expect the best results from the family plan. Everything about the place is kept in the neatest and most attractive condition, so that no spot shall suggest the possibility of personal carelessness or untidiness. The sitting and dining-rooms are the centre of family life, and here all that is possible is done to give the cheerful and refining influence of a modest but self-respecting home life. Here all spare time, evenings and holidays, is spent in innocent amusement, conversation, diversions, etc.

The school building contains eight rooms, each of which is study and recitation-room for one grade and one teacher, and can accommodate only as many pupils as one person can properly care for and instruct. Each of these rooms has been provided with forty desks and seats, which are occupied by successive classes A. M. and P. M., each boy receiving three and one-half hours school instruction, and working four and one-half hours at some kind of manual labor. Trades are taught to as many as can be occupied in the industries available and the establishment of trade schools of sufficient capacity to give instruction to all competent to learn, is under contemplation, the idea being already realized in part.

Family methods of discipline are used exclusively, consisting of deprivation of privileges, and as a last resort corporal punishment, but this is never administered except by order from the superintendent's office, after the case has been carefully investigated. The grade system under which the institution is conducted is also a potent method of discipline, as demerit results in the loss of the month's advancement, and as he must obtain a certain standing before he is eligible for discharge, the length of his detention being determined by his conduct. Of course, most of the children are here on account of parental neglect, but we have a considerable number of good family antecedents, but who have been led astray by bad associates. They are received between the ages of six and sixteen, a few older being accepted occasionally when it is hoped they may be benefited. When they are discharged or indentured they are visited by officers whose duty it is to watch over their welfare, and help them if inclined to go astray. Very careful records are kept of those who leave the House, and they show that over eighty per cent do well after leaving the Institution.

The Girl's Department of the House of Refuge still remains at the old location on the block bounded by Girard avenue and Twenty-second and Poplar streets, and is under the care of a suitable matron.

January 1, 1893, there were 604 boys in the institution of whom 137 were colored. There was at the same date 145 girls, of whom 47 were colored.

PHILADELPHIA AS A MEDICAL CENTRE.

Philadelphia stands pre-eminent as the medical centre of the American Continent. It is the seat of the oldest medical school in the country, and being such it had the advantage of priority of occupancy. The medical department of the University was organized by gentlemen of broad views and liberal culture, who laid well the foundation upon which it has been steadily growing, and now has a larger number of medical students upon its list than any other medical school in the country.

These, with the attendance of the Jefferson, the Medico-Chirurgical, Woman's, the Polyclinic, and the Hahnemann, swell the number to over two thousand annually, making it probably equal, if not greater, than that of any city in the world. The fact is accounted for in part by the devotion of men of original research, who seek to advance medicine as a science, rather than to amass fortunes. These schools are all situated near large hospitals, besides having control of hospitals in immediate connection with their respective schools, hence students receive more clinical teaching, and are better prepared for practical work in the profession.

Philadelphia is also a great centre for the publication of medical books and journals. According to well known statistics, sixty per cent of all the medical books published in this country are issued from the press of this city, and the combined circulation of medical journals of Philadelphia is greater than in any other American city.

The dental schools are also closely related to the medical, and stand in the front rank with others of similar work throughout the world, several of them being intimately associated with medical schools under the same general supervision. Colleges of pharmacy have also flourished here, that of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy being the oldest in the country, and having facilities unsurpassed by any in the world. Their new building, recently erected on Tenth street above Arch, is one of the architectural ornaments to the city. The facilities for the education and training of nurses is not equaled, perhaps, by any city in the world, nearly every hospital having its classes in training for this invaluable department of medical aid, nurses from these schools being in demand in all parts of the country, not only for private duty, but in the public hospitals of other cities, where their services are highly appreciated.

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia was established in 1855 at a small house in Blight street, for the reception and treatment of children of the poor between the ages of two and twelve years, suffering from non-contagious diseases and accidents.

The building first occupied was capable of accommodating twelve patients. A dispensary for the treatment of out-cases was also opened at the same locality. From the date of its opening in 1855 up to the close of 1892, 5406 in-door and 142,258 dispensary patients were received at a total cost of $311,217.74.

The Children's Hospital is essentially a free hospital, non-sectarian and with no limitation excepting as to age. It is and always has been entirely dependent on voluntary contributions of the benevolent for support, and has never asked or received aid from the State or city. The hospital buildings, now located at 207 South Twenty-second street, contain ten wards—two being for surgical cases, two for medical, two for eye and ear cases, besides two contagious wards, detached from the main building—a ward for croup cases, also isolated, a play-room, an operating-room and a lecture-room. Prior to the opening of the croup ward, in 1885, specially constructed for relief by operation and subsequent treatment of croup and diphtheria, no systematic plan of relief for such cases existed in this city. The results have proved its usefulness. Of 120 tracheotomies performed by the surgeons, forty-four per cent were entirely successful. Over 500 cases of hip-joint diseases have been under treatment, with excellent results, since the opening of the hospital.

In addition to its other departments, the managers of the Children's Hospital in 1889, opened a country Branch near George's Hill, on the environs of the city. This, standing on an elevated and open lot of eight acres bordering the Park, affords ample and healthful accommodation for thirty-two convalescing and chronic patients.

The following-named constitutes the board of managers and officers of the Hospital: F. Mortimer Lewis, president; Robert W. Ryerss, treasurer; Francis W. Lewis, M. D., secretary. Attending physicians: Louis Starr, M. D., Morris J. Lewis, M. D., J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D., John Gillespie, Jr., M. D. Attending surgeons: John Ashurst, Jr., M. D., Samuel Ashurst, M. D., H. R. Wharton, M. D. Ophthalmic and aural surgeons: B. Alexander Randall, M. D., G. E. De Schweinitz, M. D. Consulting physician, J. M. Da Costa, M. D.

Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia.

James Wills, a native of England, who, through care and close attention to his business, the grocery trade, succeeded in accumulating what in his day was considered a large fortune, by his will, proved January 26, 1825, devised the bulk of his property to the city of Philadelphia, in trust, to erect and support "The Wills Hospital for the Indigent Blind and Lame." On May 24, 1831, the mayor of the city and the treasurer, received from the executors the sum of $108,396.35, subject to an annuity of $200.

Steps were at once taken to carry out the purposes of the testator, a lot on Race street running from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, and extending through to Cherry street, was purchased at a cost of $20,000. Plans for the hospital building were prepared and approved by City Councils, and on April 2, 1832, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The committee on the Wills Legacy reported the completion of the building to City Councils on November 28, 1833, and stated that in addition to the sum received from the executors of Mr. Wills, $108,396.35, the accumulations of income, premiums on investments sold, etc., amounting to $14,152.22, had been added to the fund, making a total of $122,548.57; also that from this sum there had been expended for the lot of ground, $20,000; for the erection of buildings, etc., $36,822.57, and for sundry expenses, $381.12; leaving a balance of $65,344.88.

The building then completed is the stone building still standing, fronting on Race street. A few additions have since been made, but they are of minor importance, and the building remains practically as it was erected in 1833.

The income available was sufficient to support from fifteen to twenty patients, all of them house patients, the clinic service not having been established until a later date. About seventy-five patients were admitted and treated during each year.

In the year 1840, the surgeons connected with the hospital began the treatment of patients at clinics, but no record of their number was at first kept. In 1846, the number of patients so treated was ninety-two.

Through the liberality of friends of the hospital, through the profits arising from the sale for building purposes of a portion of the original hospital lot, and through the beneficence of the State, the endowment of the hospital has increased until it now amounts to $369,558.32, exclusive of the grounds and buildings, with an annual income exceeding $18,000.

The number of house patients is now between sixty and seventy, and the number of patients admitted in one year has increased from sixty-six in 1835, to 760 in 1892, and the number of cases treated in the clinics, from ninety-two in 1846 to 11,733 in 1892.

These figures show how the demand for the services rendered at the Wills Eye Hospital has grown—grown so rapidly as to far outstrip the increase of the means supplied to meet them. To-day, large numbers of deserving applicants, who should be admitted to the wards for proper treatment, are refused admission because there is neither room to shelter, nor means to support them within the hospital.

The attendance at clinics has also grown to such an extent that the rooms available for the work are overcrowded, making it impossible for the surgeons to give the several patients the attention their condition demands. All the space now available for the purposes of the clinics is occupied, and there is no way to remedy the difficulty except by the building of additional rooms, and, if necessary, the increase of the surgical staff.

The purposes for which the hospital now appeals for aid are as follows: To enlarge the accommodations for house patients; to support additional house patients, and to increase the number and capacity of the clinic rooms.

Contributions to enable the hospital to extend its usefulness and to more nearly meet the demands made upon it, will be received at the hospital by the steward, Richard H. Lytle, or they may be sent to George E. Kirkpatrick, superintendent of City Trusts, 19 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

The German Hospital.

An act incorporating the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1860, the object of which was to receive sick and wounded without distinction of nationality, creed or color, conducted by Germans and their descendants. On the twelfth of May the corporation was regularly organized. The means for preliminary expenditure were obtained mainly from members of the hospital society, concerts, fairs, etc., held under the auspices of German matrons. Just as arrangements were about completed for opening the hospital in 1862, at its first location, Twentieth and Norris streets, the government, having need of hospital facilities for sick and wounded soldiers, occupied the property from June 20, 1862, to the end of July, 1866. The first patients under the care of the hospital authorities were admitted December 30, following.

In 1868, Mr. John D. Lankenau was appointed president, and continued to act in that capacity to this writing. The hospital, as it stands to-day, is a monument to his self-sacrificing spirit and whole-souled generosity. The location and appointments of the hospital were unsatisfactory and inadequate to the management, and after due consideration the trustees decided to purchase the grounds now occupied by the buildings, corner of Girard and Corinthian avenues, one of the most desirable in the city, and in October, 1872, the institution was removed to its present location. Although the accommodations here were much more extensive, the demands soon became so great that it was necessary to enlarge the buildings, and ever since its removal there has been continued demand for increasing facilities, the means being furnished to a large extent by its generous president, so that it now ranks high among the best equipped and most commodious institutions for hospital work in Philadelphia.

The Jewish Maternity Association.

534 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

The history of the Association is a modest record of receipts and expenditures in the cause of charity. At no time attracting the attention of those not connected with its work, it has slowly and steadily pursued its path, bringing help to suffering women and tenderly nursing them back to health and strength.

In the summer of 1873, the late Jacob Friedman, brought to the attention of several ladies the need of an organization to take charge of cases, for which no other Jewish institution in Philadelphia provided.

The idea met with favor, and at a meeting held on November 30, of that year, an organization was effected under the name Esrath Nashim ("Helping Women"). At this meeting, Mrs. Ester Amram, to whom the society owed its foundation, was elected president; Mrs. Adeline Weinberg, vice-president; Mrs. Julia Rosenthal, treasurer, and Mrs. Esther Saller, secretary. Thereafter all quarterly meetings were held at the different synagogues, thus directly interesting the several rabbis, who from the first manifested the greatest zeal in promoting the welfare of the society. During its first year the society treated thirty-seven cases. During the year 1892, 223 cases were treated. The early days of the society were the days of small beginnings, and an annual expense of $500 was considered a tremendous outlay; the last year witnessed an expenditure of $5400.

The year 1883 was a critical one in the history of the society. Owing to the large demands on the treasury, and an insufficient income to meet them, the society was confronted with the prospect of bankruptcy and dissolution. A committee of ladies, organized to solicit members and restore public confidence in the society, succeeded in saving it from ruin.

At the thirteenth annual meeting, held on February 9, 1887, a resolution was presented by Mrs. Ester Amram to establish a Maternity Hospital, and this has finally resulted in the purchase of the building at 534 Spruce street, now occupied by the Association.

Under the name of "The Society Esrath Nashim" the society was incorporated on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1888, and on August 10, 1891, the name was changed to "The Jewish Maternity Association."

To speak in detail of the work of the Association is impossible; it is a record of the assistance rendered to more than 2000 women; hundreds were saved from disease and death, which might have resulted from neglect at critical moments; attendance and good food were given them and the kind ministration of trained nurses helped to make their suffering light. The Association is doing a work of charity that appeals to the best feelings of the human heart; it protects helpless and feeble women and innocent children.

Many have contributed their energy to the furtherance of the work of the society. The present membership is 771.

With the opening of this Maternity Home a new era of usefulness has begun for the Association; it has thereby taken its stand side by side with the other organizations in our city to reach the misery of the persecuted and poor, and to alleviate their wretchedness. For this reason it was deemed advisable to establish the Maternity Home in the lower section of the city, within easy reach of the persons whom it is intended to benefit, and yet beyond the line of the foul air and squalor which are the very causes of so much misery.

The Association maintains a training school for nurses and has opened a Home in Atlantic City, N. J., for its wards during the summer months.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, located on Market street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets, is a department of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Eighth and Spruce streets. Both are under the management of the same board.

The grounds comprise 113 acres, and afford ample opportunity for recreation and walking with reasonable privacy.

The medical service is rendered by a staff of five physicians who reside on the premises. Provision is made for the accommodation of the two sexes in buildings within separate inclosures. The entrance to the department for women is at Forty-fourth and Market streets, and to the department for men on Forty-ninth street, near Market.

The whole number of patients admitted to the hospital since its opening as a distinct department for the treatment of the insane is 10,379. During the past year 175 patients have been admitted, and 62 recovered. The whole number under treatment during the year amounted to 615, and there remains 439 persons, of whom 211 are men and 228 are women.

Officers of the Institution—Benjamin H. Shoemaker, president; James T. Shinn, secretary; treasurer, Henry Haines; physician-in-chief and superintendent, John B. Chapin, M. D. Department for Men: Assistant physician, Edward N. Brush, M. D.; Second assistant physician, W. H. Harrison, M. D. Department for Women: Assistant physician, H. B. Nunemaker, M. D.; second assistant physician, E. E. Josselyn, M. D.; resident physician, Thomas F. Bronson, M. D.; consulting gynæcologist, A. Victoria Scott-Haensler, M. D.

The Jewish Hospital and Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites of Philadelphia.

The Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, was organized by Jewish citizens of Philadelphia in February, 1865. The object of the Association was the erection and maintenance of a hospital to be controlled by the Jews of that city, wherein they could place their sick, so that these could, during their illness, enjoy the benefit and consolations of their religion. This, although the primary object for which the institution was created, has not been the only purpose of the Association. Since the opening of the institution a very large proportion of its beneficiaries have been non-Jews. It conducts, in addition to the hospital, a Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, and the Mathilde Adler Loeb Dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the sick and injured. Immediately after the organization of the Association the hospital was opened in West Philadelphia in a comparatively small building, remaining in that location until the year 1873, when a removal was effected to its present site on Olney road and Old York road in the Twenty-second Ward of the city. The grounds on which the hospital, home and dispensary are located are eighteen acres in extent and are beautifully situated in a fine rolling country. Here the Association has its own farm and dairy and a large quantity of the farm products used are raised on the grounds. The value of the Association's property is about $300,000. The endowment and legacy funds amount to $63,999. From August 8, 1866, to April 30, 1892, there were treated in the hospital 5947 patients. From September 9, 1878, to January 1, 1893, the Mathilde Adler Loeb Dispensary afforded treatment to 17,736 persons. The total number of inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites from September 1, 1866, to January 1, 1893, was 145. The receipts from all sources from January 1, 1891, to April 30, 1892, were $72,646.13, and the disbursements during the same period were $70,888.36. On March 1 of the present year (1893), there were thirty-five inmates of the Home for the Aged and Infirm. In the spring of 1892 an incurable ward for the treatment of consumptives was established. Sixteen beds are now maintained in this ward of which ten are for men and five for women. The hospital proper contains twenty-five beds in the male ward and twenty-five beds in the female ward. The total number of beds in all the wards is sixty-six. A training school for nurses is connected with the hospital. The treatment of patients in the hospital is under the care of a resident physician and an assistant who have the counsel and assistance of a staff of five consulting surgeons and four consulting physicians. The average cost of supporting each inmate per day during the past five years has been $1.02.

Over the main entrance to the hospital are inscribed the words: "This Hospital was erected by the voluntary contributions of the Israelites of Philadelphia, and is dedicated to the relief of the sick and wounded without regard to creed, color or nationality under the management of a board composed of members of the Jewish Hospital Association."

The institutions supported by the Association are maintained by the interest on the endowment and legacy funds, the contributions of members of the Association and the donations of benevolent and public-spirited citizens.

Officers—President, William B. Hackenburg; secretary, Simon A. Stern; treasurer, Aug. B. Loeb.

The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

By James W. Walk, M. D., General Secretary.

The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity dates its origin from the year 1878. The prolonged business depression following the financial crisis of 1873, had produced a great increase of poverty throughout the country. The streets of all our large cities were infested with beggars, the almshouses were crowded and, although the funds contributed for relief each year grew larger and larger, the demand kept steadily in advance of the supply. At that time the benevolent gifts of the people of Philadelphia were distributed through a large number of independent societies, each working upon its own plan without co-operation; indeed, without knowledge of what was being done by others. The conditions had become so bad that a radical change of system was felt to be imperative. A conference was held by the managers of several relieving agencies and a commission comprised of many leading citizens was appointed to take into consideration the whole subject and, if practicable, to inaugurate a thorough-going reform in administration of charity in Philadelphia. This commission prepared a report, which, after submission to a largely-attended meeting of citizens, was adopted as a basis of future action, and the commissioners were authorized to put their plan into practical effect.

The task before them was a most difficult one. To deal justly and wisely with the poverty and pauperism of a city of nearly a million inhabitants; to establish a system which would insure the adequate relief of destitution, and at the same time protect the community from imposture; which would be broad enough to reach every case of distress, without distinction of race, nationality, or religion, and yet so accurate that the circumstances of each individual should be thoroughly studied—this was the task which these founders of the Society set themselves to perform. It was a vast undertaking, and its perfect fulfillment was not anticipated in one year or in ten; but, if its difficulties were great, the need that it should be begun was urgent, and, in the midst of much doubt and much distrust, the Society for Organizing Charity came into being. The cardinal principles of the new movement were formulated in the following statement of objects and methods. The object in view is the promotion of whatever tends to the permanent

improvement of the condition of the poor, by endeavoring—

1. To reduce vagrancy and pauperism and ascertain their true causes.

2. To prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving.

3. To secure the community from imposture.

4. To see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved.

5. To make employment the basis of relief.

6. To elevate the home life, health and habits of the poor.

7. To prevent children from growing up as paupers by bringing about co-operation among all charitable agencies; by a system of registration to prevent imposture; by securing thorough investigation and the most suitable action in all cases; by obtaining from existing charities the precise help needed, or by giving relief when immediate aid is needed, and when all other sources fail; by a system of visiting which shall substitute friendliness for alms, and inspire to thrift, self-respect, and better modes of life; by careful study of the causes of pauperism and of the best methods of dealing with destitution and degradation.

In order to systematize the work and to concentrate responsibility, the city was divided into districts, small wards being grouped together, while large wards constituted single districts. In each district was formed a local association having exclusive administration of relief within its own boundaries and all these associations were co-ordinated under the supervision of a central board of directors, with an office in the heart of the city, where a complete registration was kept of all applications for relief and also of all benevolent agencies, hospitals, asylums, beneficial societies, etc., so that any one inquiring at the central office could learn, not only who needed help, but also all the agencies whose business it was to give the help required.

In the earlier years of the work, all applications for aid were dealt with by the district associations, each confining its operations within the boundaries of its own territory. This plan, as soon as all the territory had been covered by district associations, was a satisfactory one, as far as those residing within the city were concerned; for, if application was made to the wrong office, a transfer to the proper district at once set the matter right. But this scheme made no specific provision for wayfarers, tramps and strays, a class peculiarly difficult to deal with, and requiring for their proper disposal the best judgment and fullest experience. In the fourth annual report the board of directors said: "The returns show that 657 of this class have applied at the various offices; but they do not show how these cases were disposed of, nor is it clear that any adequate method has yet been found for utilizing this waste material, or for protecting the public." In the hope of strengthening this weak point in administration, the board of directors decided, early in 1884, wholly to relieve the district associations of this class, and to establish, at the central office of the Society, a Department for the Care of Non Residents. This has made possible a general classification of applicants, based on their residence, and the responsibility for dealing with every applicant is definitely and finally fixed. If a resident of the city, his case belongs to the district association of the ward in which he lives, and nowhere else; if a non-resident, exclusively to the central office. This classification is so simple and useful, that it is a matter of surprise that it was not adopted at the very beginning.

While the results attained by nearly fourteen years of work have not been, perhaps, equal to the expectations of some of the founders of the Society, yet they have abundantly justified its creation. The increase of pauperism has been checked, mendicancy greatly diminished, a spirit of friendliness and co-operation infused among all benevolent associations and an example of wise administration given to other communities, which has led to the creation of similar societies in more than a score of American cities and towns.

At present (1893) nearly three-fourths of all the funds annually contributed to societies (excluding ecclesiastical organizations) for the relief of the poor at their homes are administered by the Society for Organizing Charity. It has absorbed many small relief societies and to-day there are in the city only two unsectarian charitable associations which are not affiliated with it, and these maintain friendly relations. The present working plan of the Society in its effort to deal efficiently with all cases of distress brought to its attention, may be briefly explained as follows:

All applicants are divided into two groups: First, the resident poor; second, the non-residents.

THE RESIDENT POOR.

All applications for relief made by residents of Philadelphia, are dealt with by the district association having supervision of the ward in which the applicant resides. The district association acts through its committees, visitors and superintendent. The decisions of the relief committee are subject to review by the board of directors of the district association, whose action is final. The district associations at present number seventeen and they raise most of their funds in their own localities, though some assistance is given from the central treasury to the districts whose work lies in the poorer neighborhoods of the city. In dealing with cases of distress the district associations invoke the aid of the various hospitals, homes and asylums, with which Philadelphia is so plentifully supplied, and they generally meet with a ready and cordial response.

THE NON-RESIDENTS.

All applications made by those having no residence within the city come within the jurisdiction of the central office. Here is kept a careful registration of this class of cases and each one is individually studied. The co-operation between the Society and the police and other departments of the city government is full and cordial. Strangers seeking means to return to their homes are referred by the police to the central office, while street beggars and vagrants are, upon complaint of the Society, arrested and confined in the House of Correction. If it is found, upon correspondence with trustworthy parties in the localities to which strangers wish to be sent, that their story is true and that they have there friends or a promise of employment, transportation is furnished them, the Society and co-operating agencies contributing to its cost; but no one is sent over the railroads unless his representations are confirmed.

For the temporary shelter of persons awaiting transportation and as a provision for homeless people of all sorts, the Society maintains two Wayfarers' Lodges. Here men, women and children, are furnished with meals, lodgings and baths, free of cost, except that the able-bodied men are required to work several hours each day in wood-yards connected with the Lodges. Many thousands of homeless people have thus been provided for and so great has been the success of the wood-yards that the sale of their product has been sufficient to pay two-thirds of the expense of supporting the Wayfarers' Lodges.

The Universal Peace Union.

Organized May 16, 1866. Incorporated April 9, 1888. Alfred H. Love was the first president and has been annually re-elected. There are about 200 vice-presidents and other officers. The object is to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war and to promulgate the principles of peace.

It has some forty branch societies in Europe and America, and has a peace bureau for amicably settling disputes, and has effected many important arbitraments. It has a peace section in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, and makes a beautiful display of what it has done and what it hopes to do. Home office, 219 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsylvania Peace Society.

This society, now nearly twenty-seven years old, was formed as a branch of the Universal Peace Union, with which it co-operates. Its officers are Dr. Sarah T. Rogers Evanson, president; Alfred H. Love, Levi K. Joslin, vice-presidents; John J. Lytle, secretary, and Thomas J. Whitney, treasurer.

It recommends arbitration in place of war, and endeavors to create a public sentiment in favor of peace. Its rooms are in the Logan Building, Arch street above Thirteenth, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society.

By Rev. James Morrow, D.D., Secretary.

This Society was organized in 1808, and is the oldest Bible society in America. The constitution was drawn up by the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, its first vice-president, and who remained such till his death. Its first president was Bishop White, and succeeding him were such eminent men as Rev. Albert Barnes, Bishop Simpson, and Bishop Stevens. The president now is the Rev. Dr. Dales, whose praise is in all the churches.

The history of the Bible Society is full of interest. Not till the dawn of the present century did the churches unite in this great work. Then the Word of God was only found in fifty languages; to-day it can be had in three hundred. These may be seen in the Bible stand of the Columbian Exposition. In the year 1800 there were not more than four million of Bibles in circulation; now there are two hundred and twenty-five millions. This splendid increase, both in translation and circulation, is largely due to Bible societies.

The principles of the Society are distinct. It distributes the Scriptures without note or comment. It has nothing to do with the interpretation of the Bible, and therefore keeps aloof from commentaries. It publishes only the authorized version and will continue to do so until the churches demand a revised version.

The spirit of the Bible Society is markedly benevolent. It originated in a desire to put the Scriptures within easy reach of the poor. This leads it to sell at cost prices, and in this way a Bible may be had for twenty cents! The Society further gives grants of Bibles to all benevolent institutions. Fifty-four hospitals, orphanages and kindred places for the poor, the blind, the aged, or the criminal, received free grants during the current year in Philadelphia alone. Similar work is done throughout the State by auxiliary county or town societies.

It is also patriotic. Special attention is given to immigrants. While many look askance at these, saying, "These are our foes;" the Bible Society says "no, these are our harvest." It has been the glory of the United States that the oppressed here found a refuge and the overburdened toiler here first found a home. The Bible Society stands at the wharf like Coligny's statue in Paris, with Bible in hand. It is notable that while in other lands the Bible distribution is done in the language of each country—none other being required—it took twenty-nine languages to do the needed work in Pennsylvania last year—foreign missionary work on home missionary soil.

Not content with supplying the destitution among our own poor or in ministering to the immigrants, the Bible Society employs colporteurs to visit the waste places of the State. They are to be found in lumber-camps, in oil-well districts, in sparsely-populated regions, and in places recently scourged by calamity of flood or fire. After the deplorable disaster at Johnstown the agents of the Society made a free distribution of 2000 Bibles to the bereaved at a cost to the Society of $1000. Last year when Oil City and Titusville were similarly swept by the besom of destruction the Society expended $600 to put the Word of God into the homes of the sorrowful.

In the management of the Bible Society may be seen its liberal and wide platform. Baptist and Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist, Episcopalian and Moravian, United Presbyterian and Reformed, are here found happily working for the spread of the Scriptures. The general secretary of the Society is the Rev. James Morrow, D.D., who travels constantly over the State, preaching in all the churches, addressing union meetings, organizing local societies or in directing colporteurs.

N. B.—Donations toward the philanthropic work of the Society are greatly desired and will be well used.

The American Literary Union.

Organized in Philadelphia, February 21, 1845. Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Its preamble contains the objects of the Association, and is as follows:

Whereas, We deem the improvement of the mind of the highest importance to success in life, and that the discussion of moral, political and scientific subjects, and other literary exercises, tend to its enlargement and development, give dignity and character to manhood and inspire to good deeds among our fellow-men; therefore,

Resolved, That we form the American Literary Union of Philadelphia.

Its first president was Ennion W. Plankinton. It still continues weekly meetings for debate and literary exercises. Alfred H. Love is its honorary president, and the acting president, James W. Cariss.

Its members have filled almost every position in political, religious, literary, scientific and mercantile life. It was the first chartered society of this character in the State of Pennsylvania, and has been instrumental in the organization of many similar associations.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society.

By Alfred H. Love.

The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Distressed Prisoners was organized February 2, 1776. When the British took possession of Philadelphia the following year the Society was disbanded. On May 8, 1787, the present Society was organized. Its first president was Bishop White. James J. Barclay was for many years its active president and Joseph R. Chandler its vice-president.

Its present officers are: Caleb J. Milne, president; Edward Townsend and Alfred H. Love, vice-presidents; treasurer, George W. Hall; secretaries, John J. Lytle and William Ingram; counsellors, William N. Ashman and Henry S. Cattell, and an acting committee of fifty.

Among its objects may be mentioned the study of penology; the reform of penal discipline; the visiting of prisoners in their cells; the carrying out of the separate system and individual treatment; shortening

sentences for good behavior, with the further recommendation of the abolition of all time sentences and the substitution of indeterminate sentences; the encouragement of reformation, rather than the infliction of punishment; in other words, the introduction of premiums for good and faithful deportment instead of penalties for the opposite; to give opportunity to make restitution for crime committed, and the care of discharged prisoners, finding them employment and temporary homes, supplying them with tools and in every way giving them moral and religious advice and practical assistance.

It is the oldest prison society in the world of which we have any knowledge.

United Hebrew Charities.

By Henry S. Morais, of the *Public Ledger*.

The Society of the United Hebrew Charities owes its origin to the union of a number of Hebrew beneficial associations, which, in their different spheres, performed active and effective work, but which, for obvious reasons, it was considered advisable to combine. The initiatory steps were taken at a meeting of gentlemen, including rabbis and ministers of Jewish congregations, on February 17, 1869. A plan was formulated and adopted at a meeting held on March 23, 1869, and on June 7, following, the Society of the United Hebrew Charities was duly incorporated. The objects, as stated, "shall be to relieve the destitute of the Jewish people of the city of Philadelphia, and to discourage pauperism."

That the Society has labored effectively in this direction, twenty-four years will bear evidence. Its offices, first at 34 North Seventh street, are now at 636 North Sixth street. Mr. Edward L. Rothschild is president, having been elected in 1893. A board of directors, composed of gentlemen, and an associate board of ladies, Miss Esther Baum, chairman, constitute the management. The charitable operations of this Society are larger and more extended than those of any other Jewish institution in Philadelphia; upwards of $50,000 having been dispensed in a single year. A system of investigations is conducted by the president and others, while the work of the clothing and other committees is shown in a large distribution of goods, provisions, coal, etc., to needy persons. The Society receives assistance from annual membership subscriptions, but more from donations, such as that annually given by the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, and the collections of Jewish congregations, which yearly amount to thousands of dollars.

An Auxiliary Branch is a feature of this Society. It is composed of men and women, who seek to aid the main institution by various means, notably by an employment bureau, through which situations are obtained for many among the numerous applicants. Its office is in the Hebrew Education Society's building, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets, Mr. George Goward being superintendent. The Auxiliary Branch is presided over by Mr. Louis Wolf, and monthly committees investigate cases brought to their attention.

The distribution of the monthly allotment for this city of the Baron Maurice de Hirsh Trust, is also conducted by the Auxiliary Branch. Baron de Hirsch, some time since, set aside a yearly sum amounting to $120,000, for helping on in a systematic and special way the cause of Jewish charity and Jewish education in this country. This amount is divided among different cities, its direction and apportionment being in the hands of a number of trustees who reside in the United States. In this city, the de Hirsch Trust is represented by Mr. Mayer Sulzberger and Mr. William B. Hackenburg, for whom the Auxiliary Branch acts as agent; the annual sum above-mentioned being a gift in perpetuity.

The Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged and Infirm.

In the City of Philadelphia was organized, in June, 1865, the first Methodist Episcopal Church Home in this country for the aged and infirm of both sexes, the object being, as the name indicates, a place of protection, tender care, and loving sympathy for the worthy poor of the church, whose feet have crossed the boundary of middle life into that of old age, who need the remaining pathway of life smoothed by physical comfort, unattainable by them by reason of poverty and the infirmity incident to old age.

That the founding of such an institution by earnest Christian women meant struggle and great anxiety was evident; but through the faithful continuous efforts and unflagging zeal of the ladies, the Home owns to-day a fine building, accommodating 125 persons, in a desirable part of the city; also six acres of land clear of debt and an infirmary, recently built, affording additional comfort for the sick and infirm, accommodating about fifty persons; also a small endowment fund. The Home is supported by voluntary contributions from members of church auxiliaries. There are in all about 150 inmates, the list of applicants always outnumbering the vacancies. Two hundred dollars is the sum required to be paid, either by his or her church or friends to secure admission of a member. Pleasant separate rooms are provided; also spacious corridors in which to take in-door exercise; dining halls and kitchens; a beautiful chapel in which Divine worship is held every Sabbath, and once during the week by the ministers of the conference; and daily meetings of prayer and praise among the inmates themselves.

This Home enjoys the reputation of being counted one of the finest and best conducted in the United States, and hopes to enlarge its boundaries in the near future, in order to be able to meet its increasing demands.

Officers—Mrs. Bishop Simpson, president; Mrs. James E. Salter, secretary; Mrs. Doctor Senderling, treasurer.

The Methodist Episcopal Orphanage

Is the outgrowth of a long-felt want of the Methodist Episcopal Church in and around Philadelphia, and of the untiring efforts of its friends for the last fifteen years.

In 1879 an Association was organized by Mrs. Bishop Matthew Simpson, and a building rented in a quiet part of the city to accommodate a few children, and occupied a few years, until the accommodations became inadequate, and the necessities of the work of the Orphanage became so urgent that they were obliged to seek a more suitable location, and more extended facilities. The board of lady managers is composed of representatives of the churches of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bishop Simpson being its first and only president up to this writing.

A suitable location, consisting of twenty-two acres of land, situated at the corner of Belmont avenue and the northern edge of Fairmount Park, was generously donated by Colonel Joseph M. Bennett for the use of the Orphanage forever, and by money secured by gifts and bequests the present substantial and commodious buildings were erected, and to-day stand as a monument of Christian benevolence for the care of destitute orphan children without regard to religious creed. The buildings of white granite are arranged especially for the work of such an institution; chapel, school-rooms, dormitories, dining-halls and kitchens all being under one roof, although it is the intention of the management, ultimately, to adopt the cottage system, and have a house matron and thirty children (boys and girls) in

each separate home, and use the central building for school, assembly, and dining purposes alone. It is also in the mind and heart of the board and its friends, as means may justify, to introduce a system of manual training and domestic industry, so that these orphans may be sent out into the world, when arriving at proper age, prepared to enter upon some useful occupation, and become at once self-sustaining. While there is now room for two hundred children, less than one-half that number can be accommodated, as the number must be limited to the ability of the board to provide caretaking, food and clothing. While the value of the property is at present about $300,000, clear of debt, the current expenses must be met by donations from year to year, and only as the church and community become impressed with the necessity of liberal contributions can their number be increased, and the facilities for additional work enlarged.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL ORPHANAGE.

University of Pennsylvania.

The student of the educational conditions in the United States finds nowhere a better example of what tremendous strides our American colleges are making than in the University of Pennsylvania. Ten years ago this institution had 1005 students, and a force of ninety-three teachers and professors. To-day its students number 2040, and the men who teach them 237. In the library are considerably more than 100,000 bound volumes, the rate of increase in the past five years having been about 230 per cent. In almost every department there has been a corresponding advance, until the University stands to-day fourth in size among the institutions of learning in the country, and first among those of the Middle States.

The University, like several other of Philadelphia's worthiest institutions, owes its first establishment to Benjamin Franklin, who was, in 1740, the originator of a movement to establish in Philadelphia an academy for boys. A body of trustees was formed, and some $40,000 subscribed, the city doing its full share. The Academy of Philadelphia was organized in 1751 with its English, Latin and Mathematical Departments, each under the direction of a master. Its success was immediate. Franklin tells us that in September, 1751, there were over one hundred students, and this success emboldened the trustees to carry their plan still further. So in 1755 their petition to the proprietaries, the Penns, was granted and the academy was changed to "The College and Academy of Philadelphia."

The first provost of the new institution was the Rev. William Smith, D.D., one of the most active and influential men of his time both in church and State. His activity in the latter led, indeed, to his imprisonment for some time, during which he received his classes in jail. Released on an appeal to the Crown, he proceeded to England, where he was not only completely vindicated, but was given his doctorate by Oxford. At the same time Dr. Smith, together with a commissioner from King's College, now Columbia, made a tour of England for the purpose of securing contributions for the support of the two institutions, a mission in which they were eminently successful. The first commencement had meanwhile been held and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Paul Jackson, Jacob Duche, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, James Latta and John Morgan.

After Dr. Smith's return, a letter was received by the trustees from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had taken much interest in the collection of money for the institution, in which he congratulated them on the success of Dr. Smith's mission, and expressed the hope that the broad non-sectarian basis on which the college was conducted would be continued. Following out the suggestion, the trustees passed a resolution pledging for themselves and their successors that the foundation should never be narrowed. Perhaps no more striking illustration can be given of the distortion to which men's minds were at the time subject in those days of political commotion than the fact that in 1779 this resolution was construed by the Legislature into a "narrowing of the foundation," and was seized as a pretext for confiscating all the rights and properties of the college, which were bestowed upon a new organization called in its charter "The Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania."

This University usurped the place of the old college entirely, even taking some of its trustees and professors from the older organization, and conducted its classes in part, in the same quarters. But while the college had not the power to grant degrees, its friends kept up their endeavors in its behalf, and as a result the injustice of the former decree was finally acknowledged by the Legislature in 1789, and the rights and properties of the college restored. But it was soon found that there was not room for the two institutions, and so, in 1791, upon mutual petition, an act was passed amalgamating the old college in the new University, and the University of Pennsylvania was formed.

The new institution at first occupied the site on Fourth street where the Academy, and later the College

of Philadelphia, had been, but these quarters were very soon found too small. So a committee of the trustees entered into negotiations with the State for the purchase of the mansion built at Ninth and Market streets as a residence for the President of the United States, though never used for that purpose. The University was transferred to this building early in 1802, and remained in the same place for seventy years. In 1828 the growth of both the college and medical departments made it necessary to tear down the old building and erect two new ones, and no further change was made until 1871, when the site was sold to the United States Government for the erection of the present post-office building, and the University moved to the magnificent location in West Philadelphia, where its score of buildings now stand. The growth of the University has meanwhile been steady and it now comprises twelve departments.

In the College Department are included the Courses in Arts, in Science, the Towne Scientific School, the School of Architecture, in Natural History, the School of Biology, the most thoroughly equipped in the country, by the liberality of Dr. Horace Jayne, founded in 1885 under the directorship of Dr. Joseph Leidy, in Finance and Economy, the Wharton School, founded in 1881 by Mr. Joseph Wharton by the gift of $100,000, and in Music. These courses are each sub-divided into numerous branches, so that the College Department offers altogether about four hundred courses. The course in arts is the general culture course, including the languages, mathematics, literature, history, etc. In the Towne School are the courses in mechanical, civil, electrical and mining engineering, in chemistry, drawing, metallurgy, assaying and mineralogy. Two new buildings for the accommodation of the students in mechanical and electrical engineering have just been erected, furnishing also light and heat to all the University buildings. The degree of Bachelor of Science is given after four years, and the technical degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon the completion of prescribed post-graduate work. Certificates of proficiency are given where desired in all college courses upon the satisfactory completion of any special course. The work of all the science students is largely the same for the first two years. The full courses in architecture and natural history are of four years' duration, while those in finance, economy, American history and music are two years in length.

COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Department of Medicine, founded in 1765, is the oldest medical school in America. It has now 112 instructors and 700 students, and has graduated in all 10,458 men. Closely connected with it is the University Hospital, with accommodations for above 200 patients. Superior clinical facilities are afforded to the students by this and other city hospitals. The Auxiliary Department of Medicine is maintained for those who wish to pursue advanced work in medical science. Commencing in 1893, the course in the Medical School is four years, the University being the first of the large schools to take this step.

The University's School of Dentistry has also lengthened its course recently, making three years of study necessary for the degree. The school is thoroughly equipped throughout, and has thirty-five instructors. The Veterinary School and Hospital, added in 1883 largely through the liberality of the late J. B. Lippincott, occupy four buildings, especially erected for their use, and complete in every part. Dental and veterinary students are admitted to many courses with the medical as in the chemical laboratories, which are the largest in the world.

The Department of Law was originally founded in 1789, though its existence since that time has not been continuous. The present course was commenced in 1850, under the leadership of the famous Judge George Sharswood, and there are now ten instructors, including two judges. The names of the faculty are a sufficient guarantee of the standing of the school.

The Institute of Hygiene, organized through the liberality of Mr. Henry C. Lea, was formally opened February 22, 1892. It is the only complete school of the kind in America, and is under the direction of Dr. John S. Billings. The large building it occupies is completely fitted for the study of practical hygiene and bacteriology, with two main laboratories and numerous smaller research rooms. The building is throughout a perfect object lesson in hygienic lighting, heating, ventilation and drainage.

In the Department of Philosophy are comprised all the University courses leading to the graduate degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. It contains thirty-three professors, who conduct advanced work in twenty-one distinct lines of research. The Graduate Department for women covers the same field, and special dormitories and study-rooms are prepared for them. A liberal endowment enables eight women to pursue courses free of all charge for lodging and tuition.

Since its beginning the University has been governed by a board of twenty-four trustees, of whom the *ex-officio* head is the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The real head is, however, the provost, who is at present Dr. William Pepper, to whose untiring efforts the University owes a large part of the unexampled progress of the last ten years. Details of minor government are cared for by the faculties, each of which has its own dean. With a continuance of its present vigorous policy, there seems to be no reason why this University should not attain a place in the educational system of America even more exalted than that it occupies to-day.

The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art

Was incorporated on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1876, for the purpose, as stated in its charter, of establishing "for the State of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, a museum of art in all its branches and technical applications and with a special view to the development of the art industries of the State, to provide instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, designing, etc., through practical schools, special libraries, lectures and otherwise." The institution owes its origin to the increased interest in art and art education awakened by the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

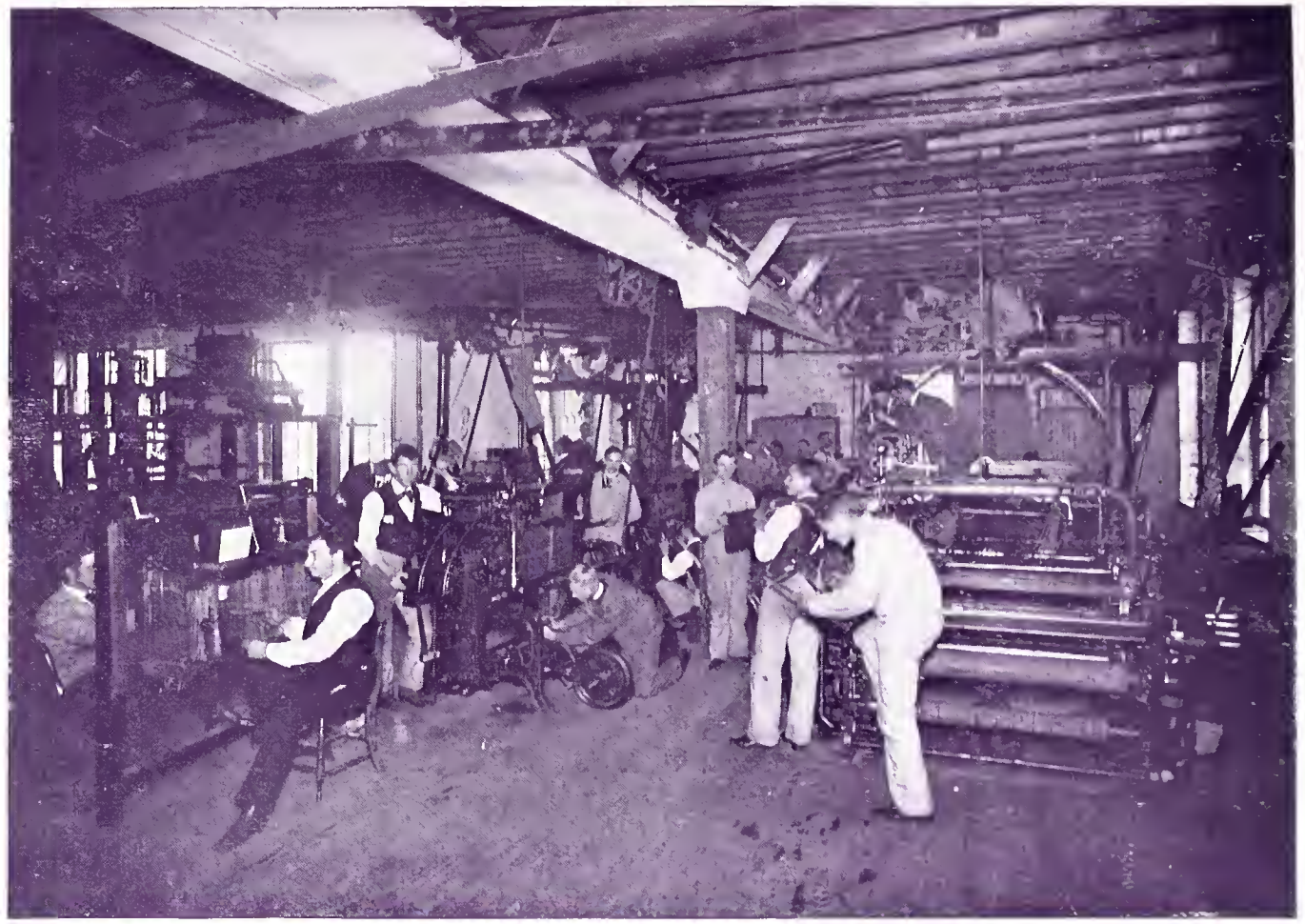
Pending the incorporation of the institution, a fund of $25,000 was subscribed with which to make purchases at the exhibition. In addition to its actual possessions the museum is constantly receiving accessions in the forms of loans of a more or less permanent character, by which the element of freshness is secured, and popular interest in the collections continually renewed. It was opened during the winter of 1877–78 in temporary rooms in Industrial Art Hall, at Broad and Vine streets. It was afterwards removed to the rooms of the Franklin Institute, at 15 South Seventh street, and again in 1880 to the building 1709 Chestnut street, where it remained until its removal, in 1884, to the building which it occupies at present. The classes were very small for several years, but the attendance has increased rapidly since 1884.

The Philadelphia Association of Textile Manufacturers was formed in 1882, and among the objects for which it was specially created was the fostering of technical education. These gentlemen were fully aware of the progress of technical schools for the textile arts in Germany, France and England, but at that time no such schools existed in this country, and it was necessary to begin at the foundation of the work, without previous knowledge of the exact methods to be adopted. It was apparent that considerable money must be raised to properly lay a foundation for a successful school. The sum of $50,000 was fixed upon as the minimum amount with which to inaugurate the work, but after the failure of the association to raise the money, Mr. Theodore C. Search, who had been actively engaged in the effort to raise the $50,000, despairing of success in that direction, concluded to assume the responsibility of attempting the work without the aid of any subscriptions. The project was made known to the trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, who very kindly placed rooms in their school building at his disposal, without charge. Teachers were engaged, two Jacquard looms were ordered, and a night class of enthusiastic students organized in 1883. The outfit was necessarily limited, but was increased without delay, as experience showed the needs to be supplied. After the school had been in operation for a few weeks, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Textile Association the school project was again discussed, and the association decided that it would be wise to sustain the enterprise, and recommended the subscribers to the $50,000 fund to turn over the amount of their subscriptions to its use. Nearly $30,000 out of the original $35,000 was transferred in this way; twenty-five per cent of which was authorized to be paid in for the use of the school in cash. The following season President Wm. Platt Pepper, of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, undertook to raise funds for the erection of a building for the use of the school. He succeeded, within a very few days, in securing the amount needed; the building was completed in time for the new school year.

The leading manufacturers of machinery responded very generously to an appeal to supply the institution with the very best machinery; and the evening class of 1884–85 was progressive and enthusiastic, acknowledging the great benefit they derived from their connection with the school. In September, 1885, the instructors were regularly engaged to give their whole time to the school, and a day class was organized, specially to prepare young men for the higher departments of the work, by means of a regular course of instruction, extending over a period of three years. The season of 1885–86 was prosperous, and proved conclusively that such a school must not only be a great addition to a manufacturing community like Philadelphia, but an element of strength to the whole country. Friends of the enterprise visited the best schools of Europe in the interest of this institution, and whenever methods were found superior to our own, they were unhesitatingly put into practice, until to-day the management feel that they are entirely ready to supply the want that has so long been pressing on the country.

In several important respects the superiority of the school over any of its European rivals is acknowledged. These advantages are of two kinds. First, the association

TEXTILE DESIGNING ROOM, PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART



POWER LOOM DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

TEXTILE CLASS ROOM, PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

CHEMISTRY AND DYEING DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

of technical instruction with artistic culture is more direct and complete than in any European school whose mission is so distinctly technical as this, and, second, in the Pennsylvania school, the individual student has an opportunity to work out his own designs in the fabric. Every step in the process of production, from the first sketch to the finished product, is his own work.

The school is located in the building, 1336 Spring Garden street, which has been purchased by the trustees with funds provided for this purpose by the associate committee of women, and adapted to the needs of the classes in the most thorough manner. Ample provision has been made for the comfort of students and every convenience furnished that will facilitate the work of the classes. The work in each department or class is carried on in a room by itself, so that the annoyances and interruptions inseparable from the assembling of large classes and different grades of work in a common room are avoided. The building contains a lecture-room, a library and reading-room, a room for elementary work from casts and models, a gallery for advanced work from the cast, one for the life class, a room for the grinding and preparation of colors, one for the work in applied design, one for modeling, one for wood-carving, and a suite of rooms for the class in weaving and textile design. The chemical laboratory and dye-house are located at 1346 and 1348 Spring Garden street. The school is under the immediate supervision, and receives the active support, of the associate committee of women, who act conjointly with the board of trustees in managing the affairs of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. This committee, organized in 1883, now numbers thirty women, and it has (beside greatly increasing the list of members, by whose subscription the institute is largely supported) paid over since that time to the trustees $27,400 for carrying on the work of the school and advancing the interests of the whole institution.

The hours of study for the day classes are from nine o'clock to one, and from two to four every day in the week except Saturday. Evening classes in all the branches are in session from October until April, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock. Thursday evening in each week is devoted to lectures. Applicants for admission are expected to be as proficient in the common English branches as the completion of the grammar school course would imply.

The school does not undertake to find places for graduates, but applications for teachers and designers are constantly being received by the principal, and students desiring employment are requested to notify him to that effect. No pupil, who has not spent at least one year in the school, will be recommended for a position either as teacher or designer. The general course of study in the Art School embraces drawing and painting in water colors, from models, casts, draperies and still life ; lettering, plane and descriptive geometry, projections, with their application to machine construction and to cabinet work and carpentry ; shadows, perspective, modeling and casting ; practice in the use of color, with special reference to the needs of designers, especially in textiles ; historical ornament, study from the living model and original design. The instrumental drawing is taught by means of class lessons or lectures, and lectures are also given on anatomy and historical ornament, upon which examinations for certificates are based.

The Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia, Endowed by the late Thomas E. Cahill, was dedicated on Friday, September 5, 1890.

Extract from the address of Ex-Judge Elcock at the formal dedication of the school, September 5, 1890.

"Thomas E. Cahill, by his will executed five years prior to his death, after various bequests to his family and relatives and to various charities, directed that a sum not exceeding one-half of the residue of his estate should be used in the purchase of a lot of ground and the erection thereon of a building suitable for a school, and upon the completion of the building, he directed that the other half of his estate should be invested and the income therefrom appropriated forever to the maintenance and support of a school for the free education of boys over the age of eleven years living in the city of Philadelphia. The education was to be in such courses and studies other than purely ecclesiastical in their nature as would best qualify such boys for the ordinary pursuits of life, but that preference in all cases as to admission to said school should be given to the graduates of the parochial schools attached to the Roman Catholic churches of this city.

"He directed that the management of such school should be under the control of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, and that a corporation should be formed of those named by him as trustees, empowered by law to carry out the object of his will.

"The history of the management to the present time is of little public interest, except in two particulars. The one is that, most wonderful to relate in this age of extravagance in the management of public trusts, instead of appropriating one-half of the principal of the estate as they were directed to do, the trustees have not only paid all the legacies and bequests named in the will, but have purchased this lot and erected this building out of the income alone of the estate, so that the estate of Thomas E. Cahill remains intact to-day as it was the hour he died; with the increased value of this particular property. The other particular point is, that they have erected this building, which is, without question, the best and handsomest of its size and kind in the United States, for the most reasonable sum of about $170,000, without controversy or public attention, thanks for which is due to the devotion and genius of Colonel F. J. Crilly and James J. Gillin, two of the trustees, who had particular charge of the subject."

The American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Among the many societies of Philadelphia none is doing a wider or more useful work than the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Organized December 14, 1889, incorporated January 14, 1891, it took its place almost at a bound among the most successful organizations of the kind in the world, and is considered one of the most active and influential associations for the promotion of scientific thought at home and abroad. Its general membership is over 2000. The list of its publications embraces a wide range of subjects, including papers on all theoretical and practical aspects of political and social topics, many of them submitted by the most distinguished scholars in this country and in England. Its scientific sessions, nineteen of which have been held in Philadelphia, have been the occasion of valuable and important contributions to political and social science and have given rise to fruitful and stimulating discussion. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an editorial on the Academy, makes the following remarks :

"The American Academy of Political and Social Science is an institution of which every Philadelphian should be proud. It represents in its appropriate sphere, in a peculiar way, the organizing and co-ordinating element which is especially needful in American educational life. This country is so large, and the centres of intellectual activity are so scattered and widely

separated from one another, that the life of the American scholar is a peculiarly lonely and isolated one, in spite of the improvements in transportation and communication which the railroad and telegraph have brought. It is the testimony of those young men who have gone into the universities of the West and South, for a longer or shorter period, that the most unpleasant circumstance in their lives was the great distance which separated them from intellectual companionship and fellowship with men who are working along the same scientific lines. The organization of the Academy brought to those working in the fields of politics and economics a most efficient means of fostering that sense of unity of thought and purpose which is so essential to rapid and wide-spread progress along any line of human intellectual effort. The communications with one another through this organization, the possibility of submitting smaller or larger contributions to the immediate consideration of their fellow-workers in its meetings and publications, formed a most valuable aid to every one engaged along these lines. How widely and heartily the recognition of this fact has occurred may be seen from the circumstance that eminent scholars and leading experts in this country have given their hearty commendation and co-operation and approval to the work of the Academy. Indeed, the work of co-operation is not confined to this country, for some of the leading scholars of Europe are included in the list of those who are interested in a very direct and immediate way in the work of this society.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

The Academy of Political and Social Science, however, is not by any means limited in its sphere of activity to bringing together the experts of the country, and affording them an opportunity of exchanging their views, of stimulating one another to new work along desirable lines: but it is efficient in another direction, a very important work in the general economic and political education of the country. The large membership of the Academy not only testifies to the widespread interest already existing in economic and social subjects, but it shows that the influence of the Academy is reaching—as that of no similar organization has ever done—a large and increasing portion of the community, and is stimulating their interest in the whole field of political and economic inquiry. The general political and economic education of the community and the stimulation of the interest in economic and social subjects was one of the fundamental purposes set forth in the first announcements of the Academy, and it has certainly

succeeded in initiating this work to a very remarkable extent, considering the difficulties of the problem and its limited resources.

The stimulation of interest has not been effected merely or even chiefly by systematic work directed to that end, though this feature has not been neglected, but by the publication of an unusually large number of valuable papers bearing upon the various subjects of our political and social life. Not merely the students of constitutional law and history or the specialist in economics and politics would be interested in these papers, but, for the most part, they are of a character which would appeal to the layman, who is desirous of information on the points which they discuss. Two large volumes have already appeared, containing the more important of the papers submitted to the Academy, and covering a wide range of economic and social inquiry.

These papers have served not merely the enlightenment of members of the Academy, but they have formed a very considerable addition to the resources at the disposal of the newspaper editor, who is writing upon these topics, and a large part of whose function is to absorb the results of expert work, and put it in a form which will educate and train the public.

It is certainly a cause of congratulation that a society of such wide scope and such thorough-going work can be initiated and sustained in large part by scholars in this city. It illustrates anew the valuable elements in the community, and the interest which citizens take in assisting the progress and development of science. It is another of those great forces which help to secure for Philadelphia that general recognition of its standing in scholarship and the scientific world, which is due to its character and work ; and every Philadelphian, whether a scholar along the lines it represents, or a layman interested in the subjects which it cultivates, or the public-spirited citizen and man of affairs, who wishes to assist good Philadelphia enterprises to hold their own, should be glad to take an interest and help in the support of this society.

The success of the Academy is undoubtedly due to the very liberal spirit in which it was organized and has been conducted. It stands for no dogma; it represents no party and no institution; its motto is the promotion of science, and to this work it invites the professional economist and political scientist, the layman who is interested in a general way in the scientific study of economics and politics; the man of leisure; the public-spirited citizen, and the busy man of affairs, all of whom should take a pride and pleasure in assisting in the progress of science as such in every department of human affairs.

The affairs of the Academy are in charge of a Council composed of some eighty members and embracing many of the leading scholars in economics and politics in this country and England. The Executive Committee of the Council is assisted in its work of conducting the affairs of the Academy by a General Advisory Committee, embracing in its membership such men as President Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President C. K. Adams, of Wisconsin University; President J. J. Keane, of the Catholic University of America; President E. B. Andrews, Brown University; Professors J. W. Burgess, of Columbia College; Bernard Moses, of the University of California; E. G. Peabody, of Harvard University; H. W. Farnam, of Yale; Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; J. W. Jenks, of Cornell; C. F. Bastable, of Dublin University; J. S. Nicholson, of Edinburgh University; Henry Widgwick, of Cambridge, England; William Smart, of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow.

The proceedings of the Academy are issued in the form of a bi-monthly magazine, called the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," together with supplements containing the longer papers. The proceedings contain not merely the full text of the papers submitted to the Academy for publication and approval by the same, but also a very carefully edited and full department, called Personal Notes, which is intended to give biographical and bibliographical information in regard to leading scholars and workers in its field which their colleagues would like to possess. Also the minutes of the proceedings, the current account of the scientific sessions of the Academy, and a department of book reviews, in which the most important publications, falling within the field of economics and politics, are noted or reviewed at length.

The most important papers are reprinted in special editions and are numbered consecutively in a series entitled "Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." Nearly one hundred such papers have been issued up to date.

One of the most important services rendered by the Academy has been the organization of large public meetings at which important questions of public policy are discussed, bringing together on one platform the theoretical economist, the political scientist, and the leaders in the various departments of life which have to do with the practical aspects of such subjects, including the clergyman, the legislator and the statesman.

Officers—President, Edmund J. James, Ph. D. ; corresponding secretary, Roland P. Falkner, Ph. D. ; recording secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Ph. B. ; treasurer, Stuart Wood ; librarian, John L. Stewart, Ph. B.

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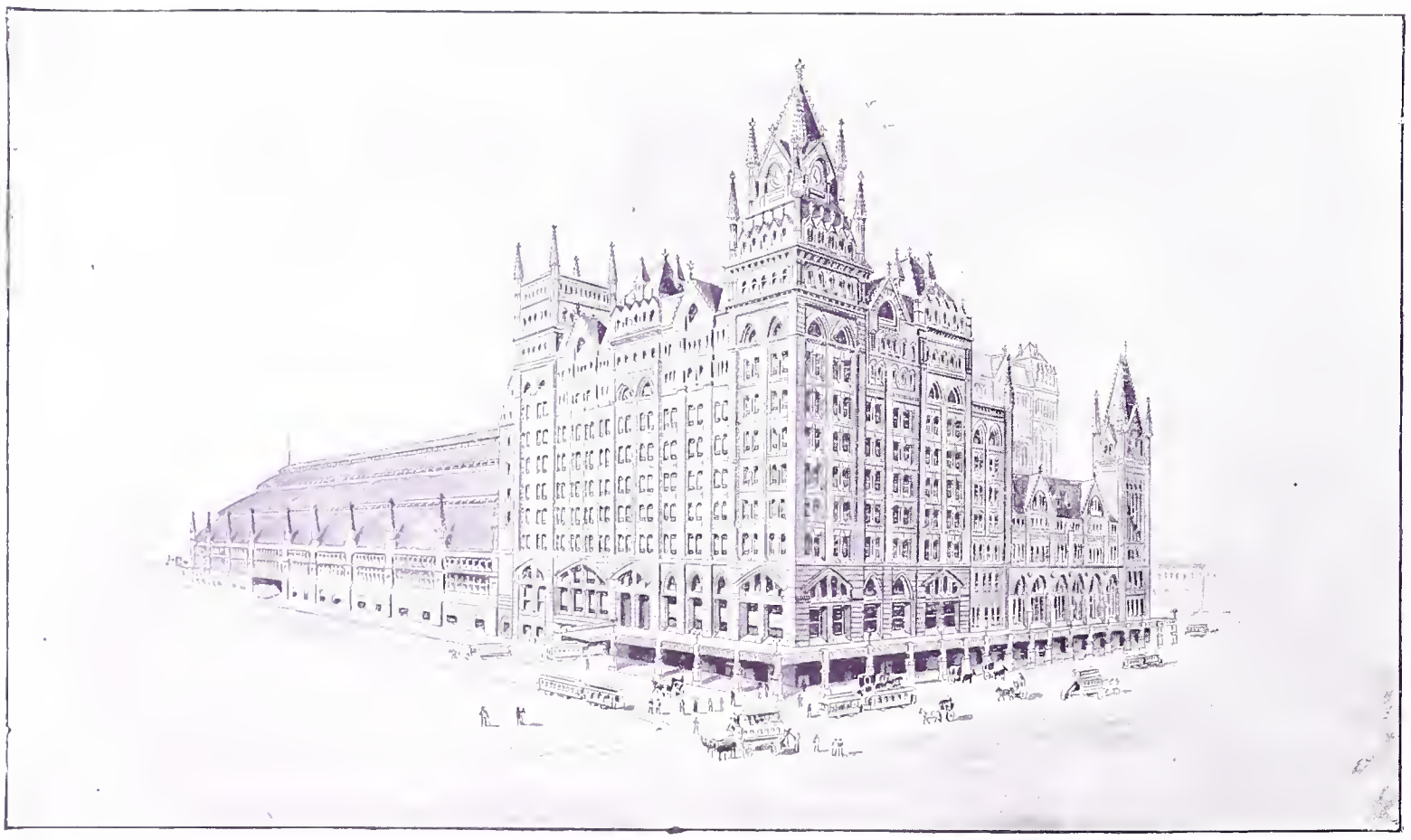

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